



Library

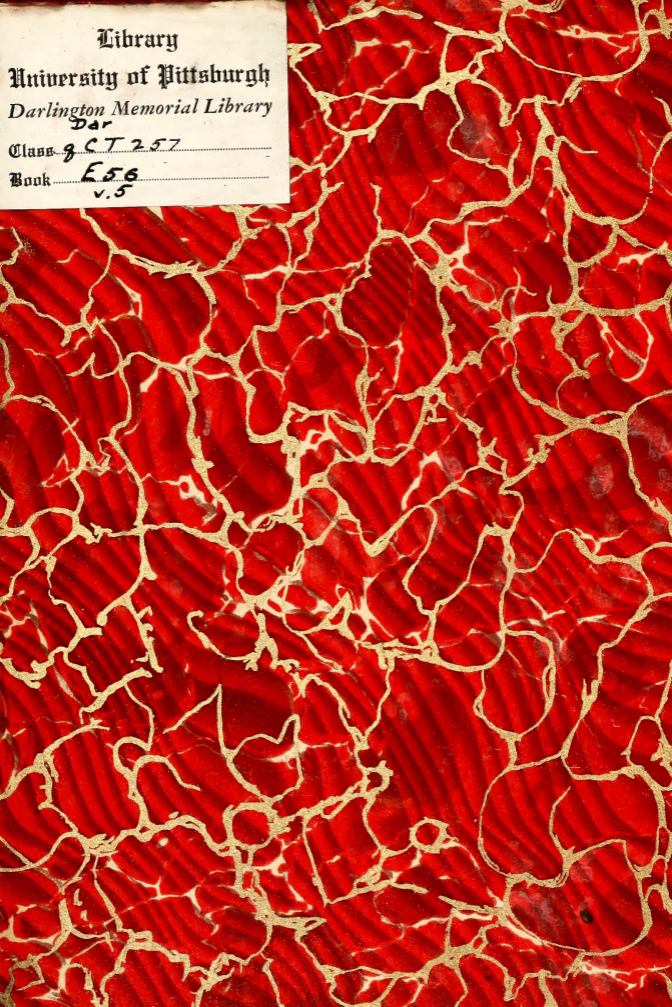
University of Pittsburgh

Darlington Memorial Library

Dr

Class *9* CT 257

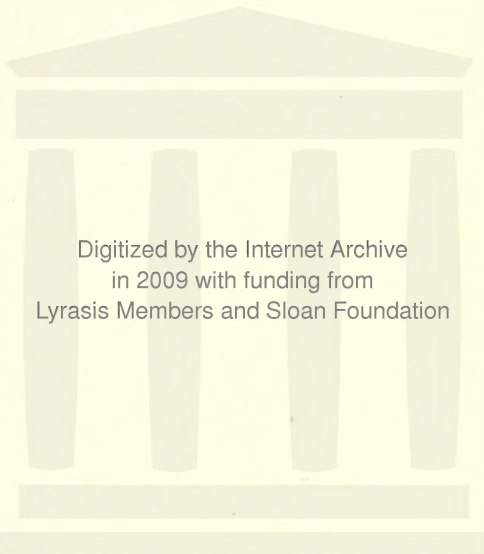
Book *E56*
v.5





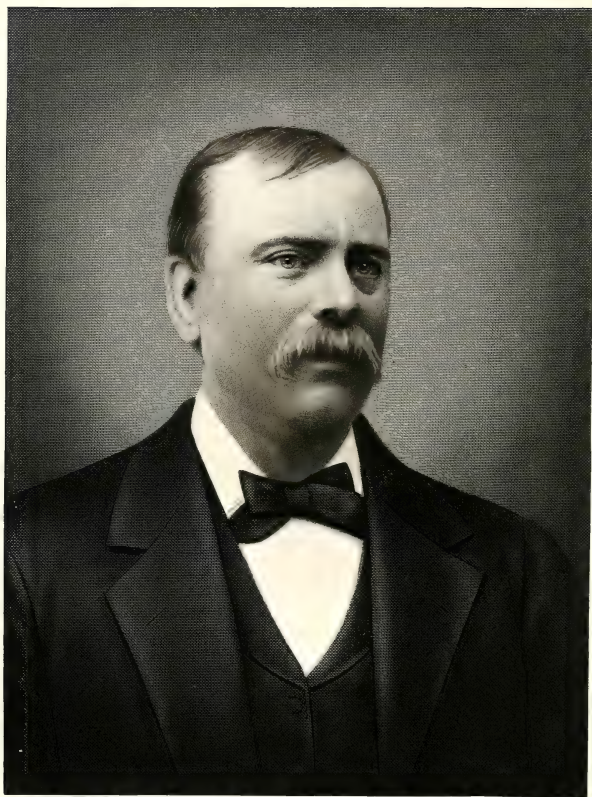
3 1735 060 395 492

1103794



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2009 with funding from
Lyrasis Members and Sloan Foundation

BIOGRAPHICAL



Rich. A. D. Sutton

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

SUTTON, Richard Bishop,
Man of Affairs, Model Citizen.

Not always do we find the distinctions of birth and breeding combined with the essential characteristics of the successful business man, but in the personality and career of the late Richard Bishop Sutton this comparatively rare union of qualities was strikingly exemplified. Mr. Sutton, who was for many years connected with the Adams Express Company in Pittsburgh and figured conspicuously in the business circles of the city, was a representative of a family of ancient origin and financial and social prominence. The Suttons have been, from a remote period, seated in many parts of England and have formed matrimonial alliances with a number of the old English families. The Sutton escutcheon is: Arms—Gules, on a mount in base vert a tower or, thereon a stork argent in chief two anchors erect of the third. Crest—A mount vert, thereon a stork proper charged on the breast with a cross patée gules, the dexter claw supporting a rose of the last surmounted of another argent. Motto—"Live to live."

George Sutton, the first of the family to emigrate to the United States, was born in England, and more than a century since settled in Pittsburgh, becoming a man of prominence in the early development of the city. His naturally fine abilities had been cultivated and matured by the advantages of a liberal education and he was possessed of wealth which rendered it unnecessary for him to engage in business. In 1810 he was instrumental to a great degree in founding the Bank of Pittsburgh, and in 1812 and 1819 served as one of its directors, and his name stands in the history of the city as

that of one of the men of that period who are entitled to special honor, not only for zeal, fidelity and ability in the management of the bank, but for the important public benefits which were the direct result of their thought and enterprise. In politics Mr. Sutton was a Whig, and as a vigilant observer of men and events his fellow citizens attached much importance to his views on questions of local consequence and national moment. He married Esther Dunseath, and their children were: Harriet, married Samuel Edgar; Alfred, mentioned below; William, George, and David; all the sons are deceased. David was a prominent business man of Pittsburgh. Two grandchildren of Mrs. Edgar, George Edgar and Miss Kate Edgar, are now living at Ben Avon, Pennsylvania. The residence of George Sutton was on Water street, which then formed part of a beautiful and aristocratic neighborhood. The death of this gifted man and sterling citizen was mourned by the entire community. He was a true and perfect gentleman and a man of a most genial and benevolent disposition.

Alfred, son of George and Esther (Dunseath) Sutton, was born in 1804, and received a liberal education. Like his father, he never engaged in business but devoted much of his time to looking after his various interests. Like his father, also, he was active in all that made for the advancement of Pittsburgh, consenting to serve in different public offices, among them that of prothonotary of the court, a position which he held at the time of his death. He was the owner of much real estate in and near Pittsburgh, and at one time was editor of the "Pittsburgh Times." Widely known as a suc-

cessful man of affairs, he possessed an ease and simplicity of manner which did not at once suggest the strength and tenacity of purpose with which all who knew him were familiar. Mr. Sutton married Ann Bishop whose family record is appended to this sketch and the following children were born to them: Harriet, married Louis Bloor, and has a daughter, Mrs. Theodosia Bingham, of Conneaut, Ohio; Theodosia, died young; Anna Maria, married Samuel Garrison, of Pittsburgh, now deceased, and died in 1911, leaving, among other children, Samuel, president of the Expanded Metal Fire Proofing Company, of Pittsburgh; and Richard Bishop, mentioned below. At the comparatively early age of forty-one Mr. Sutton passed away, in 1845, his death depriving Pittsburgh of one of her most influential and public-spirited citizens, one whose acts of charity were many and who never refused the aid and support of his influence and means to any movement which, in his judgment, meditated the relief and uplifting of suffering humanity.

Richard Bishop Sutton, son of Alfred and Ann (Bishop) Sutton, was born May 27, 1830, in Pittsburgh, and was educated in private schools and under private tutors. He early entered the arena of business, departing in this one respect from the traditions of his family, and Pittsburgh had reason to congratulate herself that he did so, for his executive ability and his capacity for judging the motives and merits of men rendered him a power and a power for good in the world of affairs. For many years he was connected with the Adams Express Company.

As a citizen, Mr. Sutton stood in the front rank, always the exponent and advocate of exalted ideals of good government and civic virtue. Politically he was a Republican, but steadily refused to be-

come a candidate for office. A number of the benevolent and philanthropic institutions of the city received the assistance and encouragement of his wealth and his personal coöperation, and no one in distress appealed to him in vain, but the number of this class of his benefactions was known only to the recipients. He affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and was a member of the Thirty-ninth Street Presbyterian Church.

With vigorous intellectual endowments and business capacity of a high order, Mr. Sutton combined generous impulses and a sense of honor which recalled the age of chivalry. It was literally true of him that "his word was as good as his bond." His tall stature, florid complexion and blue eyes proclaimed his Saxon origin and his whole countenance bore the imprint of his dominant characteristics, reflecting, moreover, the sunny and cheerful disposition which made him the delight of his home circle and surrounded him with devoted friends. He was, indeed, a man nobly planned, ardent and loyal in his attachments, and in his whole character and career exemplifying the motto of his ancient race—"Live to live."

Mr. Sutton married, November 4, 1859, Amanda, born October 5, 1836, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Covert) Wilgus, the former a farmer of Brannonsville, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Sutton were the parents of two daughters: Harriet Bloor, who died in childhood; and Anna, who became the wife of the late Louis D. Leech, of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Leech still resides in her native city, occupying a prominent position in its social world and taking an active part in its philanthropic work. Possessing many social graces, she is also a woman of character and culture, finding much enjoyment in travel both in this country and abroad. Mrs. Sutton was an ideal helpmate for her husband, being one of those rare women who



A. Sutton





Sutton

combine with perfect womanliness and domesticity an unerring judgment and a breadth of view seldom found even among the cultured of her sex. Mr. Sutton was essentially a home-lover, never so happy as at his own fireside surrounded by the members of his household. His wife survived him many years, passing away December 14, 1908. Throughout her long and beautiful widowhood she continued to engage in the works of charity in which she and her husband had been so long united.

In the prime of life and before advancing years had in the slightest degree diminished his remarkable powers, Mr. Sutton closed his honorable and beneficent career, breathing his last on January 29, 1886. All classes of his fellow citizens united in mourning the loss of one who had long presented to the community an example of every public and private virtue, who was loved by many and respected by all.

It is a distinct gain to any community to be able to number among her citizens men of noble traditions, a high order of talent, aggressive public spirit and unblemished personal character. A man of this type was Richard Bishop Sutton and Pittsburgh holds his memory in gratitude and honor.

(The Bishop Line).

Richard Bishop, father of Mrs. Ann (Bishop) Sutton, was born in England, and in 1810 came to the United States, making the voyage on a sailing vessel and spending three months on the ocean. His brother, Thomas Bishop, came to this country, settling in Indianapolis, Indiana. Richard Bishop was a man of wealth and culture, owning a large estate, "Mount Albion," near Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania. His land joined "Picnic," the estate of the late William Croghan, Jr., father of Mrs. Mary Schenley, now deceased. Mount Albion School is named after the

estate of Mr. Bishop. He married Sarah Turner and the following children were born to them: Ann, mentioned below; Sarah; Mary; Susan; John; William; Elizabeth; and Hannah.

Ann, daughter of Richard and Sarah (Turner) Bishop, became the wife of Alfred Sutton, as stated above.

ROWAND, Archibald Hamilton, Jr.

Famous Civil War Scout, Lawyer.

Now and then we meet with a name which flashes before us a momentary glimpse of a strong personality and a brilliant historical episode, and seems to lift us, for a brief instant, out of the routine of every-day life to a pure atmosphere and a heroic plane. One of these names to conjure with is that of the late Archibald Hamilton Rowand, Jr., for many years an honored member of the Pittsburgh bar, and in his youth one of the thirty famous scouts who personally served under Major-General Philip H. Sheridan during the great crisis of the Civil War.

(I) Alexander Rowand, founder of the American branch of the family, came from the neighborhood of Paisley, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and settled in the province of Pennsylvania, making his home in Philadelphia.

(II) John, son of Alexander Rowand, belonged to the New Jersey militia, and was on the list of those proscribed as destined to be "the first objects to feed the vengeance of the British nation if they did not promptly lay down their arms and depart to their several homes." John Rowand married Sarah Matlack, whose father, John Matlack, came over in the "Griffith," and landed at Salem, New Jersey, in 1675. Both the Rowands and Matlacks belonged to the Society of Friends, but this did not prevent certain members of both families from taking part in the struggle for independence and

the War of 1812, and an outline of the career of Colonel Timothy Matlack is appended to this biography.

(III) John (2), son of John (1) and Sarah (Matlack) Rowand, married Frances Linville.

(IV) Thomas, son of John (2) and Frances (Linville) Rowand, married Elizabeth Sharp.

(V) Archibald Hamilton, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Sharp) Rowand, was born January 18, 1820, in Camden, New Jersey, and was destined by his parents for the United States navy, but notice of his appointment having been, as he felt, unnecessarily delayed, he begged to be apprenticed to the firm of Gaskill & Cooper, printers and bookbinders, of Philadelphia. His parents very reluctantly consented, and the notice of his appointment to the navy, which had to be declined, was received a few weeks too late. On the completion of his apprenticeship, Mr. Rowand founded a bookbindery in Philadelphia, which in 1847 was destroyed by fire. In June of that year he migrated to Greenville, South Carolina, where a very favorable opening presented itself, but the political atmosphere proved extremely uncongenial. Having had several serious encounters with some of the Southern hotheads, one of which culminated in a challenge, Mr. Rowand provided himself with a pair of duelling pistols and, ere the day appointed for the meeting, had become so expert that the challenge was recalled, he and his adversary becoming in after years the warmest of friends. The pistols are now among the valued heirlooms of the family. In January, 1854, Mr. Rowand returned to Philadelphia, but soon decided to remove to Pittsburgh, having learned that a master binder was badly needed in that city. His reputation spread rapidly and orders for fine work came from all parts of the South and even from San Francisco.

While in Greenville Mr. Rowand organized Mountain City Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, later becoming noble grand, and was one of the organizers of the Masonic lodge of which he subsequently became master. Mr. Rowand married Catherine Parkhill, daughter of George Washington Greer, of Philadelphia, and their son, Archibald Hamilton, is mentioned below. The death of Mr. Rowand occurred November 20, 1891, in Allegheny, Pennsylvania. He was an able, brave and high-minded man, in whose character we discern the same traits which developed so magnificently in the career of his distinguished son.

(VI) Archibald Hamilton (2), son of Archibald Hamilton (1) and Catherine Parkhill (Greer) Rowand, was born March 6, 1845, in Philadelphia, and received his earliest education in private schools of Greenville, South Carolina, and Philadelphia, some of those which he attended in his native city being conducted under the auspices of the Society of Friends. Later he studied at the Fourth ward public schools, and at a private academy in Allegheny presided over by Professor William Wakeman.

The business career of Mr. Rowand began in 1859, in the auditor's office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, and was of short duration. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, the youth had but just passed his sixteenth birthday, but on July 17, 1862, in Wheeling, West Virginia, he enlisted in Company K, First Regiment West Virginia Cavalry, recruited and commanded by his uncle, Thomas Weston Rowand. He first offered himself for enlistment at Pittsburgh, but, being under the required age, his application was refused. His company was made General Milroy's bodyguard, and in September, 1862, on Cheat Mountain, Virginia, a call was sent out for five volunteers for special hazard-

ous duty. Among those who responded was Private Rowand, his motive being, as he stated years afterward, a strong desire to find out in what that kind of duty consisted. Boyish as this may appear, he soon gave remarkable evidence of soldierly qualities, making for himself a record almost unrivalled in scouting annals. These five volunteers were the first scouts to don the Confederate uniform, and were known as the "Jessie" scouts, for the reason that at Milroy's headquarters they met Clayton, an old "Jessie" scout who had been with Fremont in the west, and took a great interest in the boy scouts, giving them instructions which on more than one occasion saved Rowand's life. He was the only scout in the Union army who served at headquarters under eight major-generals—Milroy, Averill, Hunter, Custer, Kelly, Hancock, Meade and Sheridan. The first time Rowand was detailed on scout duty his two companions were shot and killed; on his next trip his comrade and his own horse were killed when they were eighteen miles inside the Confederate lines, but Rowand managed to dodge the enemy's bullets and get back alive.

In addition to his valuable services as a scout, Rowand was present at many battles, including Winchester, under Milroy, and Gettysburg under Meade. He was in the Shenandoah Valley under Hunter and Averill, and again at Winchester, under Sheridan, also serving with that great general at Dinwiddie Court House, Five Forks, Sailor's Creek, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Waynesburg and Appomattox.

Among the many other notable incidents of Rowand's career is that of his giving his horse to General Milroy at the battle of Winchester, riding the general's wounded horse off the field, finding his orderly in the woods, getting Milroy's

celebrated white horse, making a dash across the battlefield under fire, and again exchanging horses with his commander. On July 22, 1863, Rowand was on duty with twelve men at General Custer's headquarters, at Upperville, Virginia, and at nine o'clock at night was sent for by the adjutant-general, who ordered him to quickly establish a line of messengers from headquarters to Asbury's corps, a distance of twelve miles, and then another from headquarters to General Pleasanton's headquarters at Uniontown, some seven miles from Upperville, making an entire distance of nineteen miles. Rowand had never but once been in this region (in the fight at Piedmont Station), there were a number of cross roads and the night was very dark, but early the next morning he reported at headquarters that the line of couriers was complete. On June 12, 1864, while on the Lynchburg raid, four of the scouts were ordered to go through Breckinridge's line and bring General Duffie back from a raid he had been ordered on with his brigade of cavalry; they were not informed that General Hunter's scouts had tried to get through Breckinridge's lines and failed. Two of the scouts were Rowand and Townsend, and, rather carelessly, they went into a house in which they saw a light, to get something to eat. This was about ten o'clock at night, and the other two men were left on guard. Rowand and Townsend came out to find that their companions had disappeared, and to find themselves facing the muzzles of a dozen guns under the command of Captain E. Lee Hoffman, of Hampton's Legion. As the guns were not over ten feet from them, they were obliged to throw up their hands. Rowand asked them if they were Yanks, and on their replying, "No," said, "All right, then I'll surrender." Rowand and his companion, dressed in Confederate uniforms, were taken into the house,

and convinced Captain Hoffman that they were couriers from General McCausland with verbal dispatches to General Breckinridge. The result was that Captain Hoffman intrusted them with a dispatch to deliver to General Breckinridge at Rock Fish Gap. This dispatch Rowand and his companion *delivered the next morning to General Averill.*

On the 7th of August, 1864, General Sheridan came into the Valley, and on the 14th day of the same month, hearing of Rowand and his experience as a scout, he sent for him. From that time until the surrender at Appomattox, Rowand remained with him, participating in every battle in which the "Hero of Winchester" commanded.

While with Sheridan, Rowand was ordered to trace the notorious partisan leader, Major Harry Gilmore, and, if possible, effect his capture. After several days' hard work he found Gilmore stopping at a large country house near Moorfield, West Virginia. This he reported to Sheridan, who sent with him about fifteen scouts under Colonel Young. They were dressed in Confederate uniforms, and were followed by three hundred Federal cavalry at a distance of several miles, to be of assistance in case the true character of the scouts were discovered. About daybreak they arrived near Gilmore's command, and Rowand, going forward alone, captured the vidette without the firing of a shot. The scouts then entered the house, took Gilmore out of bed and conveyed him to General Sheridan's headquarters.

Of all Rowand's exploits the most notable was his carrying, in company with James A. Campbell, important dispatches from Sheridan to Grant, covering the distance between Columbia, West Virginia, and City Point, in the winter of 1864-65. Sheridan had been ordered to pass around to the west of Richmond and effect a

junction with Sherman in North Carolina, but owing to heavy rains and swollen streams had been delayed until the Confederates had had time to throw a strong force in the way of his advance. It was necessary to inform Grant of the state of affairs, and Rowand and Campbell undertook to perform the perilous journey. Dressed as Confederates, they entered the enemy's lines and passed within eight miles of Richmond, having held a conversation with Lee's chief of scouts, and gone on their way undetected. They had been in the saddle continuously for forty-eight hours, and were within two miles of the Chickahominy river when some Confederate scouts recognized them. By hard riding they reached the river ahead of their pursuers and Rowand plunged in, seizing a skiff which was floating in the stream. Abandoning their horses, they reached the other side of the river just as the Confederates came up, and, after running ten miles, arrived at the Union lines. But here a new difficulty confronted them. The lieutenant in charge of the pickets refused to believe that they were Sheridan's scouts, but they prevailed upon him to conduct them to the colonel, who immediately forwarded them to General Grant's headquarters.

They arrived there on Sunday evening, March 12, 1865, ready to sink to the ground from exhaustion, but after receiving some whiskey they gathered strength enough to tell their story. While sitting at Grant's desk waiting for him to come, they both fell asleep for the first time in over two days. General Grant awakened Rowand by patting him on the shoulder and, having read the dispatch, ordered that every attention should be paid them.

On April 3, 1865, while inside the Confederate lines, Rowand noticed a Confederate officer coming through the woods, and directed the attention of Major Young, chief of scouts, to the ap-

proach of this officer and his men. Major Young went to the next house to get Sergeant McCabe and the others, and Rowand rode into the woods and met the Confederates. Noticing that one was a major-general, he saluted him and asked his name. The reply was, "I am Barringer, of the North Carolina Brigade." In a short time Major Young returned with McCabe and the boys, and Rowand introduced Young as Captain Grandstaff, of the Seventeenth Virginia Cavalry. After a few minutes' further talk the "scout signal" was given, Sergeant McCabe caught the bridle rein of Barringer's horse, and Rowand and his men took the general and staff officer and two orderlies into camp that night. The next day, back once more in the enemy's lines, he took Colonel Chief, who was next in command and who, having heard of Barringer's capture, was on his way to take his place at the head of the brigade. A few days later came the surrender at Appomattox, but Sheridan still retained Rowand in the government service, taking him south with him, and keeping him in the "Army of Observation" on the Rio Grande until the French were driven out of Mexico. On August 17, 1865, in New Orleans, this bravest of all the brave scouts was mustered out at his own urgent request.

These months of service in the Far South were the cause of the great regret of Rowand's life, so often and so feelingly expressed—that he had missed the "Grand Review," that supreme climax of a soldier's life, but duty and his idolized commander had called him to the Rio Grande. Not many years later came the crowning honor of his brilliant career. On the personal recommendation of General Sheridan he received a Congressional Medal of Honor "for gallant and meritorious service as a scout in the Army of the Shenandoah." He also received a medal from the state of West Virginia.

On his return from the front, Mr. Rowand resumed his position in the auditor's office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, and in 1867 became chief accountant in the auditor's office of the Allegheny Valley railroad. In 1878 he was elected clerk of the courts of Allegheny county, and at the expiration of his term was reelected. During his second term he registered as a law student, July 1, 1879, and studied in the office of Hon. George Shiras, afterward Justice Shiras, of the Supreme Court of the United States. On January 10, 1885, he was admitted to the bar on motion of David D. Bruce. During the remainder of his life he was engaged in the practice of his profession, to which he gave his undivided attention and in which he took great delight. He was noted for searching out facts regarding old titles and the situation of abandoned and forgotten roads, which affected titles. The devotion of Mr. Rowand as a soldier was equalled by his public spirit as a citizen. For twenty-six years he served as a school director of the borough of Verona, and for a long time was secretary of the board. He was also for a number of years a member of the borough council.

At the national convention of the Union Veteran Legion, held in 1910, at Atlantic City, New Jersey, Mr. Rowand was appointed chief of staff, and at the meeting held in September of the following year, in Pittsburgh, was reappointed. For a number of years he was colonel commanding the Soldiers' Civic League of Allegheny county, and he organized and held all offices in the Charles R. Bright Post, No. 360, Grand Army of the Republic, of the borough of Verona. He was first worshipful master of Verona Lodge, No. 548, Free and Accepted Masons, and was also affiliated with Allegheny Commandery, Knights Templar; Manchester Lodge, No. 403; Orion Coun-

cil, No. 244, Royal Arcanum; and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, also the Heptasophs. He was a charter member of Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 11, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and was enrolled in the Junior Order of American Mechanics. He belonged to the Loyal Orange Institution of America, the Union Veteran Legion, the Military Order Medal of Honor Legion, and the Army and Navy Medal of Honor Legion of the United States of America. He was captain of the Duquesne Greys, and belonged to the Republican Tariff Club and Rocky Reef Fishing Club.

In order to understand the character and temperament of such a man as Archibald Hamilton Rowand it is necessary to know what was required of him during the most momentous period of his life. The duties of scouts demanded an entire absence of fear, coolness, zeal, intelligence, endurance and particularly that seventh or inner sense, the common sense of Aristotle, an unknown endowment, being that inborn sense which gives one an intuition that something has, or is about to happen, and other "special faculties born in but some few men," as expressed by the author of "Hampton's Cavalry." All these gifts of Nature Rowand had in a rare degree, and to them he owed his immunity from the threatened death and disaster ever present in his dangerous calling, a calling which his boldness rendered even more hazardous than it might otherwise have been. In some cases the risks he ran were so great that he had difficulty in getting a partner to share them and he was widely known as "Dare-Devil Rowand." More plainly than on the printed page do we read all this in the face of this noble soldier of one of the greatest wars in the history of the world. The lofty head and expansive forehead, the bold, finely-cut features, accentuated by a grey moutache, and the

dark eyes, with their steady, searching light, are all those of a born leader of men. Readily can we believe that such a man, as the saying is, "bore a charmed life." Never was Rowand wounded by a bullet, and while eight horses were shot under him he was only twice injured, one of them falling on and breaking his leg and another breaking his wrist. At Winchester, under Milroy, he was shot through the clothes and hat, and in cutting his way through Longstreet's and Elwell's corps the man on his right and the one on his left were both killed. On April 23, 1863, in the fight at Fisher's Hill, John Cashman, directly in front of Rowand, was mortally wounded, and a bullet from a crossfire passed through Rowand's jacket, killing Charles Green, who stood by his side. But while Rowand's countenance, open and manly, speaks predominantly of the soldier, it tells also of the warm-hearted, great-souled man, ever ready, when convinced of his error, to acknowledge himself in the wrong, the kind neighbor, the loyal friend, the gentleman of stainless honor and valiant fidelity.

Mr. Rowand married, October 17, 1867, in Allegheny City, now North Side, Pittsburgh, Sarah Martha Chandler, born November 6, 1844, daughter of Richard C. and Sarah (Chandler) Howard, of Allegheny City, where Mr. Howard was engaged in the iron and steel business. Mr. and Mrs. Rowand were the parents of the following children: Mary Kate, wife of Osmond L. Eaton, of Connellsville, Pennsylvania, superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad—two children, Martha, and Osmond L., born November 13, 1904; Harry Hamilton, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work; Archibald Sheridan, of Pittsburgh, civil engineer, married Twila Taylor; Helen, married Clarence F. Tiers, chemical manufacturer of Oakmont, Pennsylvania, and

died, leaving three children; John R., born June 8, 1902; Clarence, born March 19, 1909, and Sarah; and Eliza Jeannette, married Delano Charles Thomas, M. D., of Pittsburgh, and has one child, Sarah Elizabeth. Mr. Rowand, devoted to his home and family, found in his wife a true and sympathizing helpmate and his death dissolved a happy union of forty-six years. Mrs. Rowand, in her widowhood, was the centre of a large circle of warmly attached friends. She died December 17, 1914.

On December 15, 1913, this brave soldier and true-hearted man passed away, leaving a noble and undying memory. His city and his state mourned for him, and throughout the length and breadth of the land men felt that a hero had ceased from earth. In contemplating the career of Archibald Hamilton Rowand we pay to the able lawyer and public-spirited citizen the willing tribute of admiration and respect, but instinctively our thought recedes further into the past and we discern the form of the gallant young soldier, wearing on his breast the little bronze star and the two words, radiant with the light of immortality—"For Valor."

(The Matlack Line).

Timothy Matlack, great-granduncle of Archibald Hamilton Rowand, Jr., was born in 1730, at Haddonfield, New Jersey, was a member of the "General Committee of Safety" and his name appears often in Christopher Marshall's diary as that of one of the most active spirits of 1775 and 1776. He became a colonel in the Continental army, having the command of a battalion, and on June 14, 1776, was elected one of the deputies to attend a conference of which Benjamin Franklin, Thomas McKean and other notable men of the day were members. He was secretary to the Continental Congress for some time while that body sat in the city

of Philadelphia, and under the early government of the State served for many years as master of the rolls, residing at Lancaster. Late in life he was appointed prothonotary of one of the courts of Philadelphia. His descendants now have in their possession a silver urn presented to Colonel Matlack by "The Committee of Safety of the City of Philadelphia," for his patriotic devotion to the cause of freedom and the many services rendered by him during the entire struggle, and up to the acknowledgment of the Independence of the Colonies by Great Britain in the Treaty of Peace, Anno Domini 1783.

While the manners and ideas of Colonel Matlack were considered somewhat eccentric, his patriotism and valor were never doubted. He was one of the founders of the Society of Free Quakers, or, as they were commonly called, "Fighting Quakers." When he first wore his sword in the streets of Philadelphia and some of his friends asked the reason, he replied that it was to defend his property and his liberty. It was afterward proved that he not only knew how to wear his sword, but to use it to good effect.

Colonel Matlack lived to enter his hundredth year, retaining his faculties to the last in a remarkable degree. On April 15, 1829, he passed away, near Holmesburg, Pennsylvania. His portrait hangs in Independence Hall. Can we not discern in this hero of the Revolution some of the traits which characterized his collateral soldier-descendant, Archibald Hamilton Rowand Jr?

ROWAND, Harry Hamilton, Lawyer, Spanish-American War Veteran.

Prominent among the present-day leaders of the Pittsburgh bar is Harry Hamilton Rowand, former First Assistant District Attorney of Allegheny county. Mr. Rowand has so far resided continuously

in his native city with the exception of the period of the Spanish-American War, when he added to his successful career at the bar an honorable military record.

Harry Hamilton Rowand was born April 8, 1871, in Verona, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, son of Archibald Hamilton and Sarah Martha Chandler (Howard) Rowand. Archibald Hamilton Rowand, junior, as he was always known, died more than a year ago and his biography, with ancestral record, appears in this work. Harry Hamilton Rowand received his preliminary education in the schools of Verona, passing thence to the Western University of Pennsylvania, (now the University of Pittsburgh), and then entering Washington and Jefferson College from which institution he graduated, in 1892, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Choosing to devote himself to the profession of the law, he pursued his studies under the guidance of his father and in 1894 was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county. He was then taken into partnership by his father and the two practiced together until the connection was dissolved by the death of the senior member of the firm. Since then Mr. Rowand has practiced alone. From the outset of his career he gave abundant evidence that he had made no mistake in the choice of a profession, rising steadily into well deserved prominence by force of innate ability, thorough equipment and intense and unwearied application.

In 1896 Mr. Rowand enlisted in Company H, Eighteenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and rose to the rank of second lieutenant. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he volunteered and served with credit throughout that conflict, as first lieutenant of Company D, Eighteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

On his return home Mr. Rowand re-

sumed the practice of his profession, practicing generally in the courts of Allegheny county, Superior and Supreme Courts of the State of Pennsylvania, Circuit, District and Courts of Appeal of the United States. In 1906 he was appointed Assistant District Attorney under Harry M. Goehring, and upon the death of Mr. Goehring and appointment of William A. Blakeley, Mr. Rowand was retained in the office, was made first assistant under Mr. Blakeley, serving in the office of the District Attorney of Allegheny county for a period of seven years, taking part in the leading criminal cases during that period; some of the most noted cases during that period were the Councilmanic graft cases of the city of Pittsburgh.

Politically Mr. Rowand has always been a Republican. For one term he served as councilman of the borough of Verona, a suburb of the city of Pittsburgh, afterwards becoming the borough solicitor, in which capacity he served for a period of six years, resigning therefrom upon his assuming the office of Assistant District Attorney of Allegheny county. At present he is borough solicitor of the borough of Oakmont, also a suburb of the city of Pittsburgh, his present home.

He is a contributor to the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh, a member of the Captain Alfred Hunt Camp, Spanish-American War Veterans; the Davis Camp, Sons of Veterans, and the Military Order of the Medal of Honor Legion; he is a thirty-second degree Mason, affiliated with Verona Lodge, No. 548, Free and Accepted Masons, of Verona, and Pittsburgh Consistory; Iona Lodge, No. 141, Knights of Pythias; the Oakmont Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 11, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Pittsburgh Press Club, Oakmont Boat Club,



John B. Stebbins

and a member of the Presbyterian church of Oakmont.

In Mr. Rowand's personality the aggressiveness essential to success in any calling is combined with the coolness, foresight and administrative ability which invariably characterize the true lawyer. That these are also qualities which go to the making of the typical soldier Mr. Rowand has fully demonstrated. Genial and companionable, he wins friends both in and out of his profession. His countenance and bearing show him to be what he is—forceful, upright and warm-hearted, commanding the highest respect and inspiring the most cordial regard of all with whom he is brought in contact.

Mr. Rowand married, August 10, 1898, Florence Kier, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they are the parents of one child, Helen Rowand. Mr. and Mrs. Rowand are thoroughly domestic in taste and feeling and "given to hospitality," Mrs. Rowand being one of Oakmont's charming hostesses.

The name of Rowand has been, for half a century, illustrious in military annals, and the professional eminence attained by Harry Hamilton Rowand has been combined with adherence to the family tradition. He belongs to a class distinguished both in peace and war—the soldier-lawyers of Pittsburgh.

(The Kier Line).

Thomas Kier, great-grandfather of Mrs. Florence (Kier) Rowand, was one of Pennsylvania's pioneer salt manufacturers.

(II) Samuel M., son of Thomas Kier, was born in 1813, in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, and was one of the early oil operators of the Keystone State. He married Nancy Eicher (see Eicher) line, and his death occurred October 6, 1874.

(III) Harry E., son of Samuel M. and Nancy (Eicher) Kier, was of Pittsburgh

and married Georgie Doak. Mr. Kier died March 2, 1904.

(IV) Florence, daughter of Harry E. and Georgie (Doak) Kier, became the wife of Harry Hamilton Rowand, as stated above.

(The Eicher Line).

Peter Eicher, the first ancestor of record, came, prior to the Revolutionary War, from York, Pennsylvania, and settled near Greensburg, Pennsylvania.

(II) Jacob, son of Peter Eicher, married Nancy Smith (see Smith line).

(III) Nancy, daughter of Jacob and Nancy (Smith) Eicher, became the wife of Samuel M. Kier (see Kier line).

(The Smith Line).

John Smith was a brother of James Smith, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

(II) Nancy, daughter of John Smith, became the wife of Jacob Eicher (see Eicher line).

STETSON, John Batterson,

Founder of a Mammoth Industry.

The life of John B. Stetson was one of development without preconceived plan or special training, although at its close he was head of industries employing thirty-five hundred people, with millions invested, bearing a name honored the world over as that of a broad-minded, honorable, sagacious business man. He was not a sentimentalist nor a philanthropist, yet few philanthropists accomplish more for their fellow-men; he was not in any sense a promoter or speculator, yet great interests grew up under his hands. In fact, everything of his "grew up," and nothing was planned in advance. His youth was a struggle to find himself—three trades were begun ere he settled on one. He grew from a poor apprentice boy, whose motto was "Work,"

to a full knowledge of the hat trade, grew to be a small manufacturer, made the best goods he knew how, and grew and grew until John B. Stetson as a hatter was known wherever civilization extends. His investments grew in the same way. An industry was threatened, he helped a friend, and in this way was drawn into many of his holdings.

Chance brought him into touch with H. A. De Land, founder of the town of De Land, Florida, who had seen his hopes and plans blasted by the "big freeze" of 1884. To aid him, the Stetson purse was opened, a great enterprise was saved, and the Stetson interest gained for town and college. So everything grew out of a big heart and the willingness to help, create and maintain. But it was not philanthropy, simply a business proposition to him, for the best help that he could offer a man was to help him to help himself. An idle boy had a greater interest for him than any purely commercial proposition, and to get that boy working was of more importance than anything else that could be done for him. He belived in education as a means, not an end. Education he considered a continuous process, but the foundation of a life the ability to secure subsistence. Work was his gospel, and as one of the world's workers from boyhood he preached that gospel. He began with nothing, not even a plan, except that he must work, and on that sound idea created a wonderful life. Justice and equity were his watchwords, and as he advanced he acquired an intense knowledge of human nature and of men, and this knowledge became his greatest asset. The quality he strove for in the product of his plants he sought in like manner to develop in every employee, and with rare skill he raised the standard of manhood by placing opportunity within reach of all.

The Stetson organization became the

pride of his life and a model for the world. But it grew little by little, not in conformation to a plan, but from men's needs as they were daily revealed to him. Established business traditions went by the board, and he ushered in a new era, founded on mutual obligation. He solved in his own way problems, sociological and economic, by strong practical methods, born from the sagacious business brain, not in the mind of a dreamer or idealist. It was good business to do the things he did; it was good business to have a contented, well paid force working under the best sanitary conditions; it was good business to establish beneficial organizations, social unions, athletic and educational clubs, hospitals, kindergartens, and military companies, all for the Stetson employee. Did the results prove his wisdom? A statement of the magnitude of the business for the year 1911 answers: Founded in 1865 and incorporated as the John B. Stetson Company in 1891, the company has a capital of \$8,000,000; 5400 people are employed, who give their entire time to the production of Stetson hats and the preparation of the materials used in their manufacture; 4000 of these employees are men, 1400 are women. The business is unique in that it is the only hat manufacturing plant in the world where a complete hat is made. During the past year, 11,500,000 skins and 700,000 pounds of fur were actually converted into hats; 6,000,000 yards of silk for bands and bindings, requiring 40,000 pounds or raw silk were woven in the Stetson factory; 330,000 sheep and calf skins imported from France, Belgium, and Russia, were used during the year for sweat bands; 820 tons of boxboard were required to make in the plant the boxes in which 3,336,000 hats manufactured in 1911 were packed.

The Stetson plant covers five acres of

ground, with twenty-four acres of floor space. The plant includes an ice manufacturing and refrigerating system; filtered ice water is supplied to every room; a modern and complete vacuum cleaning system is in operation. Everything in the way of comfort for employees is supplied, and two large auditoriums are located within the plant, one of them seating 1800, the other 5500, the latter having a large modern organ, and the largest seating capacity of any in the city. A special feature of this unusual business is the striking observance of Christmas, the awards at one such festival totalling a cash value of \$241,505.79. The gifts were somewhat as follows: 193 hats, 2835 turkeys (one for every married man), 1314 pairs of gloves, 1560 pounds of candy (for female employees), 64 gold watches, 64 chains, 395 shares of Building Association stock; 786 employee's salaries were increased; cash bonuses to employees of certain departments determined by fixed percentage of their wages for the year were paid, amounting to \$158,842.10, one twenty year endowment life insurance policy made payable to the employee or his estate, the premium paid by the company, and in addition one hundred and twenty shares of the common stock of the company, valued at \$450 per share, were allotted. This stock, of which 6,000 shares had been allotted at that time, does not call for any payment by the recipient save from dividends, and becomes fully paid up in about five years. There are no trades unions needed; every Stetson employee is a welfare worker, every Stetson employee is an inspector, and they give out help, example, and inspiration. Volumes would be needed to tell the life story of John B. Stetson, no title is too lofty, no eulogy too glowing, for his memory; but, could he choose his own

title, it would be "John B. Stetson, Business Man and Worker."

John B. Stetson was born in Orange, New Jersey, May 5, 1830, and died in De Land, Florida, near the great university that bears his name, February 18, 1906, death resulting from a stroke of apoplexy. He was the son of Stephen Stetson, a manufacturing hatter of Orange, his ancestors of English blood. After his years of early school attendance were over he became an apprentice at the calico mills, but abandoned that to become a saddler's apprentice. He liked his second occupation as little as his first, and out of his savings purchased his freedom from his employer before completing his years of apprenticeship. He learned the hatter's trade in his father's factory. These years of preparatory struggle were well spent, inasmuch as he gained early an experience that, when he became an employer, enabled him intelligently to found an apprentice system just and equitable. After the death of his father he worked for an elder brother, made hats, taught others the art, sold the product, bought the raw stock, but did not participate in the profits or honors. So the brothers separated, and John B. made preparations to start a business of his own. But the doctors said he had consumption, and that his days on earth were few. He was then slight, slim, slender, nervous, and active; and, after studying his own case, he decided he would abandon hat making and would live in the open air as much as possible. He located in St. Joseph, Missouri, worked in a brickyard, and became manager and part owner of a plant located on the bank of the Missouri river. An unusual rise in the river swept away the plant, with half a million bricks ready to burn, and Mr. Stetson's fortune, acquired after two years of hard work. He then tried to enlist in the Union army, but was rejected

for physical reasons, and on foot with a party of a dozen young men he started for Pike's Peak, his baggage consisting of the suit of clothes upon his back, a shotgun, and a hatchet. On this trip, living entirely in the open air, he regained health, strength, and happiness, and in a year, big, strong, able, ambitious, and full of ideas, he decided to return to the east and to locate in Philadelphia, there to build up a business, his capital, the scanty earnings made in the gold field, the skill of his fingers, and his native ability.

He reached Philadelphia in 1865 with \$100, and with this he bought tools, rented a room at Seventh and Callowhill streets, invested \$10 cash in fur, and began to make hats. He peddled these out one, two, or three at a time, to dealers, using only the styles then in vogue. At last he decided to start a new style, and after visiting the dealers every day for six months, wearing a fine soft felt hat of his own design, he received the first order for a full dozen hats. From that time he had plenty of work, but the margin of profit was small, and after he had established a credit with the fur dealers he staked his all upon a venture no hatter had ever attempted. He took all the money he had, ran into debt to the very limit, made a big, fine, picturesque hat, natural color, four-inch brim, four-inch top, with a strap for a band, and by express or mail sent a sample hat to every clothing and hat dealer in the Southwest, asking for an order for a dozen. This hat, which he called "The Boss of the Plains," retailed at five dollars, but it caught the cowboy fancy; orders began coming in after two weeks of waiting, and from this time on, the story of the business of John B. Stetson reads like a romance. From the "Boss of the Plains," which in finer materials sold as high as thirty dollars each, he began to make many styles, until it became a fixed fact

to the man of the west that for service and utility, and to the man of the east that for style he must wear a "Stetson." In less than a year he moved to larger quarters on Fourth street, above Chestnut, and only a brief period had elapsed before Stetson hats were in every retail store in Philadelphia, and the reputation of his product was extending rapidly. He occupied leased quarters at Fourth and Chestnut streets, but soon, to accommodate his increasing trade, added another story to the building. Two years after the inception of the business it was reorganized under the firm name of John B. Stetson & Company, and two years later the house was doing a business of \$80,000 annually. In 1867 traveling salesmen were sent upon the road, the Stetson hats finding favor wherever they were introduced. In 1872 change of business residence was made to Fourth and Montgomery streets, where were laid what were practically the foundation stones of the manufacturing center that there bears his name. The history of the business from that time forward was a record of continuous, substantial and rapid growth. Building after building was added to meet the demands of the trade, and Stetson became throughout the country the synonym for all that is best and most reliable. The output of the factories at the time of Mr. Stetson's death amounted to two million hats annually, and employment was furnished to thirty-five hundred workmen.

While the building up of a gigantic enterprise is a matter worthy of consideration, it is the methods that Mr. Stetson employed that will cause his name to be forever honored. He regarded each employee as an individual, and not as a part of a great machine for the purpose of turning out certain work. He felt and manifested a personal interest in those who served him, sought their welfare,

desired their happiness, and did everything within his power to render conditions attractive and beneficial. As the result of his wisdom and understanding of the problems and conditions of human life, happiness and contentment reigned among his employees. He established various associations that induced benefit and a bond of sympathy between every department of the works, and founded family interest in his factories through an original apprentice system. The organized aids for the workmen and their families include building and loan associations, a social union modeled upon the lines of the Young Men's Christian Association, a beneficial association, a Sunday school, a kindergarten, a militia battalion of several companies under National Guard regulations, and a dispensary public hospital. He remained at the head of all, but each was in charge of a lieutenant. Such as could be were made self supporting, for he did not believe in fostering a spirit of dependence, but provisions for the perpetuation of all were made before his death. Perhaps the institution which has widest scope in its benevolent effect is the Stetson Hospital, inaugurated as a dispensary but broadening in its purpose until it is today a splendidly equipped hospital, its operating rooms and wards free to all. Twenty thousand patients are treated there every year with a staff of thirty-four physicians in attendance, and eminent surgeons pronounce its equipment perfect. The great business of the John B. Stetson Company has doubled in volume since his death, but the increase has all been by a close application to the methods laid down by the founder. "Though dead, he speaketh."

Mr. Stetson's Florida interests were first acquired in 1884, when he visited De Land. H. A. De Land, the founder

of the town, owned thousands of acres of land, had built a thriving town with all public utilities, had begun the erection of academy buildings, and had been the means of inducing many settlers to engage in orange culture. The "big freeze," as it is yet alluded to in De Land, ruined thousands of trees and their owners, crippled Mr. De Land, and prostrated every business interest in the heretofore prosperous town. Meeting Mr. Stetson who was known to him as a man of large means and big sympathies, Mr. De Land gained his confidence, and after a close inspection Mr. Stetson decided there was still life in many of the trees and that De Land was a good business proposition. He there built a cottage and became responsible for the completion of one of the large college buildings. To equip his home with electricity and water supply he was under the necessity of financially restoring the stability of the electric light company and the water company, and in this way he practically became controlling owner of about all of De Land's public utilities and interests, including several orange groves and many acres of land, wild and improved. In 1886 he became more deeply interested in De Land Academy, was elected a trustee, and so vigorously did he labor and so liberally support, that the whole scope of the institution was changed. In 1889 the school was reorganized as the John B. Stetson University, and today, with an investment of over one million dollars, is one of the flourishing, useful educational institutions of the South. Thus, without plan or previous thought he entered an entirely new field of activity, and, as before, blessings followed his path. In such unlooked for ways came many of his investments, and outside of his own private business, hardly an investment was made save through the desire to meet

the demands of friendship or to save a valuable enterprise. He never promoted an enterprise or indulged in speculation. If friends were in need he invested as they required, but purely on a basis equitable and understood.

Mr. Stetson traveled extensively in the United States, and was also well known in De Land, where he spent several months each year, as in Philadelphia or Ashbourne, Pennsylvania, where he maintained his country home, and it was in De Land that he passed away at the age of seventy-six years. His remains were brought to Philadelphia and the funeral services held at his country home, Idro, on the York Road, near Elkins Park, February 21, 1906. Mr. Stetson was a religious man in the highest sense. His love for his work and his workers was absorbing, and his faith was the guiding star of his life. He was a member of the Fifth Baptist Church of Philadelphia, was a generous patron of the Young Men's Christian Association and of all charitable and church enterprises. His helpful spirit prompted his assistance to various small charities as well as to those of wider importance and better known. He built a monument to himself in the respect and affectionate regard entertained for him by his employees and all associated with him. His deep interest in those who served him struck a responsive chord in their hearts, and on every occasion they will be found telling the story of the recognition of the obligations of life and the necessity of meeting them gladly.

There is a man who has done his part and carried his load,

Rejoiced to share with every heart the roughness of the road,

Not given to thinking overmuch of the pains and cares behind,

But glad to be in touch with all his humankind.

WISTER, Owen,

Distinguished Author.

The career of Owen Wister is one of exceeding interest, illustrating as it does the fact that while a man of genius may succeed in any field it is only after he has found his true work that great success is attained.

Son of a talented mother, grandson of the celebrated Fanny Kemble, and belonging to the fourth generation of a family of writers, Mr. Wister in his university years was strongly drawn to music and verse; in fact, went abroad with the avowed purpose of studying musical compositions. Events followed that necessitated his return home, then poor health drove him to the plains and mountains of Arizona and Wyoming. The wild, unusual life of those regions wonderfully impressed him, and later was the controlling impulse that determined his career. A period of legal study and practice followed, but in 1891 the literary instinct conquered, and as a writer of purely American fiction he has won a high and permanent place. He did not find his true sphere in "The Dragon of Wantley" (1892), but his magazine stories, collected and published in 1896 under the title "Red Men and White," won immediate favor. During the ten years after returning from Paris he made fifteen western tours, and in "Red Men and White" he portrayed most naturally and truthfully the stern though picturesque conditions of the then West, where elemental passions were at work with little concealment. He caught the spirit of comradeship and humorous exaggeration typical of the West; his Indians were the real, living characters of the day, not Leatherstockings nor Hiawathas; his soldiers and settlers were the real men he met; his descriptions of Nature were written with the eye of a keen observer with the soul

of a poet; while the note of tragedy underlay the natural dialogue and the humor.

This has been true of all his subsequent work, and in "The Virginian" he has portrayed a character so strong and truthful to the type that were it his only work it would entitle him to undying literary fame. There is nothing vague or uncertain in his stories, the movement is as direct and free and strong as the sweep of the wind across the plains. No one else has succeeded in giving so well the impressions made by the great sand sea, the mystery and desolation of its vastness, the desert's changeless, unfathomable silence. One of Mr. Wister's critics has written: "Never perhaps since the days of Bret Harte has the characteristic Western humor found so suggestive and appreciative, so successful an interpreter. Mr. Wister has done for the cowboy what Bret Harte did for the miner * * * * He has furnished an undying addition to the gallery of characteristic American types in fiction."

Owen Wister was born in Philadelphia, July 14, 1860, son of Dr. Owen Jones and Sarah (Butler) Wister, the former an eminent physician of Philadelphia, the latter a lady of fine literary talent, daughter of one of the most noted actresses of her day, "Fanny Kemble"—Frances Anne (Kemble) Butler, and member of a family distinguished in the history of dramatic art for generations. Mrs. Wister's great-grandfather, Major Pierce Butler, was delegate from South Carolina to the Constitutional Convention and a signer of the Constitution of the United States. Mrs. Sarah (Butler) Wister was a greatly gifted, cultured lady, translator of "Prose and Poetry of Alfred de Musset" (1872) and with Agnes Irwin she published in 1877 "Worthy Women of Our First Century." An old fashioned distaste for publicity led her to withhold her signature from many articles and stories published

in the "Atlantic Monthly," the "Cornhill," the "North American Review," and "Lippincott's Magazine."

When ten years of age Owen Wister was taken abroad by his parents, remaining three years. On his return to the United States he entered St. Paul's School, at Concord, New Hampshire, and after thorough preparation entered Harvard University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1882. During his university career he developed a talent for literature and music, the latter art at last seeming his choice. He wrote the libretto for a Hasty Pudding Club opera bouffe, "Dido and Aeneas," also a poem on Beethoven, published in the "Atlantic Monthly." After graduation Mr. Wister went abroad, and on the advice of the great Liszt located in Paris for the study of musical composition. The following year, however, he was called home by family affairs, and soon afterward poor health induced him to go west on a hunting trip. He quite extensively traveled over Arizona and Wyoming, and amid those scenes of natural beauty and amid people whose ways, code and speech were so strange to him his dormant literary instincts were aroused and stimulated. On his return East he decided upon the profession of law, entered the Harvard Law School and in 1888 was graduated, receiving the degrees A. M. and LL. B. In 1889 he was admitted to the bar and for three years he was in practice in Philadelphia. But the "lure of the West" was upon him, and in the ten years following his first visit he made fifteen tours of that then wild region, revelling in its wild, free life, gaining the experience and inspiration that resulted in those wonderful character delineations and word pictures that stirred the literary world and made his a familiar name.

In 1883 Mr. Wister published "The Modern Swiss Family Robinson," and in

1892 "The Dragon of Wantley," a playful satire on the days of chivalry that proved the author the possessor of a rich fund of quiet humor. In 1891 he forever abandoned the law and devoted himself entirely to literature. He wrote several short stories based upon his western experiences that were highly rated as a distinct addition to American fiction and helped the world to appreciate the value of the varied characters in the widely separated regions of the West, chiefly Arizona and Wyoming. He grew to know the West well, and his greatest characters are drawn from the plains and mountains of these states. In 1896 he published eight of these short stories, under the title "Red Men and White" that won instant appreciation and that proved that his own text, "many sorts of Americans live in America," pleased the reading public. "Red Men and White" was followed in 1898 by "Lin McLean," a forerunner of that great work, "The Virginian," the latter appearing four years later. "The Jimmy John Boss" appeared in 1900, as did "U. S. Grant; A Biography." "The Virginian" was published in 1902 and forever secured Mr. Wister's niche in the literary "Hall of Fame." Many editions of that book have been published in many lands, it has been dramatized, noted actors have won fame as the "Virginian," and as book and play it is yet a strong favorite with the public. In 1903 Mr. Wister published "Philosophy Four;" in 1904 "A Journey in Search of Christmas" appeared as well as his novel, "Lady Baltimore," the latter first as a serial in "The Saturday Evening Post." In 1907 he published a second biography, "The Seven Ages of Washington," "Mother," and "The Simple Spelling Bee," and in 1911 "Members of the Family" was given to the public. In addition to the above Mr. Wister has contributed a great deal of prose and verse

to the magazines, and in 1904 collaborated on "Musk-Ox, Bison, Sheep, and Goat," in "Whitney's American Sportsmen's Library."

In political life Mr. Wister has been strictly independent and always active in public affairs. He has written many articles on public questions, his scathing article on "The Keystone Crime" being a strong presentation of the case of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania against the men and against the system that perpetrated the Capitol dishonor. In 1908 he ran as an Independent candidate for Select Council from the Seventh Ward, not in expectation of an election but in defence of a principle and to maintain the party organization in the ward.

Mr. Wister is a member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters and was elected a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University in 1912. His clubs are the Philadelphia, Rittenhouse, and Franklin Inn, of Philadelphia. In 1907 he was given the honorary degree LL. D. by the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1912 the honorary degree of L. H. D. by Williams College. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

He married, April 21, 1898, Mary Channing Wister, who died August 24, 1913, at Saunderstown, Rhode Island.

WISTER, Mary Channing,

Leader for Civic Righteousness.

As one of Mrs. Wister's colleagues wrote in the "Christian Register": "The lives of some persons are epochs. They mark great changes in thought, in manners, or in national development. From them we date broader creeds, wider sympathies, greater efforts for the uplift of humanity." These words, written by a loved contemporary, apply with force to the life of Mrs. Wister. "And because she lived, thought, and acted the whole

world has been granted a clearer vision of civic righteousness."

Mary Channing Wister was born in Germantown, Philadelphia, March 30, 1870, died at Saunderstown, Rhode Island, August 24, 1913, daughter of William Rotch and Mary Eustis Wister. Through paternal and maternal lines she traced to James Logan, secretary to William Penn, the Fisher family of Philadelphia, the Rotch and the Rodman families of New England, to Governors Bradstreet and Dudley, of Massachusetts, William Ellery of Rhode Island, the signer, and to William Ellery Channing, of Boston, the celebrated Unitarian preacher, the latter her great-grandfather. She was educated until 1886 by private tutors at home, then for three years attended Miss Irwin's School, graduating in 1889, president of her class. When yet a child she developed a talent for organizing, and many were the entertainments she directed with her young performers. At seventeen years of age she began teaching a class in the Sunday school of the Unitarian church of Germantown, and for eleven years rarely missed a Sunday. During this period she also organized an association of young people of the Unitarian churches, called "The Young People's Guild of Christian Life." At twenty-six she was made a trustee of the church and served a year. She had, after graduation from school, entered into social gaieties to the full, spending her summers, however, out-of-doors, seizing all opportunities to ride, walk, climb or swim. In 1892 she organized a Boys' and Girls' Club in Fisher's Hollow, Germantown, having a little earlier become interested in the Evening Home for Boys in Philadelphia. She led operas at the Boys' Evening Home and for many years played in a piano quartette at Dr. Moss's house in Chestnut Hill. At the Evening Home her genius for philanthropy first

revealed itself. She organized a sight singing class with a paid teacher for the smaller, and later, for the larger boys. Within another two months she organized a military company for boys of fifteen years and older under Dr. Ward, of Girard College, a drill master. She trained the boys personally in vocal music, and in successive seasons presented four of the popular Gilbert and Sullivan operas. Small one act plays and minstrel shows were given by the boys, gymnasium drills were established with her aid, a debating society was organized for boys from sixteen to eighteen years of age, which held regular meetings to discuss municipal problems. For more than twenty years she actively aided in the work of the Evening Home, coming into its work a girl, continuing until death. She had a definite aim in her work, regarding the uplifting of the "boy" and his salvation as the safety and perpetuation of the state.

In 1893, with Miss Cornelia Frothingham, Miss Wister founded the Civic Club of Philadelphia, and was elected its first treasurer. Such was her devotion to the work that she became the very soul of the club, filling almost every position on the board, was twice president, and for twenty years was its inspiration and leader, giving not only of her time, means and capacity to the work, but her very best thought and constant and untiring striving for its success. Nowhere is the memory of this most gracious and gifted lady more lovingly remembered than by her associates of the Civic Club of Philadelphia. Her service as its president for the second time was cut short by her death.

Mrs. Wister was interested in every phase of municipal government and particularly in the Civil Service branch, understanding fully the conflict between the spoils and merit systems. In 1912 she

assisted the commission in its examinations for teacher, assistant teacher, and principal for the Board of Recreation, and was often consulted by members of the commission, her advice carrying unusual weight. For twenty years she was a member of the Contemporary Club, useful as an officer and member of different committees, and through timely advice. She was an active member of the Agnes Irwin Alumnae Association from its founding in 1897, and was its president in 1900 and 1901.

During the last years of her life she was sharing in the work of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, a committee member of the Civics Department, a delegate to the convention held at San Francisco, July, 1912. At her death, the sense of what she was to be, what inevitably would have been her influence, caused the "Outlook" to speak of her editorially as "a loss to the citizenship of the city and the nation."

But her great work was done in her own city and state, through the Civic Club of Philadelphia, and in her service as chairman of the civic committee of the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women. She spoke to crowded conferences and made tangible and real her high ideals. Thoughtful and considerate of others, a real lover of humanity, she gave freely of every talent she possessed. "Doubtless there are many ideal women in the world. The one I knew has passed on." (Mrs. J. P. Mumford in "The North American," August 31, 1913).

In 1898 Miss Wister married Owen Wister, a second cousin of her father. Six children survive her. By her life she showed to all who knew her, that no public interests need diminish or impair a woman's devotion to her home. While still in her girlhood she had seen the need of healthier environment for her city's children, both in their work and play, and

for this she had been ardently and steadfastly striving long before she married and had children of her own. On January 1, 1898, she was appointed by the judges a member of the Board of Education. Of her work until her retirement in September, 1899, Governor Brumbaugh wrote at her death: "Her work for our schools was so unselfish, so altruistic, so splendidly progressive that it is entirely fair to say that she was a great leader of educational thought and accomplishment. Before I knew the schools intimately I knew of her great work and recognized her unusual gifts of leadership. Every child in this city is richer in spiritual nutrition by reason of her life and services. A building should be named in her memory." Later the "Zachary Taylor" School was renamed the "Mary Channing Wister" School, a most appropriate honor.

Mrs. Wister was the editor of the Civic Club Bulletin from its first issue, that publication carrying the news of civic improvement to women's clubs all over the world, even to China, Japan and India. By unanimous vote of the club it was decided that the May, 1914, issue of the Civic Club Bulletin should be entirely in memory of Mrs. Wister's life, character and public service. From that number much of the material for this sketch has been obtained.

DINKEY, Alva Clymer,

President of Carnegie Steel Company.

Pittsburgh—that acme of activity, that industrial cyclone—owes its supremacy among the steel cities of the world to its superior brain-power. Its steel mills and furnaces which know no rest, its lurid fires which send forth a blaze as ceaseless as the roar of Niagara, are under the control of men who seem to possess that secret of perpetual energy which science cannot explain—men of the type of Alva



A. C. Drury.

Clymer Dinkey, president of the Carnegie Steel Company. Mr. Dinkey has resided a quarter of a century in Pittsburgh, and for the last fifteen years has been a recognized power in the steel world.

Alva Clymer Dinkey was born February 20, 1866, at Weatherly, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Reuben and Mary Elizabeth (Hamm) Dinkey. In early childhood death deprived him of his father, but his mother was a woman of the heroic type. A widow in straitened circumstances, with several children dependent upon her, she set herself to the task of developing their moral and intellectual faculties and so fitting them to fill worthily a wider and higher sphere. Alva and his brother had received their first education in the public schools of their birthplace when their mother removed with her family to Braddock, in order that the two boys, after attending for a time the schools of that place, might find employment in the steel mills. Whether or not she foresaw the eminence to which one of her sons would eventually attain, certain it is that future years abundantly proved the wisdom of her course. Her daughter, Emma E., became the wife of Charles M. Schwab, famous in the steel world, and now head of the great Bethlehem Steel Company of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Dinkey's first employment, May 21, 1879, was as water-carrier in the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, and he is still remembered by the furnace men as a bright, intelligent boy who was always asking questions. That he was industrious as well as inquiring is proved by the fact that he was advanced to higher positions. In 1882 he learned telegraphy at a little station near Braddock and was employed as operator in the Edgar Thomson Works. Later he entered the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, as a machinist apprentice. Here he worked

three years, or until he was able to leave and obtain employment with the Mc-Tighe Electric Company of Pittsburgh as an expert machinist. Every one of these changes meant a drop in wages, but a gain in knowledge, and, wonderful as it was in so young a man, Mr. Dinkey recognized that fact, and not that alone, but also the accompanying fact that the gain in knowledge more than counterbalanced the drop in wages, and would continue in the future to increasingly outweigh that temporary disadvantage. The result, as the world knows, more than justified his course.

Securing a position with the Carnegie Steel Company at the Homestead Works, in 1889 Mr. Dinkey became secretary to Superintendent Potter. In 1893 he left the general office and went into the mill to work as an electrician, seeing the advantage of the practical man over the office man, and also the wonderful future for the application of electricity to the stupendous machinery so necessary for the manufacture of steel. In 1898 he was made superintendent of the electric light and power plant of the Homestead Steel Works, and it was while holding this position that Mr. Dinkey invented the "Dinkey Controller," the first controller that was able to successfully handle the powerful currents necessary for heavy mill machinery. He also applied electricity to many of the operations necessary in the manufacture of steel, not only making it possible to handle larger units and increase production, but also relieving the workmen of the very arduous labor that was then necessary, until today this plant is the wonder of the visitor in the amount of material handled by the comparatively few workmen. Succeeding to the position of assistant to the general superintendent, and then to general superintendent, he found himself, at an age at which most men have not yet risen

from the ranks, in command of ten thousand men—an industrial general who, as years went on, many times led his firm to victory. He was appointed to this position April 1, 1901, succeeding William E. Corey, whose assistant he had been for a year previous. August 1, 1903, Mr. Dinkey succeeded Mr. Corey as president of the Carnegie Steel Company.

In no way has Mr. Dinkey more convincingly proved his ability as a commander of men than in his treatment of his employees. Never regarding them merely as parts of a great machine, he recognizes their individuality, and nothing gives him greater pleasure than to reward with speedy promotion their worth and ability. Moreover, he has the rare faculty of inspiring them with his own enthusiasm, and he receives from them an unstinted measure of most loyal service. Were men of this type more common we should soon cease to hear of the controversy between capital and labor.

A fine-looking, genial man whose countenance radiates an optimistic spirit, Mr. Dinkey carries with him the suggestion of intense vitality and alertness, and the briefest talk with him reveals his ability, the versatility of his talents and his rare gift for managing large and intricate business enterprises. He is president and a director of the Carnegie Steel Company, and director of the following: H. C. Frick Coke Company; Pittsburgh Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad; Mellon National Bank, of Pittsburgh; Monongahela Trust Company, Homestead, Pennsylvania; Duquesne Trust Company, Duquesne, Pennsylvania; Hays National Bank, Hays, Pennsylvania. His influence is felt not only in business, but in politics as well, his support being invariably given to the Republican party. He is a member of the American Society of Elec-

Mechanical Engineers, American Society of Mining Engineers, American Society for the Advancement of Science, Engineers Society of Western Pennsylvania, Engineers' Club of New York, the Pilgrims, Duquesne, Country, Union and Oakmont clubs. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Institute and of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission.

Mr. Dinkey married Margaret, daughter of Major Robert E. and Caroline (McMasters) Stewart, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of three children: Robert E., Alva C. Jr., and Leonora Stewart. Mrs. Dinkey is one of those rare women who combine with perfect womanliness and domesticity an unerring judgment, traits of the greatest value to her husband, to whom she is not alone a charming companion, but a confidante and adviser. Mr. Dinkey is a man of strong domestic affections, and he and his wife are both extremely popular in the social circles of the city, their beautiful home on Ellsworth avenue being the centre of refined and gracious hospitality. The attractive personality of Mrs. Dinkey, combined with her mental endowments and innate grace and tact, admirably fit her for her position as one of the potent factors of Pittsburgh society.

Mr. Dinkey is conspicuous among a class of men who constitute one of the special glories of our Republic—men who are the architects of their own fortunes. In that arena where mighty steel kings win their coronations he has achieved for himself a position of trust and honor. His motto is and ever has been that of his own wonderful city—"Work!"

MEHARD, Samuel Smiley,
Distinguished Lawyer and Jurist.

The prestige of the Pittsburgh bar has in some instances been maintained by

men who have practiced there from the day of their admission, and whose increasing reputation has been identified at every step with their home city. But there are other instances, instances of men who have come to the metropolis when their fame was at its meridian, bringing with them the fruits of splendid achievement to enrich and amplify her professional life. Such has been the case with the Hon. Samuel Smiley Mehard, former President Judge of the Thirty-fifth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and for the last three years head of the law firm of Mehard, Scully & Mehard, one of the leading professional organizations of the city. Judge Mehard has been a resident of Pittsburgh for nearly a quarter of a century and during that entire period has stood in the front rank of her advocates and counsellors.

The earliest records to which we have access show the Mehards to have been a Scotch-Irish family, but there is reason for believing that Scotland was their original home. This reason is found in the ancient spelling of the name, which was Maharg, and which, reversed, is Graham, and there seems a strong probability that in the troublous times when religious persecution drove so many of the Scotch into Ireland the name underwent a transformation.

James Mehard, grandfather of Samuel Smiley Mehard, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and in 1818 emigrated to the United States. After remaining for a time in Philadelphia he removed to Butler county and in 1832 settled on a tract of eight hundred acres near Wirtemberg, in Wayne township, Lawrence county, then Beaver county. This land became the homestead and is still in possession of the family. Mr. Mehard married, in Ireland, Christina Orr, who was also of a Scotch-Irish family, and their children were: Robert, Thomas, James, Samuel

Smiley, mentioned below, Joseph, William, Matilda, Elizabeth, and Ann.

Samuel Smiley, son of James and Christina (Orr) Mehard, was born in Harmony, Butler county, Pennsylvania, in 1822, and received his education at Darlington Academy and Duquesne College, Pittsburgh. He then studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Peter Mowey, one of the distinguished physicians of old Pittsburgh, and in 1847 graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He settled in Mercer Mercer county, Pennsylvania, where he practiced his profession during the remainder of his life. Dr. Mehard married, April 1, 1847, Mary Jane, daughter of James Miller and Matilda (Benning) Walker, of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of two sons: James Walker, a physician, now deceased; and Samuel Smiley, mentioned below. During his latter years, Dr. Mehard, in consequence of impaired health, virtually limited his professional labors to consultation, his son, Dr. James Walker Mehard, succeeding to his practice. The latter, however, did not survive his father, passing away September 25, 1883. The death of Dr. Mehard occurred September 30, 1883. He was a devoted physician and an excellent man in every relation of life.

Samuel Smiley Mehard, son of Samuel Smiley and Mary Jane (Walker) Mehard, was born December 18, 1849, in West Sunbury, Butler county, Pennsylvania, and received his early education in the schools of Mercer, whither his parents removed when he was but two years old. The boy passed from the public schools to Westminster College, graduating with high honors in the class of 1869. After reading law at Mercer under the guidance of the late Hon. John Trunkey, then President Judge of the Thirty-fifth Judicial District, he was admitted in 1871 to

the Mercer county bar. Without delay Mr. Mehard entered upon the practice of his profession, associating himself with James A. Stranahan, under the firm name of Stranahan & Mehard, a connection which was maintained until his elevation to the bench. In 1874 Mr. Mehard went abroad and spent a year in post-graduate work at Heidelberg University. On his return home he resumed the practice of his profession, steadily rising into prominence and winning the confidence, admiration and respect both of the legal fraternity and the general public.

On December 8, 1883, Mr. Mehard was appointed by Governor Robert E. Pattison, President Judge of the Thirty-fifth Judicial District, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge MacDermitt. His eminent fitness for the office became immediately apparent, and after serving almost one year by appointment he was elected in 1884 for the full term of ten years. The solid and brilliant work done by Judge Mehard during his memorable decade is still fresh in the memories of his fellow-citizens and its record has passed into the keeping of history.

At the expiration of his term of office in January, 1895, Judge Mehard came to Pittsburgh, where he has ever since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. In addition to this he has for a number of years served as one of the lecturers in the law department of the University of Pittsburgh, a position for which ability, education and experience have qualified him to an exceptional degree.

Politically Judge Mehard is a Democrat, and among his dominant characteristics has always been an earnest and wisely directed interest in all that concerned the welfare of his community. He is a director of the First National Bank

of Mercer, Pennsylvania, and of the Pittsburgh Transformer Company, also a trustee of the Pure Oil Company. He holds the office of elder in the Second United Presbyterian Church of Mercer.

How often do we hear the phrase, "He looks the man he is," and of how many shades of meaning is it susceptible! When applied to Judge Mehard its significance is at once apparent. Instantly there rises before the mind's eye the dignified bearing, the eagle glance, the aspect at once judicial and benevolent—all combining to form a picture of the learned counsellor, the upright judge and the true and kindly gentleman.

On July 1, 1880, Judge Mehard married, in Sioux City, Iowa, Ida Augusta Brown, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they became the parents of one son: Churchill Brown, whose biography may be found on another page of this work. A brief but most happy union of less than three years was dissolved by the death of Mrs. Mehard, who passed away May 29, 1883, in the bloom of youth, leaving a sweet and charming memory in the hearts of all who knew her.

Wearing the laurels won at the bar Judge Mehard ascended the bench where, for eleven years, he kept the ermine without stain. Now, invested with judicial prestige, he stands among the leaders of the bar of the metropolis of Pennsylvania.

(The Brown Line).

Justice George H. Brown, of Somerville, New Jersey, married Joan Gaston (see Gaston line), and among their children was Ida Augusta, mentioned below.

Ida Augusta, daughter of George H. and Joan (Gaston) Brown, was born November 23, 1859, in Somerville, New Jersey, and became the wife of Samuel Smiley Mehard, as stated above.

(The Gaston Line).

Joseph Gaston, the first ancestor of record, was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, and served during the Revolutionary War as paymaster of the New Jersey State troops and militia, participating in all the battles and skirmishes in which the New Jersey troops were engaged. He married Ida Van Arsdale, and among their children was John I., mentioned below. Joseph Gaston died October 16, 1796, in the neighborhood of his birthplace.

John I., son of Joseph and Ida (Van Arsdale) Gaston, married Catherine Annan, and they were the parents of a daughter, Joan, mentioned below.

Joan, daughter of John I. and Catherine (Annan) Gaston, became the wife of George H. Brown (see Brown line).

MEHARD, Churchill Brown,

Lawyer, National Guard Officer.

Prominent among the younger generation of lawyers who are infusing into the Pittsburgh bar the element of youthful vigor and enthusiasm is Churchill Brown Mehard, of the widely known firm of Mehard, Scully & Mehard. Though not a native of the Iron City, Mr. Mehard, during the thirteen years of his residence here, has thoroughly identified himself with a number of her leading interests, entering into their promotion with the same ardor and aggressiveness which characterize his devotion to his profession.

Churchill Brown Mehard was born May 27, 1881, in Mercer, Pennsylvania, and is the son of Judge Samuel Smiley and the late Ida Augusta (Brown) Mehard. A biography of Judge Mehard, with full ancestry, appears on a previous page in this work. Churchill Brown Mehard received his preliminary education in public schools, passing thence to Westminster College, New Wilmington, Penn-

sylvania, and afterward to Haverford College. He next entered the Military Academy at Chester, graduating in 1902 with the degree of Civil Engineer. Immediately thereafter he came to Pittsburgh, where he attended the Pittsburgh Law School until 1905, the institution conferring upon him in that year the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In December, 1905, he was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county, his preceptor having been his father, with whom he studied while attending the Law School. After graduation Mr. Mehard began practice in association with his father, and in 1908 became a member of the firm, the style being S. S. & C. B. Mehard. This remained unchanged until January 1, 1910, when Mr. Mehard was appointed Assistant District Attorney under William A. Blakely, serving until July, 1912, when he resigned. The manner in which he discharged the duties of the office won the distinct and hearty approval of members of the profession and of all good citizens, and made increasingly evident a fact which had for some time been attracting public notice—the large share of the father's ability which had fallen to the lot of the son. In April, 1912, the firm of Mehard, Scully & Mehard was organized, the partners being Judge Samuel Smiley Mehard, Cornelius Scully and Churchill Brown Mehard. The firm practices corporation and general law and has a large clientele. Mr. Mehard is a member of the superior and supreme courts of Pennsylvania and also of the Mercer county courts.

The political allegiance of Mr. Mehard is given to the Republican party, and one of the ways in which his ever-active public spirit manifests itself is his interest in the National Guard of his native State. On January 12, 1903, he enlisted in the Eighteenth Infantry, and became first lieutenant; on March 7, 1903, he was pro-

moted to battalion adjutant; and on March 4, 1904, he was made captain and regimental adjutant, serving until June 19, 1912, when he was appointed major, adjutant general's department, and assigned to duty as brigade adjutant, Second Brigade, in which capacity he is now serving. He belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution and the Duquesne University, Allegheny Country and Edgeworth clubs, also the Officers' Club of the Eighteenth Infantry "Duquesne Grays." He is a member of the Sewickley Presbyterian Church.

The personality of Mr. Mehard is that of a high-class young Pittsburgh lawyer. The characteristics of the type—natural aptitude, complete equipment, a high sense of honor and unremitting devotion to duty—are too well known to need repetition here and of each one the career and work of Mr. Mehard afford a striking illustration.

On June 21, 1905, a congenial marriage gave the crowning touch to Mr. Mehard's happiness. On that day he was united to Mary, daughter of the late Theodore D. and Ida Eugenia (Holst) Kline, of Savannah, Georgia. Mr. Kline was general manager of the Central Railroad of Georgia, and had been a major in the Confederate army. Mr. and Mrs. Mehard are the parents of one daughter, Ida Brown Mehard. Mrs. Mehard is a member of the Women's Club of Sewickley and the Allegheny Country Club, and presides with gracious tact over the beautiful home at Sewickley, where she and her husband delight to welcome their many friends.

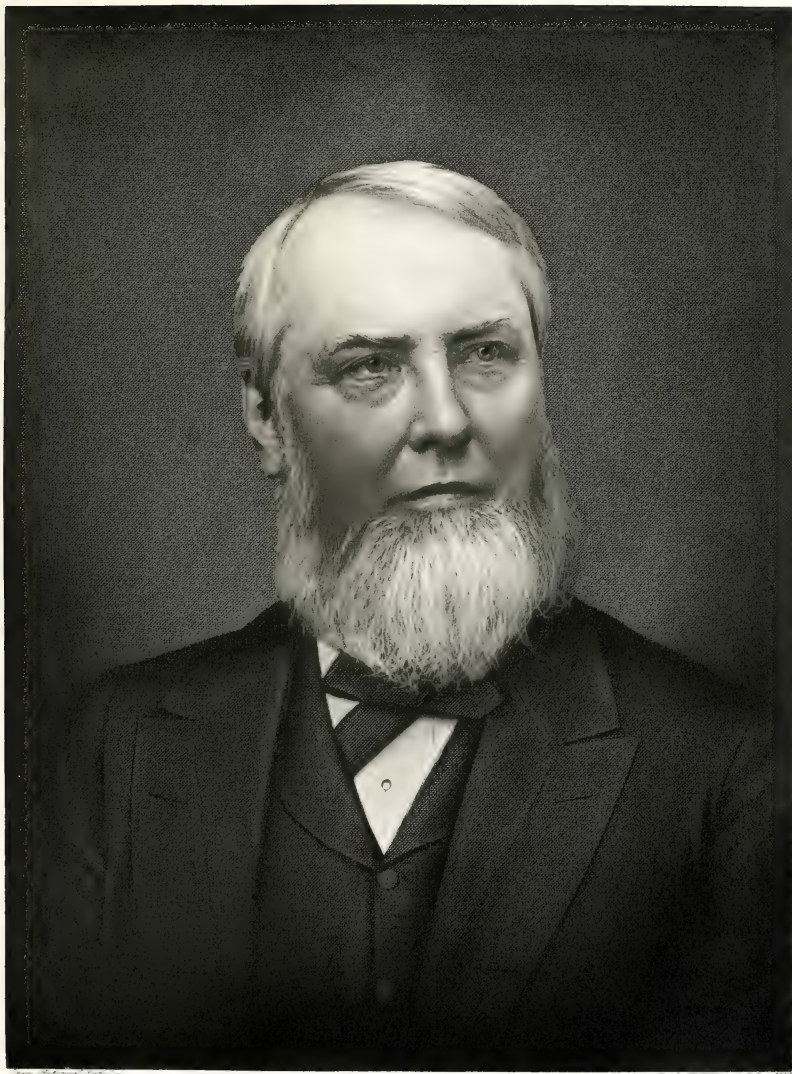
Mr. Mehard is the son of a man eminent in his profession and inherits ancestral traditions of honorable achievement and disinterested devotion. To these traditions he has been absolutely faithful and the present gives assurance that the future holds much in store for him.

BAKEWELL, William,

Lawyer, Man of Affairs.

The Bar of Pittsburgh had its beginning before the American Revolution, and its history, from that period to the present time, is of absorbing interest. The latter half of the nineteenth century constituted one of its most brilliant epochs and during the entire fifty years it numbered among its foremost members the late William Bakewell, whose conduct of cases falling under the patent laws gave him an unsurpassed celebrity. Mr. Bakewell was also distinguished as a business man and as a citizen was identified with the most essential interests of Pittsburgh.

William Bakewell was born February 12, 1823, in Chester, England, and was a son of the Rev. William Johnstone and Sarah (Needam) Bakewell. Mr. Bakewell was a clergyman of the Church of England. He and his wife were the parents of three other sons: Judge Robert A. Bakewell, of St. Louis; Dr. Frank S. Bakewell, also of St. Louis; and Frederick, who became a noted Roman Catholic priest of Montreal, Canada. William Bakewell was educated in Norwich, England, and in 1839, being then sixteen years of age, came with his parents to the United States. A fondness for mathematics attracted him to the study of civil engineering and his first employment was under Colonel Minor Roberts, on the engineering corps of the State of Pennsylvania, the work being on the line of the extension of the Erie canal. While employed as a civil engineer, Mr. Bakewell was associated with the late Hon. Felix Brunot, who became his warm personal friend. Eventually Mr. Bakewell's inclinations, coupled perhaps with a feeling of innate ability, led him in 1842 to enter upon the study of law in the office of Charles O. Bradford, and he also attended the law school of the Western University of Pennsylvania, and on January 13, 1845,



W. Bakewell.

he was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county. In 1850 he received admission to the United States courts. It speedily became evident that in his choice of a profession he had made no mistake. An inherent aptitude, combined with thorough equipment and unremitting devotion to duty enabled him to build up a large and lucrative practice. While it was general in character he made a special study of patent cases, his knowledge and astuteness in this branch of his profession bringing him an enormous clientele. As a patent attorney, he was one of the pioneers in this branch of the legal profession in the country, and really the father of patent law in the city of Pittsburgh. He was a recognized leader in this class of cases and of the great number which he conducted during the long period of his professional career many were notable in legal annals.

His acknowledged professional skill, goodness of heart, his polished urbanity, his high sense of honor and noble generosity of nature, endeared Mr. Bakewell to all. In his intercourse with other professional gentlemen, his conduct was marked by the most scrupulous regard for the rights and feelings of others. His estimate of the character of the profession was, indeed, exalted. It constituted the very essence of honor, dignity, benevolence, and usefulness; and in his own dealings he exhibited a living exemplification of his views. He was, in truth, a very model of professional etiquette—not in its letter only, but in its purest spirit. He was always anxious, not merely to act honorably to a professional brother, but also to serve him, if he could, by advancing his interests, and increasing his claims to public estimation and confidence. He was so constituted, that it was impossible for him to be guilty of dishonorable rivalry towards his fellow practitioners. He scorned the tricks of the profession

and those who practiced them. To the junior members of the legal fraternity he was particularly kind and generous, and was the preceptor of most of the present Pittsburgh patent attorneys. They were at once made to feel that he was one in whom they could wholly confide, and in consequence of his winning kindness of heart and manner, and the real interest he always manifested in their success, he was almost regarded by them as a father. He was attorney for the late George Westinghouse.

In addition to his talents as a lawyer, Mr. Bakewell possessed remarkable business ability. He was connected with the Monongahela Navigation Company as an officer from its inception, becoming in 1842 secretary and subsequently assuming, in conjunction with the duties of this office, those of the treasureship. In this he was associated with Felix Brunot and General Moorhead, and the positions of secretary and treasurer he held for more than fifty years, or until the time it was sold to the United States Government, meeting their demands, in addition to those of his profession, with keen vision, sound judgment and unfaltering enterprise.

Seldom, indeed, is it that a man as successful in professional and business life as Mr. Bakewell takes the keen and helpful interest in civic affairs which he ever manifested. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican, but never took an active part in the affairs of the organization. Nothing, however, which concerned the public welfare found him indifferent and no project which he thought calculated to further that end lacked the support of his influence and means. For a number of years he served on the State Board of Charities, and he was personally identified with many institutions of a philanthropic and educational character. He was on the board of public

charities of Pittsburgh, an honorary position only. He was secretary of the board of trustees of the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh), and the Western Theological Seminary. For many years he was a trustee of the Allegheny Cemetery. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, he was widely but unostentatiously charitable. For fifty-five years he was an active member of the Presbyterian church.

Possessing as he did that magnetism of personality which, coupled with driving energy, has ever been characteristic of successful men in all spheres of endeavor, Mr. Bakewell's achievements were "a foregone conclusion." Born to command, wise to plan, he was quick in action and capable of prolonged labor with the power of close concentration. Work was happiness to a man of his stamp, but the fact that his exceptional success never interfered with his steadfast devotion to the highest purposes of his life furnishes the strongest proof of his commanding intellect and capacious heart. His salient traits of character were deeply imprinted on his strong, resolute countenance, his eyes, with all their keenness, held in their depths the glint of humor and his manner, dignified and courteous, had a winning geniality that drew men to him. Never did he forsake a friend, and honesty and honor were the watchwords of his long and useful life.

Mr. Bakewell married, July 15, 1845, Jane H., born November 8, 1825, daughter of the Rev. Allan D. and Nancy White (Bakewell) Campbell, and the following children were born to them: Colonel Allan C. Bakewell, retired, of New York; Euphemia Bakewell, who died in infancy; William F. Bakewell, who died young; James K. Bakewell, a lawyer of Pittsburgh; Thomas W. Bakewell, who died July 7, 1909; Frances E. Bakewell,

who married Charles Wharton Jr.; Benjamin Campbell Bakewell, who died about 1910; Jane C. Bakewell, who married George Irwin Holdship.

Mr. Bakewell was a man of strong domestic tastes and affections, devoted to the ties of family and friendship, and "given to hospitality." He was, as all who were ever privileged to be his guests can testify, a delightful host, possessed of graphic powers of conversation and a singular fund of humor, always controlled by kindness of heart and consideration for others. The wife who was, for more than half a century, the presiding genius of his home and his true and sympathizing helpmate, survived him but six months, passing away May 18, 1901.

The death of Mr. Bakewell, which occurred November 8, 1900, deprived Pittsburgh of one of her sterling citizens and the legal profession of a member who, for fifty-four years, had been continuously engaged in active practice and during that long period had been one of its brightest ornaments and most honored representatives. Mr. Bakewell was one of the men to whom Pittsburgh owes a debt of gratitude. As a public-spirited citizen he helped to strengthen the elements essential to the true life of a municipality, and as a business man he greatly aided in the increase of the material prosperity of his community. It was, however, as an advocate and counsellor that he was most conspicuous and will be longest held in remembrance. His name will go down in the history of the city as that of one of the most brilliant specialists who ever graced her courts.

McCORMICK, David Cummings,
Pioneer Iron Master.

In this age of iron Pittsburgh is a seat of empire with a grandeur more substantial than that of Greece or Rome, and the men who rendered her thus supreme, who

gave to her her proud name of the "Iron City," were, indeed, makers not of their own fortunes alone, but of the fortunes of multitudes. High on the list of these Titans of trade stands the name of the late David Cummings McCormick, one of the first men to make pig iron for the supply of the Pittsburgh mills. Mr. McCormick, during his long residence in Pittsburg, added to his renown as a manufacturer the distinction which attaches itself to a notably conscientious and public-spirited citizen.

David Cummings McCormick was born August 22, 1832, on a plantation near Savannah, Georgia. He was a son of Pollard and Rebecca (Shoenberger) McCormick. The boy received his education in public and private schools, at old Carlisle College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and later attended Yale College. At an early age he came to Pittsburgh with his parents. His father became identified with the celebrated iron firm of the Shoenbergers, brothers of his wife. This business was founded by his wife's father, Dr. Peter Shoenberger, who emigrated to the United States from Germany some time previous. Dr. Shoenberger erected several furnaces, calling them by the names of his daughters—the Sarah Furnace, the Martha Furnace, the Maria Furnace and the Rebecca Furnace. He was also the proprietor of the Juniata Forge, in Huntingdon county; his next enterprise was the erection of the Juniata Works, the first rolling mill put in operation in Pittsburgh. This was in 1824, and to-day the firms of the Shoenbergers constitute one of the forces of the iron industry. John H. Shoenberger was born in 1810, at Juniata Forge, Huntingdon county. He received his education at Jefferson College. In 1833 he went to Pittsburgh, where he was taken into partnership with his father. He also purchased works in Huntingdon county and re-

mained there in business until 1862. In 1871 he was elected president of the National Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh.

The industrial genius of his mother's family was largely inherited by David Cummings McCormick, for at an early age he developed their enterprising spirit. As a young man, impelled by the instinct of the pioneer, he went to Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, and near there engaged in the manufacture of pig iron, under the firm name of the Sarah Furnace Company. A liberal, clear-headed man, he was, to an exceptional degree, alert to opportunity, a characteristic which led to the crowning achievement of his business career—the manufacture of pig iron for the supply of the Pittsburgh mills. The first in the field, David C. McCormick reaped a rich harvest, and at the end of fifteen years returned to Pittsburgh, the possessor of a fortune, where he spent the last twenty-five years of his life in well-earned repose.

Belonging as he did to that representative class of citizens whose private interests never preclude active participation in movements which concern the general good, Mr. McCormick made it his constant aim to advance the welfare of his home city, where his mature judgment and ripe experience enabled him to give to the affairs of the community counsel of genuine value. Although an adherent to the Democratic party, Mr. McCormick was never numbered among its office-seekers. A liberal giver to charity, he sought, in the bestowal of his benefactions, to avoid publicity. There was in the personality of Mr. McCormick a noteworthy combination of aggressiveness and conservatism. The latter quality, in conjunction with his rare discernment, made him a factor of safety in business interests, and he was much sought as an astute and capable adviser. His face, with its resolute features, its keen but kindly

eyes, was expressive of the qualities which made him the successful business man he was, and his appreciation of the good traits of others made him the friend of all.

Mr. McCormick married, June 16, 1860, Cecelia, daughter of George and Sophia (Bradford) Grant. They were the parents of two children: Sophia Grant; and John Shoenberger, who is head of the firm of J. S. McCormick Company. Mrs. McCormick, a woman of culture and character, was in all respects a worthy helpmate for such a man as her husband.

The death of Mr. McCormick, on March 12, 1910, removed from Pittsburgh one of that city's most representative citizens whose career had been illustrative of the essential principles of a true life. Respected by his employes, honored by his business associates, he made wise use of his opportunities and his wealth. A man of stainless character in every relation of life, his motives were never questioned. He fulfilled to the letter every trust committed to him; was generous in his feelings and conduct toward all.

David Cummings McCormick was one of the men who do things. Moreover, he was one of the men who do things first—who take the initiative. His name is indelibly written in the industrial history of Pittsburgh as that of one of the pioneer manufacturers. Some men are leaders, and some are followers. This man was one of the leaders.

BURPEE, Washington Atlee,

Proprietor of Famous Seed House.

The name Burpee is as widely known as that of Washington, and perhaps there is no quarter of the world where flowers and vegetables are grown from seeds that "Burpee's Annual" of seeds is not a visitor. It is a matter of pride that Philadelphia is the home of the largest mail order seed house in the world, but also of re-

gret that that city cannot lay claim to being the native city of its founder. But he is an American, a grandson of Dr. Washington L. Atlee, of Philadelphia. Mr. Burpee has in truth developed a wonderful business, and one that from its inception to its present magnitude is the child of his own genius. Distinctively a mail order house, its offerings each season are presented to the world through the medium of a finely illustrated catalogue. The products of three large farms owned by W. Atlee Burpee & Company furnish but a small part of the seeds sold, but the same standard of quality is observed as though all were grown on the Burpee farms. This method of maintaining quality is one of the interesting features of the business, as is the packing and shipping system, that cares for from three to seven thousand orders daily, the system of sorting and opening mail, the printing department, in fact, a visit to the Burpee plant on North Fifth street is full of interest at every point. While Mr. Burpee is proud of his business, Philadelphia is proud of Mr. Burpee, for in his treatment of employees he has shown to employers that quality of product depends on the quality of employees. This homely truth has been so little understood in the past that Mr. Burpee and other employers, pioneers in the field of improving the working conditions of employees, have had to face the criticism of the less progressive and more narrow minded. The Burpee people have rest rooms with easy chairs, lounges, tables, newspapers and magazines, smoking rooms for the men, a light, airy dining room for women, with food and service at cost, umbrellas for use in case of storm, and nothing has been overlooked that tends to the comfort, convenience, and welfare of those connected with the Burpee plant. This insures a corps of loyal, efficient workers, who guarantee custom-

ers immunity from careless packing, shipping, or delay. System is the keynote of the establishment, one result being that an order rarely remains unfilled for more than twenty-four hours. That such a business has been built by one man's force, determination, and genius in the short space of thirty-nine years seems little short of marvelous.

Could one add to his idea of the activity of the Philadelphia house, a view of the farm in Gloucester county, New Jersey, the Fordhook farms in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, the farm in Santa Barbara, California, and a view of the hundreds of farms elsewhere that produce Burpee seeds, then indeed would he gain some faint conception of the work that has been accomplished by the head of "the largest mail order seed house in the world." When one ceases to marvel at the seed production the next cause for wonder is the manner in which such an immense number can be sold. Remembering the more than a million "Silent Salesmen" over which millions of men, women and children pore, the thousands of daily orders are explained.

Truly a wonderful business, wonderful in its scope and magnitude, wonderful in its systematic development, yet even more interesting than the business is the man who conceived, developed and manages it.

Washington Atlee Burpee was born in Sheffield, New Brunswick, Canada, April 5, 1858, son of David and Ann C. (Atlee) Burpee and maternal grandson of Dr. Washington L. Atlee, of Philadelphia. He became a Philadelphian in early life, his parents changing their residence during his boyhood. He obtained his preparatory education at Friends' Central School, then studied for two years at the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1878. He became interested in the seed business in 1876 and for two years was associated

with partners. In 1878 he severed the connection and established a separate business under the name W. Atlee Burpee & Company. Beginning modestly, the business has expanded until Burpee's seeds are sought for in every State in the Union and every country on the globe. The three farms, "Fordhook" (Pennsylvania), "Sunnybrook" (New Jersey), and "Floradale" (California), are part of the great business centred in Philadelphia, the first named being Mr. Burpee's residence. There is no friction visible in the business, method prevailing everywhere, protecting the reputation of the house and safeguarding patrons.

During his thirty-nine years in the seed business Mr. Burpee has gained not only a national and international acquaintance with buyers, but has become prominent among growers, florists, and dealers. He is an ex-president of the American Seed Trade Association, ex-president of the American Sweet Pea Association, vice-president of the National Sweet Pea Association of Great Britain, director of the Wholesale Seedsmen's League, member of the Societe d'Horticulture de France, member of the executive board of the National Farm School, and life member of the Royal Horticultural Society of Great Britain, and in all is well known and honored. The development of so vast a business has naturally demanded the full attention of its owner, but Mr. Burpee likewise serves as a director of the Market Street National Bank, the Northern Trust Company, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Philadelphia Board of Trade. He is a trustee of the Howard Hospital and Sanitarium Association of Philadelphia, director and ex-president of the Canadian Society of Philadelphia, and in politics adheres to the principles of the Republican party. His clubs are the Union League, Art, University, City, Racquet,

Bachelors' Barge, Poor Richard, all of Philadelphia, the National Arts and City, of New York, the Merion Cricket and the Lansdowne Country Clubs.

Mr. Burpee married, in Philadelphia, in 1892, Blanche, daughter of Peter B. Simons. Children: David, Washington Atlee Jr., and Stuart Alexander.

David Burpee, son of Washington Atlee and Blanche (Simons) Burpee, was born April 5, 1893. He was educated in Blight's School, Philadelphia, Culver Military Academy, Culver, Indiana, and Cornell Agricultural College, and is now associated with his father's business as manager of the bureau of adjustment. He is a member of the Union League, the Merion Cricket, Lansdowne Country, and the Harris clubs; also Delta Upsilon fraternity, the Philadelphia City Club, Chamber of Commerce, and Canadian Society; the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, National Sweet Pea Society of Great Britain, and the American Genetic Association.

REA, William,

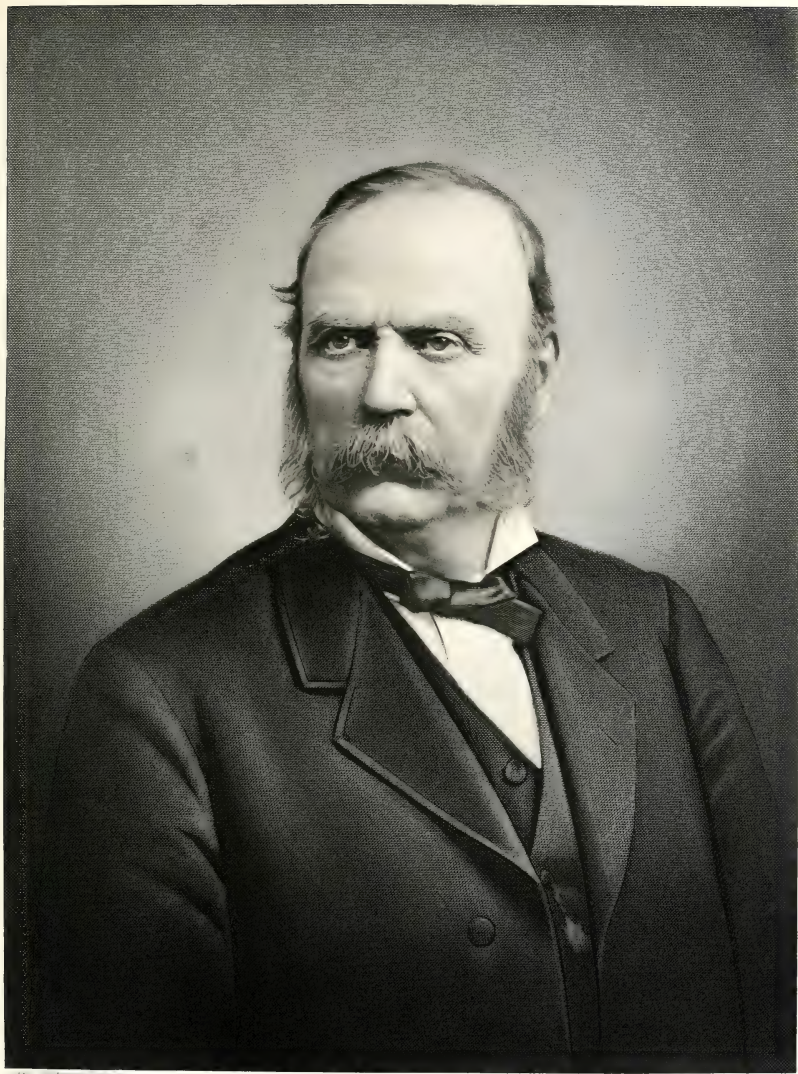
Pioneer Iron Master, Financier.

The late William Rea, for many years a member of the widely known firm of Robinson, Rea & Company, iron founders and machinists of Pittsburgh, was a representative of a family of colonial record and Revolutionary fame, belonging himself to a generation which gave a large number of useful and public-spirited citizens to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Samuel Rea, founder of the American branch of the race, was born in the North of Ireland, of Scotch parentage, and in 1754 or 1755 emigrated to the province of Pennsylvania. After remaining for a short time in the western part of Chester county he removed to Lancaster county, and finally to the Conococheague Valley, now Franklin county, then part of Cum-

berland county. Mr. Rea married (first) Miss Snodgrass, of the same family as the Rev. James Snodgrass, one of the early Presbyterian ministers of the Scotch-Irish settlement on the eastern bank of the Susquehanna, and a grandson of Benjamin Snodgrass, one of the pioneers of the settlement, who was himself a grandson of Benjamin Snodgrass, an early settler in the Scotch-Irish colony on the Neshaminy, in Bucks county. Mr. Rea married (second) a widow named Edgar, and (third) Martha (Grier) Wallace, who survived him. His own death occurred August 15, 1811.

John, son of Samuel and ——— (Snodgrass) Rea, was born January 17, 1755, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and spent his early life in the Conococheague region amid the hardships of the frontier, which was then infested with Indians. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War he enlisted in Captain William Hendricks' company, which formed part of Colonel Thompson's rifle battalion, the first armed force to leave Pennsylvania for General Washington's camp at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Leaving Carlisle, Cumberland county, on July 15, 1775, they reached Cambridge on August 8, having been more than three weeks on the way. His next service was as lieutenant of a company in the Fifth Battalion of Cumberland county militia, his commission bearing date January 20, 1777. On July 31, 1777, he was promoted to captain of the Eighth Company in the Eighth Battalion, Colonel Smith commanding, being recommissioned May 14, 1778. On May 10, 1780, he was made captain of the Second Company, First Battalion, Cumberland county militia, Colonel James Johnston commanding, thus being virtually in active service during the entire struggle, serving under Colonels Armstrong, Smith and Johnston. At the close of the war, Captain Rea be-



Hen. Row

came an officer of the Pennsylvania militia, rising through the several grades to the rank of brigadier-general. During the war of 1812 he was major-general of the Seventh Division of Pennsylvania militia, in active service. His services as a civilian were not less distinguished than those which he rendered as a soldier. He was a member of Assembly from Franklin county in the sessions of 1789-90, 1792-93 and 1796-97, and in 1803 was elected to Congress, serving until 1811. On May 11, 1813, he was again elected to Congress to complete the unexpired term of Robert Whitehall, who died in 1812, being re-elected for the term of 1814-15. In 1823 he was elected to the State Senate, resigning in 1824. General Rea married, in November, 1806, Elizabeth Culbertson, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they became the parents of nine sons and two daughters, all of whom, with the exception of two, arrived at maturity—the eldest son, Samuel; John, who was a physician; William, who is mentioned below; and Charles, settled in Pittsburgh. General Rea died February 6, 1829, at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and his widow passed away June 6, 1836, at Mariah Forges, Blair county, Pennsylvania.

William, son of John and Elizabeth (Culbertson) Rea, was born June 6, 1820, near Rocky Springs, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and received his education in the schools of the neighborhood. At the age of sixteen he entered upon the active business of life, being employed on the old Pennsylvania canal, in Pittsburgh. On arriving at man's estate he formed a partnership with his brother John, engaging in the forwarding and commission business. It was the duty of the firm to take charge of the goods shipped by canal to Pittsburgh and forward them to New Orleans and other points west and south. In this sphere of

action the executive abilities possessed by Mr. Rea attracted speedy recognition, rapidly advancing him to a place among the leading business men of the city. The office of the firm was on First street. In 1863, Mr. Rea became a partner in the business of Robinson, Rea & Company, William C. Robinson being the other member of the firm. This influential concern of iron founders and machinists was one of the most prominent in the city of Pittsburgh. In 1884 the business was incorporated, Mr. Rea becoming its treasurer, an office which he retained to the close of his life.

To how great a degree the distinction of the organization with which he was so long connected and its flourishing condition were due to Mr. Rea's keen vision and capable management cannot be fully estimated, but certain it is that these were of well-nigh incalculable value. His administrative abilities were also exercised in the realm of finance with results which were alike creditable to himself and beneficial to the institutions with which he was associated. He was president of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank and the People's Savings Bank and vice-president of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company. In politics Mr. Rea was a Republican with independent tendencies. He belonged to the Duquesne Club and was a member, originally, of the First Presbyterian Church, and later of the Shady Side Presbyterian Church.

The personal appearance of Mr. Rea and his winning disposition are still so fresh in the recollection of his friends and neighbors and his fellow citizens of Pittsburgh that no words are needed to render them more vivid. His business abilities were balanced by great kindness of heart and the strictest integrity. In every relation of life he was trusted and revered.

Mr. Rea married, October 17, 1854, Matilda Anne, daughter of William C.

and Anne (Holdship) Robinson, and they became the parents of two sons: William Holdship, whose biography appears in another page of this work; and Henry Robinson, of Pittsburgh, who married Edith, daughter of the late Henry W. Oliver, of that city, and has two children, Edith Ann, and Henry Oliver. In his wife, Mr. Rea ever found a true and sympathizing helpmate and was never so content as at his own fireside, where he delighted to gather about him a circle of congenial friends.

On March 16, 1892, this good man passed away. He had lived nearly seventy-two years and of these more than fifty has been devoted to labors which, in building up his own fortune, had ministered greatly to the substantial prosperity of his beloved city. All classes of the community mourned for him, for by all he was held in affection and honor.

William Rea was one of the stalwart business men whose boldness, wisdom and foresight helped to guide and control the industrial interests of Pittsburgh at a period fraught with transition and peril. Throughout the tempestuous era of the Civil War and the years of stress and crisis which followed he stood at his post, as brave and faithful as were his ancestors in "the long night of the Revolution," and left to his two sons not material wealth alone, but the far richer legacy of an unblemished record and an unstained name.

(The Culbertson Line).

The Culbertson family, of Culbertson Row, Ballygan, County Antrim, Ireland, were of ancient Scottish ancestry, their forbears having fled from Scotland during the civil and religious disturbances of the seventeenth century. In 1730, three brothers, Alexander, Joseph and Samuel Culbertson, came, from the neighborhood of Ballymoynay, County Antrim, to

the province of Pennsylvania, settling in Lancaster county. Long prior to the organization of Cumberland county they settled in what became Lurgan township, Franklin county, seven miles north of the present site of Chambersburg, calling their settlement "Culbertson's Row," after the home of their ancestors in the province of Ulster, Ireland.

Alexander Culbertson was a soldier in General Braddock's army in the unfortunate expedition against Fort Duquesne in 1755, and after the defeat at Braddock's Field he recruited a company among his neighbors of which he was commissioned captain and which formed a part of Lieutenant-Colonel Armstrong's Second Pennsylvania Regiment, and with this force marched against the Indians. He had probably held a captain's commission previous to this, as he was in command of a company at Fort Augusta, now Sunbury, in 1755. He married, and was the father of the following children: Samuel, mentioned below; Robert, a colonel in the Revolutionary army; Alexander, a captain in the same body; and Elizabeth, who became the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Cessna, of the Bedford county militia. Captain Culbertson was killed in a battle with the Indians at McCord's Point, Franklin county, April 2, 1756. Several of his nephews, as well as his sons, served in the patriot army, and it is thought that the Culbertson family furnished a greater number of officers to the Revolutionary forces than any other family in Pennsylvania.

Samuel, son of Alexander Culbertson, was born December 21, 1741, within the present limits of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and served with the rank of colonel in the Revolutionary army. He married (first) March 20, 1761, Margaret Henderson, who was born in 1743, and died April 30, 1775. Colonel Culbertson married (second) February 4, 1777, at

Rocky Springs church, Elizabeth, born in 1755, daughter of the Hon. John McClay, of Lurgan township, member of Congress and long a prominent figure in state and national politics. Colonel Culbertson died February 4, 1817, in what is now Franklin county, and his widow survived him but a few months, passing away June 4, 1817.

Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (McClay) Culbertson, became the wife of General John Rea, as stated above.

REA, William Holdship,

Prominent Manufacturer.

Among the well known Pittsburgh business men who, not so very many years ago, were "in active service," is William Holdship Rea, treasurer, successively for the firm of Robinson, Rea & Company, and the Mesta Machine Company. Mr. Rea is a native Pittsburgher, and his entire career has been exclusively identified with the city of his birth.

William Holdship Rea was born April 13, 1856, in Pittsburgh, and is a son of William and Matilda Anne (Robinson) Rea. A biography of Mr. Rea, who is now deceased, appears on a preceding page of this work. William Holdship Rea received his preparatory education in schools of his native city, passing thence to Andover, Massachusetts, and then entering the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After completing his course of study, Mr. Rea associated himself with the firm of Robinson, Rea & Company, beginning at the bottom and working his way up, thus becoming familiar with every department of the business. He eventually became treasurer of the company. Subsequently, when it was merged in the Mesta Machine Company, Mr. Rea still retained his office. In 1904 he resigned, taking with him in retirement a record and a reputation which secured to

him a permanent and honorable place in the business annals of the city.

The political allegiance of Mr. Rea is given to the Republican party, but he has never taken an active share in the affairs of the organization, having no inclination for public life. He belongs to the Pittsburgh Club, the Pittsburgh Golf Club and the Engineers' and Technology clubs of New York. He is a member of the Shady Side Presbyterian Church.

Perhaps no one sentence could furnish a better description of Mr. Rea than the simple statement that he is loyal to every obligation, strong and true in his attachments and gifted with the faculty of inspiring the same feelings in others. In appearance, bearing and manner he is the typical Pittsburgh business man and gentleman.

Mr. Rea married, November 15, 1881, Mary, daughter of Colonel James H. and Mary (Howe) Childs, and they are the parents of the following children: James Childs; Marjorie, educated at Pittsburgh schools and at Farmington, Connecticut, married H. Hughart Laughlin, of Pittsburgh, and has two children, Hughart Rea, born October 17, 1909, and James Laughlin, born October 30, 1914; and Marianne Howe, educated in Pittsburgh schools and at Briar Cliff, New York. James Childs Rea was born November 30, 1882, in Pittsburgh, and was educated at Shady Side Academy and Princeton University. He then entered the service of the Oliver Iron and Steel Company, with which he is still associated. James C. Rea married, June 8, 1911, Julia Parrish, daughter of Cleveland and Grace (Parrish) Dodge, of New York, and they have three children, William Holdship, born February 24, 1912, Cleveland Dodge, born June 22, 1913, and Grace Dodge, born January 8, 1915.

Since his retirement from the manufacturing business, Mr. Rea, has devoted

himself to his books, his family and friends and to other interests. Mrs. Rea is an accomplished home-maker, a charming hostess and both she and her husband delight in the exercise of hospitality.

Mr. Rea is the son of a man influential in helping to make the family name a synonym for business honor, and by his own career has aided in maintaining and strengthening its claim to be so considered.

HARRISON, Thomas Skelton,

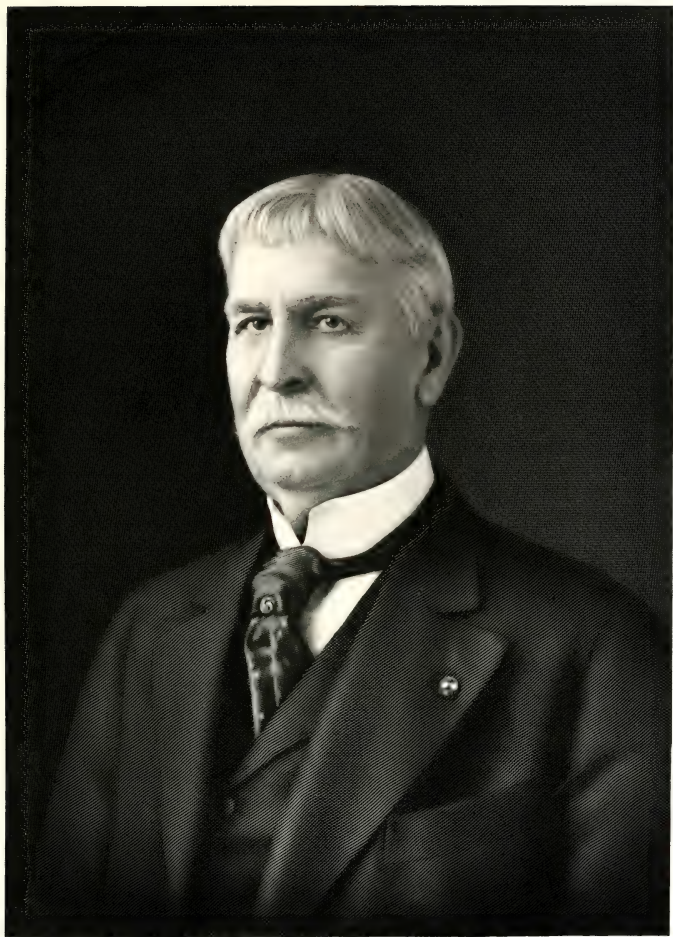
Manufacturer, Civic Leader, Diplomat.

It is an impressive fact that the half century of the business life of Thomas S. Harrison has been spent as member of the firm of Harrison Brothers & Company, and as vice-president and president under its corporate existence, Harrison Brothers & Company (Incorporated). Likewise impressive is the fact that his honored father, Michael Leib Harrison, was a partner in the same firm, John Harrison & Sons, from 1831 until 1833, then a partner of Harrison Brothers until 1845, then a partner of Harrison Brothers & Company until his retirement, January 1, 1877. But still more impressive is the fact that John Harrison, father of Michael Leib and grandfather of Thomas Skelton Harrison, founded the business in 1793, successfully conducted it until 1831, then admitted his sons, who in turn passed it on to their sons, and at no time has it been out of the family name, or without a Harrison at its head, for considerably over a century. John Harrison, a manufacturing and operative chemist, is believed to have been the first manufacturer of sulphuric acid in the United States, certainly was the first to successfully and profitably engage in its manufacture. It was no doubt the establishment of John Harrison referred to by Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, in his report to Congress, April 27, 1810, wherein he

states: "About 200,000 pounds of oil of vitrol and other acids are annually manufactured in a single establishment in Philadelphia." It is in honor of this pioneer chemist and manufacturer that "The John Harrison Laboratory of Chemistry" stands at the University of Pennsylvania.

The sons of the founder Thomas and Michael Leib Harrison, successfully conducted the business from the death of their father in 1833 until their joint retirement, January 1, 1877, in favor of John and Thomas Skelton, sons of Michael L., and George L. (2), son of Thomas Harrison. Three generations have been potent in the founding, up-building, and management of a great Philadelphia industry, and with it as firm and corporation Thomas Skelton Harrison has been uninterruptedly connected since 1865, although since 1902, when he laid down the presidency of the company, he has served only in an advisory capacity, but now (1915) has again accepted a directorship. Were fifty years of honorable business activity his only claim to special mention, it would be sufficient to mark him as a man of usefulness, but to this he has added three years of Civil War service, a term of honorable connection with the diplomatic corps, prominent activity among the reformers of Philadelphia, and active interest in many departments of city and national life. Honor and prosperity have attended his life, and now past man's allotted years he is the same interested, helpful citizen as when he answered his city's call for men of energy and might to successfully carry through the great exposition of 1876, or later for strong men to band together in committees of one hundred, one hundred and fifty, or fifty, to oppose those who would make municipal government a by-word and a shame.

Thomas Skelton Harrison was born in Philadelphia, September 19, 1837, son of



Thomas Kelton Harrison

Michael Leib Harrison and grandson of John Harrison. Michael L. Harrison was born in 1807, spent his life in Philadelphia, and died in 1881, a man of strong character and prominence in the business world. His first wife, Virginia Thomas Skelton Johnston, bore him two sons, John and Thomas Skelton Harrison, and two daughters, Fannie, married William Dulles, deceased, and Eliza H., married William H. Elliot, deceased.

He was educated in private schools and business college, attending for several years the John W. Faries Classical Academy. He began business life as an employee of Harrison and Newhall, sugar refiners, his service there terminated by his enlistment in the United States Navy in 1861. He was in the government service from July of that year to August, 1864, as paymaster, receiving honorable discharge at the end of his three years term. Mr. Harrison shares with the Count of Paris the distinction of serving his term without remuneration, donating the entire sum due, \$5400, to the War Library and the Museum of the Loyal Legion of Pennsylvania. In 1865 he was admitted to a partnership with his uncle, father, three brothers, and a cousin in the firm of Harrison Brothers & Company and until 1902 was an active, cogent factor in its successful career as firm and corporation. He was vice-president of the corporation, 1897 to 1899, president from 1899 to 1902, retiring from official participation in company affairs in the latter year and remaining in retirement several years, but has now (1915) again accepted membership on the board of directors. The company's plant, located at Thirty-fifth street and Gray's Ferry road, is devoted to the manufacture of chemicals, white lead, all paint ingredients, and ready-to-use paints, and under the Harrison name, ownership, and management

became one of the important industrial institutions of Philadelphia.

Mr. Harrison took a deep interest in the Centennial Exposition of 1876, was a worker for its success during the years of preparation as well as during the Exposition months, served on important committees, and aided appreciably in many ways. For many years he was president of the American Manufacturing Chemists' Association, a powerful body that represented over thirteen hundred plants, capitalized at one hundred and fifty million dollars. An energetic and progressive man of affairs, in his life as a business man he has contributed his full quota to Philadelphia's greatness as a manufacturing city.

Mr. Harrison is a Republican in politics, and has been prominent in reform movements, having been an ardent supporter of the Bullitt bill, which gave to Philadelphia a reform charter and better municipal government. He was a member of the Political Reform Committee of One Hundred, of the later Committee of Fifty, and of the Committee of One Hundred in 1913, supporting and leading in the efforts of the reformers to eliminate features of municipal government that had grown obnoxious. In 1897 he accepted the appointment from President McKinley and for a term served as Diplomatic Agent and United States Consul General at Cairo, Egypt. In all that pertained to Philadelphia's advancement or betterment Mr. Harrison has borne his full share during his busy life, but with the passing years many of these responsibilities have been transferred to younger shoulders. He possesses the same interest to-day, however, and with counsel and admonition encourages and warns. He retains his membership in many organizations, and is a trustee of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial

Art, member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Antiquarian and Numismatic societies, being president of the latter society. He was commander of Post No. 18, Grand Army of the Republic, in 1895, and has always felt a cordial fellowship in that order and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of which he is a past vice-commander. At a regular meeting of the Burgesses Corps of Albany, held July 8, 1914, Mr. Harrison was unanimously elected a life member of the Corps. This is one of the most famous organizations of the country and the oldest veteran military command in the United States. The life membership is restricted to forty, and Mr. Harrison's election was to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James S. Sherman, late Vice-President of the United States. Among the list of eminent men who have held life membership are the names of America's greatest statesmen, soldiers, and business men. Among distinguished foreigners who have been honored with life membership are George V. of England, the late Edward VII. of England, Count de Rochambeau, Porfirio Diaz, and Sir Thomas Lipton. For his valuable diplomatic service he was twice decorated by the Khedive of Egypt, the last honor being the Grand Cordon, Imperial Order of the Medjidia. His clubs are the Union League, the Philadelphia, and Rabbit, of Philadelphia, the Chemists' and Army and Navy of New York. He is a member of the St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Harrison married, November 12, 1879, Louise Harvey, of Philadelphia. The family residence is No. 1520 Locust street. This brief record of a busy, useful life reveals Mr. Harrison as a man of strong character and high ideals. He has not sought his own aggrandizement, but honors have been plentifully bestow-

ed upon him and his life from youthful manhood until the present is a record of deeds well performed.

TRAUTMAN, Leander,

Lawyer, Counsel for Corporations.

It is one of the peculiar distinctions of the Pittsburgh bar that a majority of its members are not only learned in the law, but also possessed of broad general culture. One of the most striking proofs of the truth of this statement is furnished by the personality and career of Leander Trautman, one of the most prominent lawyers now practicing in the metropolis of which he has been an almost life-long resident.

Louis Trautman, father of Leander Trautman, was born at Monpelier, France, of German parents, and was a minister of the Lutheran church, having a pastorate at Canton, Ohio. He married Katherine, daughter of Solomon and Catherine (Keil) Wismer, and granddaughter of Jacob Wismer. Solomon Wismer was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and all his life was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was fifty-four years old when he died, his widow surviving to the age of eighty-two. The Rev. Mr. Trautman and his wife were the parents of three children, of whom the eldest died in infancy and the others were twins: Leander, mentioned below; and Alexander L., who is now living in the Isle of Pines, and married Emma May Reep, by whom he had three children: Louis L., Marion G., and Ralph E. The Rev. Louis Trautman died March 22, 1865, at Canton, Ohio, and in 1869 his widow, with her children, moved to Pittsburgh. In that city, in February, 1871, she married Josiah Benjamin Nobbs.

Leander Trautman, son of Louis and Katherine (Wismer) Trautman, was born February 17, 1865, at Canton, Ohio,



Leander Frankman

and was but six weeks old at the time of the death of his father. He was four years old when his mother moved to Pittsburgh, and his education was received in the O'Hara school and the Pittsburgh high school. On leaving the latter institution he was obliged to seek employment in Park Brothers' mill, but after earning sufficient money he took up the study of stenography. He never entered college, but took a complete classical university course under private tutors who were the best professors in Allegheny county. As a stenographer Mr. Trautman has achieved a reputation, having always kept up his speed, and therefore ranks as one of the oldest stenographers in Allegheny county. He is said to have reported as many conventions and speeches of famous men of Pittsburgh, during the last twenty-five years, as any one man in the vicinity, having also reported in every court of the county as well as in the United States courts. While practising stenography in the courts, Mr. Trautman read law under Judge Jacob F. Slagle, and early in 1893 was admitted to the bar. It is a noteworthy fact that he has ever since occupied the office in Diamond street in which he pursued his legal studies, receiving clients and holding conferences in the rooms in which he had been fitted for the practice of his profession. The success of Mr. Trautman's career at the bar is primarily due to a solid foundation of natural aptitude on which has been reared a structure of profound and comprehensive learning and rare skill in the application of principles. These, combined with intense and unswerving devotion to the interests intrusted to him have won for him the implicit confidence of the legal fraternity and the community at large and have placed him in possession of a numerous and profitable clientele.

In politics Mr. Trautman adheres to the Republicans, but is as far as possible removed from partisanship. He has voted with and supported the Democrats and Citizens whenever he thought that by doing so he could best further the welfare of the community. He has made numerous political speeches throughout the county, but has always steadily refused to become a candidate for any office. He is a stockholder and director in various Pittsburgh corporations of which he is attorney. His clubs are the Press and the Americus Republican, and he affiliates with the Masonic fraternity and the Knights Templar. He is a regular attendant of the Unitarian Church.

Endowed in an exceptional measure with the legal mind, quickness of apprehension and keenness of penetration—qualities essential to success in the profession of the law—Mr. Trautman also has the keen vision, the liberality of sentiment and the geniality of disposition which win and hold friends. On his countenance are inscribed the traits so strikingly manifested throughout his career and his bearing and manner are those of the astute lawyer and the polished gentleman.

Mr. Trautman married, April 16, 1896, Minnie, daughter of George and Mary Abele, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of three children: Mary Katherine, Anna Louise, and Florence Wilhelmina. This union with a charming and congenial woman has made for Mr. Trautman—a man thoroughly domestic and devoted to the ties of home and family—the supreme happiness of his life. With the members of his household and in the company of his books he passes his happiest hours. He is the possessor of one of the finest libraries in Pittsburgh, including works on history, science, constitutional law, constitutional history and

general literature. In the study of history and science he takes special interest.

The German element has always been a potent one in the life of Pittsburgh. Natives of the Fatherland and their children and grandchildren have rendered service of inestimable value in the development and upbuilding of the city. Leander Trautman is a conspicuous representative of the best class of her residents of German descent, embodying as he does professional ability and learning and high-minded, public-spirited citizenship.

WHITE, Stephen William,

Prominent Railroad Official.

The task facing the biographer of Stephen William White is to translate into words the achievement and activity of a man of exceptionally strong personality and character in fields that range from railroading to literary patronage, while between the two extremes are business connections, scientific interests, historical and antiquarian pursuits, social prominence, and all of the many associations incidental to a man's communion with his fellows. Until his retirement in 1910, Mr. White was engaged in railroading, a line he had entered thirty-five years before, and during which time he had been continuously identified with this calling in official capacity, in August, 1910, retiring from the secretaryship of the Elmira & Lake Ontario Railroad Company, and the assistant secretaryship of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroad. He was identified with business and financial concerns during this time, among the latter being the American Surety Company of New York, which he served as a member of the Philadelphia board of directors, and it was an effective tribute to his ability and trustworthiness that throughout his long experience in railroading, in connection with different lines, he was, without ex-

ceptional instance, placed by his fellows in the difficult and responsible office of secretary. As an official, his friendly nature and kindly spirit endeared him to the employees of the road, and he received frequent requests to address gatherings of the different organizations of the railroad, with many of which he complied. He was an easy, interesting and entertaining speaker, a graceful and accomplished writer, broad scholarship and culture furnishing him a firm foundation upon which to base his natural talents. He is remembered for his deep interest in subjects literary, historical, and scientific, and found in these scholarly pursuits the degree of recreation that he required as relaxation from his pressing business cares. He was a member of the Union League, and had many firm friends among his fellow members. Stephen William White passed a useful, active life, erected a reputation for the strictest honor in all relations with men, and devoted himself to those subjects worthy of the time and study of a Christian gentleman.

Stephen William White was born in Philadelphia, July 16, 1840, and died there October 16, 1914. He was a graduate of Central High School of Philadelphia, and began his thirty-five years' connection with railroading interests in 1875 as assistant secretary of the Northern Central railroad, two years afterward being elected secretary of the same road. In 1880 he became secretary of the Shamokin Valley & Pottsville railroad, in the following year becoming assistant secretary of the Pennsylvania Company and of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad. At this time, in 1881, he accepted the office of secretary of the Girard Point Storage Company, serving in this capacity in connection with his railroad offices until 1902. Mr. White became secretary of the Chicago, St. Louis &



Wm Dufferin Robinson,

Pittsburgh railroad in September, 1885, and on September 9, 1890, after this road consolidated with the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis under the corporate title of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, he was elected assistant secretary of the newly formed company. On January 1, 1887, he accepted the secretaryship of the Elmira & Lake Ontario railroad, a New York corporation owned by the Northern Central, and filled both of these positions faithfully and ably until August 10, 1914, when, having reached the age of seventy years, he was honorably retired under the company's law.

At his death Mr. White was a member of the Philadelphia board of directors of the American Surety Company of New York, and was one of the resident vice-presidents of that company. His clubs, where his arrival always met with a cordially enthusiastic reception, were the Union League and Penn, and he manifested his interest in historical matters by his membership in the New England Society of Pennsylvania, the German American Historical Society, and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He was an active member of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, and belonged to the Browning Society of Philadelphia, participating in the interesting discussions that arose in the regular meetings of the society concerning the work of the great poet. He was the author of several interesting papers, including "The Executive Department, or Some Recollections about the Chief Executives under Whom I Have Served," read at the eleventh annual dinner of the Inspectors Association of the Accounting Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, held February 12, 1910, and "Corporations," read at the Twelfth Annual Dinner of the same association. There also came from his pen a "Historical Sketch of St. Jude's Yearly

Beneficial Association of Philadelphia," Mr. White having been a charter member and long time treasurer of this association, the above paper being read at the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration of the association; "Looking Backward," a reminiscent sketch read by Mr. White on Alumni Day at Central High School, April 26, 1907; "The Aesthetic and the Practical," read before the Central High School students, May 1, 1908; and "A Short Talk on Phonography," a paper based on personal experience, the gist of the paper contained in an address he delivered before the phonography class of the Pennsylvania Railroad department of the Young Men's Christian Association, December 14, 1897. Mr. White also translated the reports of the Pennsylvania Railroad into French, a language of which he was accurate master.

Mr. White's death brought sincere sorrow to his many friends, who delighted in his pleasant and genial company, and with respect and loyalty that had never been withdrawn nor had ever faltered through the years of their acquaintance they committed his memory to that place in human hearts where lingers always the influence of all good.

Stephen William White married, October 2, 1900, Mrs. Anna Lednum Bardin, daughter of Rev. John and Muriah Jordan Lednum, who survives him, residing at 1323 South Broad street, Philadelphia.

ROBINSON, William Duffield, M. D.,
Physician, Climatologist.

There are probably not many men in the city of Philadelphia who have been recipients of more honors or who are officers or directors of a greater number of prominent medical societies than Dr. William Duffield Robinson, of 2012 Mt. Vernon street. It is also noteworthy that these offices and honors were not tendered to Dr. Robinson as a mere courtesy,

but to the contrary they are the fruits of many years well spent in applying his well-applied efforts in conserving and advancing the integral interests of his profession through the medium of the prominent societies with which he is connected and which, through their eminent research work have done much toward advancing the medical profession and likewise the amelioration of suffering humanity.

Dr. Robinson was born March 25, 1856, and is the son of John and Mary Ellen (Duffield) Robinson. He attended the public and private schools of his native place and was graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1876, then entered the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated with the class of 1880 with the degree of M. D. He began general practice in 1880, and for the following eleven years was attendant physician in the University of Pennsylvania, and has always been particularly interested in the study of mental diseases, becoming a competent specialist in this line. He has prepared and read many valuable papers before the American Climatological Association and numerous local medical societies, and has been the recipient of many honors from prominent medical societies. Among the many organizations of which Dr. Robinson is a member, the following are probably the most important: President of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, which has had a phenomenal growth and success during its comparative short career and due to a great extent to Dr. Robinson's untiring efforts in behalf of the organization it has risen in membership to over seventeen hundred. Dr. Robinson is also president of the Sydenham Medical Coterie, president of the Medico-Legal Society, first vice-president of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, member of

the American Medical Association, of the Pennsylvania State Association, a fellow of the College of Physicians, member of the Philadelphia Pathological Society, Philadelphia Neurological Society, Psychiatric Society of Philadelphia, Philadelphia Pediatric Society, Philadelphia Clinical Society, Academy of Natural Sciences, Northern Medical Society of Philadelphia, the Esculapian Medical Society, Historical Society of Philadelphia, Photographic Society, American Climatological Society, and Physicians Motor Club of Philadelphia.

Dr. Robinson has a well equipped library including thousands of dollars worth of choice books. He enjoys a large and important patronage reaching beyond the confines of his own city and state. In professional and social life he holds to high standards, and enjoys in large measure the confidence and trust of all with whom he is brought in contact.

He married, in 1883, Miss Elizabeth T. William, daughter of Robert and Mariah T. William. Dr. and Mrs. Robinson have traveled extensively in America and abroad. They are members of the Presbyterian Church, Eighteenth and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

BLANKENBURG, Rudolph,

Former Reform Mayor of Philadelphia.

If, as a writer of national repute has stated, Philadelphia is politically "corrupt and contented," the blame for the fact cannot in any degree be laid at the door of Rudolph Blankenburg, for neither corruption nor contentment, as applied to existing conditions, are to be found in his vocabulary. From the date of becoming a citizen of the United States and of Philadelphia, he has served in the ranks of those opposed to machine rule; has commanded companies, regiments, and divisions; and when, in 1911, the grand

assault of the allied reform army was made upon the strongly intrenched forces of municipal mis-rule, it was under the command of Rudolph Blankenburg as candidate for mayor of the city.

Nor can it be laid at his door that his four years of service as mayor have not brought the political millennium, for with a wily foe firmly seated in councils and office, Philadelphia reformers left their chief without the power to press victory home. This apathy, reactionary in its results, is not to be wondered at when it is considered that Philadelphia has not changed her political thought during the present generation, and knew little of the long, hard fight necessary to rid a city of its political pests. But even the most pessimistic view of the results attained is abundantly satisfactory, and Philadelphia may rejoice that so much has been accomplished for civic uplift. Mayor Blankenburg has fought a good fight, has kept the faith, and to-day is one of the strong men not only of his city and state but of the nation. Despite his years, seventy-two, he is a strong, vigorous man, physically as well as intellectually, and on his recent appearance at Convention Hall, in the presence of the President of the United States, city, state, and national dignitaries, rose to a height of impassioned eloquence and patriotism unsurpassed by any speaker of the occasion. Truly, if the figure will again be allowed, he is Philadelphia's "grand old man," and in spite of his lifelong opposition to their political methods holds the personal esteem of his strongest foes. There is nothing to conceal in the life of Rudolph Blankenburg; it has been lived in the open. His blows have never been delivered in the dark, but in the white light of publicity. Patriotism is his passion, civic righteousness his slogan, and no deed of his has ever borne the taint of political selfishness or chicanery.

When finally Philadelphia stands forth free and takes her proper place among the enlightened municipalities of the country, there will be erected to him in men's hearts, if not in marble and bronze, a monument of such vast proportions that it will serve as a beacon light to well doers. And until that day comes his example, his words, and his deeds, shall be the influence that will nerve men to carry on the work to which his life has been devoted.

His contributions to magazines and newspapers have been legion, their value unquestioned. His "Forty Years in the Wilderness, or Masters and Rulers of Pennsylvania," a series of eight articles published in the "Arena," is a faithful history of the "Organization" from Cameron, the elder, to 1905, and reveals in all its hideousness the fall of a great State into the hands of "banded spoilsmen," and narrates the efforts of the reformers to bring about its redemption. In 1891 and 1892, while serving as one of the commissioners sent to distribute the gifts collected by the Russian Famine Relief Committee of Philadelphia, he wrote a series of most interesting letters from Russia that appeared in the "Ledger," "Times," and "Inquirer." His activity has extended to many fields, and in addition to having built up and conducted a successful business he has always aided in those worthy enterprises by which the liberality and philanthropy of a great city is measured.

Rudolph Blankenburg was born in Lippe, Detmold, Germany, February 16, 1843, son of Ludwig and Sophie (Goede) Blankenburg. He was educated under private tutors and at Real Gymnasium, his education being planned with a view to entering the ministry, for his father was a minister of the German Reformed Church. But when his tutor came to the United States in 1865, the young man

followed him, locating in Philadelphia. He obtained a situation with a manufacturer and importer of dress goods, exchanging his brawn and muscle for the sum of six dollars weekly. In little over a year he was made traveling salesman, and so rapidly did he advance that within five years he became European buyer for his house, traveling over a goodly portion of the world in that capacity. In 1870 he became a naturalized citizen, and five years later began business on his own account as R. Blankenburg & Company. His business career was a successful, prosperous one, and in 1909, after incorporating as R. Blankenburg & Company, he retired from active management, but retained a directorship. His business qualifications were of the highest type, while his broad shoulders easily carried, with the aid of a genial, sunny disposition, the burdens of his large business.

Becoming a citizen in 1870, he first appeared actively in public affairs in 1877, and soon became known as the implacable foe of the "organization," which even then had its grip firmly established on the city. He was the associate of the well known reformers who first lifted the banner of revolt, and side by side with them met constant defeat for many years. In 1905 he was the successful candidate for county commissioner, being carried into office by a majority of fifty thousand. He served three years in that office, and proved the unselfishness of his motives by donating his entire salary of fifteen thousand dollars to the police, firemen's and teachers' pension funds. In 1911 he was elected mayor of Philadelphia, an office from which he will retire January 3, 1916, having accomplished many reforms and having inaugurated a new era in municipal government. Ever a Republican in national affairs, his political battles have been fought mostly within his own party against the leaders of that

party, and for the right of the people to rule. He has stood in the open and has fought bribery, graft, election frauds and every form of political dishonesty. From the year 1880 until 1895 he was chairman of the election frauds committee of the committee of one hundred, the parent body of all Philadelphia reform committees. He was actively engaged in the fight against Quay in 1897-98, and supported John Wanamaker for both Governor and United States Senator. He has opposed every State or city "boss," has never wavered in his opposition to corrupt "ring rule" during his forty-five years of citizenship, nor has he ever lost hope of ultimate success in overcoming the "powers that prey." Did the cause need funds for legitimate campaign expenses? Often he supplied the need. Did the cause need a worker, a speaker, a private? He was the ready volunteer. Was a standard bearer sought? He was as ready to head a ticket as though success was assured. For forty years he has been on the firing line with courage unflinching, hopefulness unbounded, good nature unfailing, and enthusiasm and sincerity so contagious that a city was at last awakened. A reformer with charity for his foes is rare, but Mayor Blankenburg is big all over,—big in stature, big in heart, and big in his devotion to the cause of humanity, with none of the petty resentments so often engendered by opposition and defeat. He is not a one-sided man nor a man of a single idea, but has been identified with great charitable movements for the city of his adoption and for the stricken of every land. In 1905 he wrote in the "Arena" concerning then existing conditions words that hold good to-day: "One of the crying evils of the hour is the lamentable indifference of the average citizen to his public duties and the easy going spirit with which he permits his municipal or state servant to

become his master and ruler, and as a natural result often the unchecked beneficiary of public funds without first passing the customary appropriation bills." Philadelphia still suffers from this "lamentable indifference," but the spirit is working that will yet leaven the entire body politic. Better conditions prevail, a spirit of civic righteousness has been awakened, and Philadelphia has gained immeasurably in civic spirit and practical improvement through the patriotic unselfish devotion of her adopted son, Rudolph Blankenburg.

Mr. Blankenburg is a world-wide traveler, and is well known in the great cities of the United States as an eloquent, forceful, and interesting platform orator. He has always supported the Republican party in national elections and has given valuable service in many states as a speaker on political reform topics. This, in connection with his extensive magazine and newspaper contributions on political, social, and religious topics has made him national in his prominence, acquaintance, and friendships. He is a welcome, honored guest at any gathering, and nothing has so displayed his versatility as the hundreds of speeches he has made welcoming bodies of men and women gathered in convention in Philadelphia, representing every creed, society, or movement that claims public attention. The most notable gathering perhaps ever held in any city was the recent reception to four thousand newly naturalized citizens held in Convention Hall, a gathering honored by the presence of the President of the United States, with members of his Cabinet. Mayor Blankenburg presided with a dignity and feeling most impressive, and delivered an address filled with loftiest sentiments. He is a member of many organizations, including the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Historical Society of

Pennsylvania, the Union League, the New Century, Five O'Clock, Contemporary, and City clubs. In 1914 Lafayette College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. On June 23, 1915, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Mayor Blankenburg at Dartmouth College. The following is the language in which he was presented for this degree to the president of the college, and in which the president conferred the degree:

Mr. President:—For the same honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, I present an honored man of business, an active and intelligent citizen, a promoter of charitable and philanthropic movements, a champion in public speech and published writings of civic righteousness, and a reformer without cant, who has been repeatedly chosen by his fellow-citizens to positions of important trust, and is now reform Mayor of Philadelphia—Rudolph Blankenburg.

To which the president responded:

Rudolph Blankenburg, notable lover of men and children, sweetener of the sour places in public life with genial sympathy and humor; stalwart, loyal, self-sacrificing citizen; fearless and upright public servant; ardent patriot; an honor to the land of your adoption, outstanding in these trying days as a high example, not to your compatriots alone, but to all foreign and native born Americans:—I admit you to the degree of Doctor of Laws, etc., etc.

He married, April 18, 1867, Lucretia M. Longshore, born in New Lisbon, Ohio, daughter of T. Ellwood and Hannah E. (Myers) Longshore, her mother a graduate of the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia, class of 1851, and one of the pioneer woman physicians of Philadelphia. Lucretia Longshore was educated in Friends Central School, and is one of the leading club women of the city. She was president of the Pennsylvania State Suffrage Association, 1892-1908, first vice-president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1912-1914, mem-

ber of the New Century Club, Working Women's Guild, the Civic Club, and other organizations of note.

DYER, Charles Dickey,

Man of Large Affairs.

Prominent among the men who, during the last fifteen years, have been largely instrumental in the development of Pittsburgh's mighty steel industry is Charles Dickey Dyer, vice-president and a director of the Shenango Furnace Company, and officially identified with other leading kindred organizations. Mr. Dyer also enters actively into the political life of his community, being as thoroughly in earnest in the fulfillment of the duties of citizenship as in the discharge of his obligations as a business man.

The great-grandfather of Charles Dickey Dyer, was of Belfast, Ireland. John Dyer was born in Belfast, Ireland, and in 1833 emigrated to the United States, settling in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and there passing the remainder of his life. He became one of the prominent men of the community, and the fact that he was known as "Squire Dyer" indicates that he held the office of justice of the peace. He was also, in the early '50s or '60s, an alderman of Allegheny. As superintendent of the Anchor Cotton Mills he is numbered among the pioneer manufacturers of the county. Mr. Dyer married Anna MacMoran, of Belfast, Ireland, and his death occurred in 1866. John Dyer had three sons—William, a merchant of Pittsburgh, who died in the early '60s; John, a contractor of Pittsburgh, who served in the Civil War and died in 1900, and Samuel, the father of the subject of this article.

Samuel, son of John and Anna (MacMoran) Dyer, was born in January, 1825, in Ireland, and was about eight years old when brought by his parents to the United States. He was educated in local

schools and became a merchant in Allegheny, conducting business under the firm name of Samuel Dyer. He was a Republican, and an elder of the United Presbyterian church. Mr. Dyer married Elizabeth, born at Camden, New York, May 10, 1829, daughter of David and Mary (Biggerstaff) Brodie, then of Steubenville, Ohio, and their children were: James M., of Pittsburgh, retired; Joseph B., also of Pittsburgh, and retired; Isabel, wife of A. L. Large, a Pittsburgh lawyer; Annie B., deceased; Charles Dickey, mentioned below; John J., with the Pennsylvania Company, Pittsburgh; William H.; Samuel, who died in infancy; Elizabeth, wife of H. C. McKee, of the Hukill-Hunter Company, Pittsburgh; Jane, wife of Thomas H. Bradley, of Pittsburgh; and Thomas M., of Buffalo, New York, general sales agent of the Alpha Portland Cement Company. William H. Dyer, the seventh child of this family, was born May 1, 1864, and received his education in the public schools, afterward entering the toy business, in which he is still engaged. He married, June 6, 1893, Mary Emma, daughter of William and Esther (Craig) Boston, of Moon township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and they have one son, William Boston, born May 16, 1902. Samuel Dyer, the father of the family, was actively engaged in business until his death, which occurred May 29, 1892. His wife passed away December 25, 1904.

Charles Dickey Dyer, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Brodie) Dyer, was born August 24, 1859, in Allegheny City, now North Side, Pittsburgh, and received his education in the schools of his birthplace and in those of Pittsburgh, graduating at Willard's Academy of the latter city. In 1880 he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh, in June, 1882, was promoted to the position of chief clerk, and during the ensuing ten



C. A. M.

years built up a reputation second to none in the organization. In July, 1892, he was made freight agent at Allegheny, Pennsylvania. In November, 1902, Mr. Dyer entered upon the phase of his career which is known to the iron and steel world. He was then appointed traffic manager of the W. P. Snyder interests, including the Clairton Steel Company, and in January, 1904, he was made general freight agent of the Crucible Steel Company, in connection with the duties of the former position. He was also appointed manager for the receivers of the Clairton Steel Company until its absorption by the United States Steel Corporation. Thus, within a brief period, Mr. Dyer became intimately identified with the industry which constitutes the most important factor in the greatness of Pittsburgh, but still further advancement was to be his. In January, 1905, he was appointed assistant to the president of the Shenango Furnace Company, and in 1906, upon the absorption of the Oliver interests by this concern, he succeeded the late James B. Oliver as vice-president and director. Since that time Mr. Dyer has been continuously associated with the Snyder interests. A biography and portrait of W. P. Snyder appear elsewhere in this work. The Shenango Furnace Company is one of the large and influential organizations of the iron and steel world and in its upbuilding and maintenance the calm, determined will and clear-sighted sagacity of the present vice-president have been largely instrumental. Mr. Dyer is also vice-president and director of the Shenango Steamship and Transportation Company, secretary and director of the Shenango Steamship Company and a director of the Lake Carriers' Association of Cleveland, Ohio, the Lake Erie Limestone Company. He belongs to the advisory committee of the Lake Protective Association of Cleveland.

An earnest interest in public affairs and especially in all that makes for the betterment of conditions in his community, has ever been one of Mr. Dyer's salient characteristics. He is an Independent Republican, and for twelve years has served as Burgess and councilman of Ben Avon, the beautiful suburb of Pittsburgh in which he resides. He belongs to the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh and Union Club of Cleveland and the Kitchigammi Club of Duluth. His family attends the Presbyterian church.

Aggressive in all that he undertakes, and possessed of inexhaustible energy, Mr. Dyer is most emphatically a man of calm, dispassionate judgment, always cool, collected and courteous. No situation, however unexpected or critical, with which he has yet been confronted, has had power to disturb his mental equilibrium or to render him inconsiderate of the rights and feelings of others. His countenance bears the stamp of these essential qualities of his nature and the keenness of his glance is blended with a kindliness which explains the well known fact that no man makes friends more easily or holds them longer.

In the achievement of his success Mr. Dyer has had the invaluable assistance and coöperation of a sympathetic and devoted wife who became his life companion early in his career. On November 2, 1882, he married Belle, daughter of Samuel B. and Mary (Gamble) Smith, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania. Mr. Smith, who died March 18, 1906, was a business man of that city and a large holder of real estate. Mr. and Mrs. Dyer are the parents of the following children: Mary, born July 11, 1883, wife of Joseph A. Robb, assistant district attorney of Pittsburgh; Charles Dickey, born September 13, 1885, engineer of the Semit-Solway Company, Chicago; Jay L., born April 19, 1888, an agriculturist of Sewickley

Heights township, Allegheny county; and Stewart, born October 7, 1890, connected with the coal and coke department of the Shenango Furnace Company. Mrs. Dyer is active in church and charitable circles and belongs to the Presbyterian Church Club. The home over which she presides is for her husband an unfailing refuge from the cares of business and constitutes a centre of attraction for their many friends.

In no way does Pittsburgh so completely dominate the industrial world as in her steel manufacture. Her proudest title is that of the Steel City and it is secured to her in perpetuity because it has been gained for her by men the brilliancy of whose achievements is equalled by their solidity and their power of endurance and who have made honor the cornerstone of their city's greatness. These men—little given to talking, but intensely devoted to doing—are the true Pittsburghers, and among the most typical of that noble class is Charles Dickey Dyer.

LYON, John Glamis,

Prominent Investment Broker.

Among the leading representatives of the investment brokerage interests of Pittsburgh is John Glamis Lyon, head of the notable firm of Lyon, Singer & Company. As a citizen, Mr. Lyon stands in the front rank, being as loyal to public obligations as to business interests.

John Glamis Lyon was born July 20, 1855, in Pittsburgh, and is a son of James Benjamin and Anna Margaret (Lyon) Lyon. John Glamis Lyon received his preparatory education in schools of East Liberty and West Philadelphia, and then entered the University of Pittsburgh, subsequently matriculating at Princeton University and graduating with the class of 1876. Having chosen to devote him-

self to a business career, Mr. Lyon then associated himself with the firm of which his father was head, and ere long made a reputation for himself as connected with the glass industry. In 1891, when his father sold out to the United States Glass Company, Mr. Lyon went to New York and for twelve years thereafter was engaged in business in that city. At the end of that time he returned to Pittsburgh and directed his attention to the investment business, organizing the firm of Barr, Lyon & Company, which was dissolved in 1913, being replaced by that of Lyon, Singer & Company, which has remained unchanged to the present time. They have a large clientele, and the flourishing condition of the business is due in no small measure to the sound judgment and capable management of the head of the firm. Mr. Lyon inherits the executive and administrative ability which has always been characteristic of his family and which he has manifested in each one of his business connections.

Politically Mr. Lyon is an Independent Republican, and no Pittsburgher more readily lends his countenance and aid to any movement which he deems calculated to promote the progress and welfare of his native city. He belongs to the Duquesne Club and is a member and trustee of the East Liberty Presbyterian Church.

Intensely alert to opportunity and decisively prompt in seizing it, Mr. Lyon is withal calm, self-poised and deliberate, always having regard to future possibilities, which he is quick to discern, and taking an all-round view of every project presented for his consideration. Moreover, he is warm-hearted and genial and may be truly described as a man of many friends. In appearance and manner he is a true type of the high-class Pittsburgh business man.

Mr. Lyon married, November 22, 1882, Adelina Carr Langworthy, whose ances-

tral record is appended to this biography, and they are the parents of three sons: 1. James B., born October 3, 1883, educated in Pittsburgh and New York schools, and at Blair Hall, Blairstown, New Jersey, for a time in banking business, but now with the Westinghouse Machine Company of Pittsburgh; married, November, 1911, Jean Elphinstone, of that city. 2. Prescott Langworthy, born July 25, 1888, educated in Pittsburgh schools and at Mercersburg Academy, now Pittsburgh representative of the banking house of Lee, Higginson & Company, of Boston and New York; married, October 25, 1913, Mary Louise Steel. 3. Lowell Thayer, born May 3, 1892, educated in Pittsburgh schools, at Kiskimene Academy, St. James' Academy and Trinity College and now at Cornell University, class of 1915.

Devotion to the ties of family and friendship has always been the ruling motive of Mr. Lyon's life and Mrs. Lyon is a charming homemaker and tactful hostess. John Glamis Lyon comes of a race of executants. All his ancestors, whether soldiers, manufacturers, lawyers or financiers, were men of action, men willing to take the initiative. Moreover, his native city is accomplishment incarnate, and in maintaining his ancestral traditions he has proved himself a true Lyon and a true Pittsburgher.

(The Langworthy Line).

John Langworthy, grandfather of Mrs. Adelina Carr (Langworthy) Lyon, was born in North Stonington, Connecticut, and there married Sarah Pendleton, a native of the same place. He and his wife were the parents of nine sons and two daughters, none of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Langworthy both died in Alfred, New York.

Nathan Henry, son of John and Sarah (Pendleton) Langworthy, was born Octo-

ber 17, 1812, at North Stonington, Connecticut, and received a common school education. Throughout his life he was engaged in agricultural pursuits and mercantile business, taking an active part in public affairs as an adherent of the Republican party and at one time serving with credit as a member of the legislature of Rhode Island. He was a director of the Niantic Bank of Westerly, in that state. He and all his family were members of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church of Westerly. Mr. Langworthy married, February 20, 1836, at North Stonington, Connecticut, Ann Elizabeth, born in that place, May 17, 1819, daughter of Daniel and Susan (Cole) Carr. Mr. Carr was a merchant of North Stonington. Mr. and Mrs. Langworthy were the parents of the following children: Susan Elizabeth, married William Lyman Greene, of Boston; Sara A.; Albert Henry, retired merchant and now member of the Rhode Island legislature, married Georgiana Loveland, of Westerly, Rhode Island; Adelina Carr, mentioned below; Helen, married Charles L. Whitman, of New York City; and Jane, married the Rev. Henry G. Spaulding, of Boston. Mrs. Langworthy died December 28, 1884, in Westerly, Rhode Island, and the death of Mr. Langworthy occurred at the same place, May 28, 1889.

Adelina Carr, daughter of Nathan Henry and Ann Elizabeth (Carr) Langworthy, became the wife of John Glamis Lyon, as stated above.

WRIGHT, Elwood Griest,

Oil Industry Official.

The men who developed the oil wells of Pennsylvania and thus became the up-builders of a colossal industry did much toward the making of the Keystone State as she stands to-day in the pride and strength of unparalleled progress and prosperity. Prominent among the pio-

neers in this movement was Elwood Griest Wright, of Pittsburgh, now vice-president and director of the Southwest Pennsylvania Pipe Line Company, and a recognized authority in all that relates to the business. Mr. Wright comes on his father's side of that sturdy Irish stock which helped to lay the foundation of the greatness of the commonwealth, and numbers among his maternal ancestors some of those English Friends who were almost the earliest settlers of Pennsylvania.

Thomas and Mary Wright, grandparents of Elwood Griest Wright, were natives of Ireland and emigrated to the United States. Their children were: William, Thomas, John; Samuel, mentioned below; Enoch, James, Joseph, Margaret and Jane. Thomas Wright, the father, was a farmer, and died in Pennsylvania about 1850, his widow passing away a few years later.

Samuel, son of Thomas and Mary Wright, was born in 1781, in Ireland, and accompanied his parents to the United States. Like his father, he was a farmer. In politics he was a Republican, and held various township offices, including those of road supervisor and assessor which he retained for years. He was a member of the Society of Friends. Mr. Wright married, August 10, 1837, at West Chester, Pennsylvania, Mary Jane Clayton, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and their children were: Joshua Clayton, born March, 1838; Narcissa D., born in 1840; Edith A., of Oak Hill, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; Elwood Griest, mentioned below; and Leander O., born September 3, 1849, and now a successful agriculturist, owning one of the fine farms of Lancaster county. Joshua Clayton Wright received a common school education and served in the Union army throughout the Civil War. Later he was identified with the oil inter-

ests of Western Pennsylvania. He married Mary Stalker, who died in 1878, and his own death occurred in 1907. Narcissa D. Wright was educated in the common schools and the Millersville State Normal School, and married Ezekiel G. Webb, whose great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Ezekiel G. Webb was educated in the local and high schools of Coleraine township, and at the outbreak of the Civil War enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles of Second Bull Run and Chancellorsville, making an honorable record throughout the war. He died August 2, 1906. Mrs. Wright, the mother of the family, died at her home in Little Britain township, Lancaster county, and the death of Mr. Wright occurred May 20, 1883, in the same place.

Elwood Griest Wright, son of Samuel and Mary Jane (Clayton) Wright, was born March 31, 1847, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and received his education in local schools, afterward working on the farm until the autumn of 1872, when he removed to Clarion county in consequence of the recent discovery of oil in that region. With some men this would not have been a sufficient reason for migrating, involving as it did a certain amount of risk, but enterprise was dominant in Mr. Wright's nature and certainly, in this instance, the event fully justified it. Success attended him and for many years he was connected with the Antwerp Pipe Line Company. In 1912, upon the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company, he became vice-president and director of the Southwest Pennsylvania Pipe Line Company, the concern having its headquarters in Pittsburgh. He was formerly president of the Petroleum Iron Works Company.

In politics Mr. Wright is a Republican,

and Pittsburgh has no citizen more devoted to the promotion of her best interests. He affiliates with Milnor Lodge, No. 218, Free and Accepted Masons, and belongs to the Oakmont Country Club, the Pittsburgh Press Club, the Pittsburgh Field Club and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He is a member of the Society of Friends, but his family attend the Presbyterian Church.

In appearance Mr. Wright is revealed as the type of man which his career has shown him to be—aggressive, but not rash, cool, but not over-cautious, very decided but perfectly fair-minded and reasonable. These qualities are inscribed on his features and speak in the clear, direct glance of his eyes, while his whole aspect is that of the benevolent, warm-hearted man and the true friend which so many know him to be.

Mr. Wright married, November 19, 1890, Sarah Rankin Whitehill, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they became the parents of two children: Gertrude Clayton, died in infancy; and Mildred Whitehill, educated at the Thurston-Gleim School, Pittsburgh, and at Mrs. Down's School, "Briar Cliff," New York state. Mr. Wright's strongest affections are for home and family and his hours of greatest happiness are passed in the domestic circle. Mrs. Wright is a woman of winning personality and a tactful hostess and her daughter is one of the most charming members of the younger set. Both are members of the Tuesday Musical Club.

Mr. Wright can look back upon forty-three years of intense and fruitful activity in the oil business. During these years he has been a witness to many vicissitudes. He has seen fortunes won and lost, but through everything he has held steadily on his way, never swerving from the path of rectitude and always achieving success with honor.

(The Clayton Line).

William Clayton, the first ancestor of record, was sent from England by William Penn as a commissioner to Pennsylvania and settled in that part of the province which is now included within the limits of New Jersey. A descendant of William Clayton figured prominently in the Revolutionary War, and a later descendant, father of Mrs. Mary Jane (Clayton) Wright, settled near West Chester and laid out the Strasburg road. He gave the land on which was erected the meeting house at Marshalton. His daughter, Mary Jane Clayton, was born in Sadsbury township, Lancaster county, and became the wife of Samuel Wright, as stated above.

(The Whitehill Line).

James Whitehill, the first ancestor of record, was born February 1, 1700, in Scotland, and in 1723 emigrated to Pennsylvania, settling in Lancaster county and filling various local offices. He was twice married, his second wife being Rachel Cresswell. James Whitehill died February 1, 1776, and his widow passed away June 25, 1795.

(II) David, son of James and Rachel (Cresswell) Whitehill, was born May 24, 1743, in Lancaster county, and removed to Centre county. He was a Presbyterian as, presumably, his father had been. David Whitehill married Rachel, daughter of James Clemson, and died November 12, 1809.

(III) James Clemson, son of David and Rachel (Clemson) Whitehill, was born in Lancaster county, and in 1821 removed to Venango, now Clarion county. He was a Whig and a Presbyterian. Mr. Whitehill married Barbara Milliken, of Mifflin county.

(IV) James, son of James Clemson and Barbara (Milliken) Whitehill, was born March 16, 1816, and was a farmer and an

oil operator, also, at one time, the proprietor of a hotel. He married (first) Mary Jane, daughter of Francis and Nancy (McDowell) Thompson, who died November 13, 1863. He married (second) Margaret (Say) Hileman. The death of James Whitehill occurred January 18, 1879, and his widow survived until 1906.

(V) Sarah Rankin, daughter of James and Mary Jane (Thompson) Whitehill, was born October 20, 1855, and became the wife of Elwood Griest Wright, as stated above.

CUMMINGS, James Howell,

Head of Mammoth Stetson Business.

The business of the John B. Stetson Company has doubled since the death of its founder in 1906. The increase has been due in a great measure to a close observance of the methods, plans and aims, of the dead chief by his successor, James Howell Cummings, whose privilege it was to sit from boyhood under the instruction of that great business general who knew the human heart so well and knew so well how to lead his workers for their own advantage and his—John B. Stetson.

To take up the burdens of a successful man and to carry on his work to an extent undreamed of by the departed one, is indeed a triumph; but modern business is a constant adjustment, and the increase speaks volumes for the genius of the organizer, as well as for the loyalty and executive ability of his successor, whose greatest pride is to administer the affairs of his high office in accordance with the plans evolved during Mr. Stetson's lifetime. The business of which he is the head was Mr. Cummings' first love. He came to Mr. Stetson a lad of fifteen years as errand boy, became clerk, then assistant manager, then secretary, treasurer,

vice-president, and for five years prior to the death of Mr. Stetson had been manager *de facto*, and in natural course succeeded him as president. During the twenty-four years, 1882 to 1906, Mr. Cummings literally became a part of the business, and since 1906 has made no changes save those called for by expansion. He reverences the memory of his departed chief, and as president is not in evidence save as he should be, giving small credit to himself for the great success of the business, saying it is all owing to the people who make the hats, the salesmen, and the wise intelligence of the dealers who sell them. He early learned to take orders, and from such knowledge he knows how to give them, and notwithstanding his modesty, is a man of great ability and force. He is never quite satisfied, everything must be made better, and the most lowly helper in his army of more than five thousand can always reach him and will receive a kindly hearing, although he quickly disposes of the "kicker" or trifler. He has the regard and respect of every department head, and in all things measures up to the full requirements of his position.

James Howell Cummings was born in Goshen, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1867, son of John and Sarah E. (Thompson) Cummings, the former a veteran Union officer of the Civil War, and treasurer of the Homes & Edwards Silver Company, of Bridgeport, Connecticut. He obtained a public school education in Philadelphia, commencing business life at the age of fifteen years with John B. Stetson & Company, hat manufacturers. Marshall Field once said that if he wanted to pick a boy who would take up his own work and eclipse his record, he would select a youth who left school at fifteen, whose father was dead, and who had a mother and brothers and sister to care for. Beginning in November, 1882, he



J. Howell Cummings

soon proved his merit and attracted the attention of Mr. Stetson by his neatness, industry, and devotion to his duties. He started as errand boy, then became clerk, and for nine years held that position, with increasing responsibilities and compensation. In 1891 the firm became the John B. Stetson Company by incorporation, and when officers were chosen the office boy of nine years before was elected secretary. His record of efficiency in the secretary's office was equalled by a term as treasurer and as vice-president. Upon the death of John B. Stetson, February 18, 1906, Mr. Cummings was elected to succeed him as president of the J. B. Stetson Company, one of the great manufacturing corporations of the United States and one in which the rights of capital, labor, and customer are scrupulously regarded. Mr. Cummings does not pose as a philanthropist, but as a keenly alive man of business, administering even handed justice to all, stockholders, employees, and patrons. The problem of reconciling capital and labor seems to have been solved by the J. B. Stetson Company, and to-day a position in their plants or offices is one eagerly sought for, as is the company's stock. The system of promotions and rewards yearly bestowed, the various educational, fraternal, beneficial, athletic, and social associations maintained by employees and company are strong ties that bind office, factory, and selling force into a smoothly working body, the welfare of all being the motto of all. That so satisfactory a result has been obtained speaks volumes for the studied interest the company ever has had in the personal welfare of the workers who produce, those who record, and those who sell.

Considered solely from a financial point of view, the company's executive management has been most satisfactory, while

from a manufacturer's standpoint the fame attached to the name "Stetson" is proof of the best management. These results, however, could be prophesied, while the uniting, in interest and purpose, of so vast an army of employees, contented, prosperous, and loyal, is a result so seldom attained in the manufacturing world as to stamp the past and present management of the J. B. Stetson Company as of the highest type and worthy of an age that is devoting itself especially to economic problems and their scientific solution. In 1915, the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Stetson business, the International Jury at the Panama-Pacific Exposition awarded to the John B. Stetson Company the grand prize, "being the highest award for its product, because of superiority of quality, perfection of workmanship, excellence in style, and the safe, healthful and moral conditions under which Stetson's hats are made."

While Mr. Cummings' chief concern is in the Stetson Company and its executive management, he has other important business interests. He is a director of the Bank of North America, member of the board of trustees of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, and a director of the Erben Harding Company, yarn manufacturers. He is president of the board of managers of the Stetson Hospital, of Philadelphia, is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His clubs are the Manufacturers', Country, and Union League, of Philadelphia, the Lotos, of New York. He is one of the workers for a better Philadelphia, a greater commercial city, a more beautiful city, a better governed city.

Mr. Cummings married, February 22, 1889, Anna C., daughter of H. M. Richards, of Philadelphia. Children: J. Howell (2), Marie R., Elizabeth S., and Eleanor F.

COALE, Thomas Ellicott,

Enterprising Business Man.

Educated in the Friends' Boarding School at Westtown, Pennsylvania, and since 1880 engaged in lumber business in Philadelphia, Mr. Coale may be considered almost a "native son," although born in the nearby state of Maryland, where his ancestor, William Coale, settled prior to 1678. In all but the incident of birth, however, Mr. Coale is a true Pennsylvanian, loyal to his adopted city, Philadelphia, and one of the contributing agents to her prosperity.

William Coale, the American founder of the family, was an eminent member of the Society of Friends of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, and in the minute book of the "Meeting at the Clifts" a number of testimonies to his excellent memory are to be found. He made his will October 26, 1698, and died the following February. William Coale was three times married, the line of descent to Thomas E. Coale, of Philadelphia, being through a son of the third wife, Elizabeth Thomas. She was a daughter of Philip and Sarah (Harrison) Thomas, the founders of the Thomas family of West River, Maryland. Philip Thomas and Sarah Harrison were married in England, and in 1651 came to Maryland. This Philip Coale, born September 6, 1673, is said to have held an officer's commission in the British army. His wife, Cassandra, was a daughter of Sir George Skipwith, baronet, and his wife, Elizabeth.

Skipwith Coale, only son of Philip and Cassandra (Skipwith) Coale, moved from Anne Arundel county to Baltimore county in 1732, and in 1742 was sheriff of the latter county. He married Margaret Holland.

William Coale, son of Skipwith and Margaret (Holland) Coale, settled in Harford county, Maryland. He married Sarah Webster.

William Ellis Coale, son of William and Sarah (Webster) Coale, was a business man of Baltimore, Maryland, member of the firm of Tompkins, Coale & Company, later engaged in banking as teller of the Union Bank and cashier of the Susquehanna Bridge and Banking Company. His residence "Loudon," was an inheritance of his first wife from her father. He married (first) April 16, 1823, Hannah Ellicott, who died March 13, 1837, daughter of James and Martha (Ellicott) Carey. She bore him seven children, of whom William Ellis (2) was the fourth.

William Ellis (2) Coale, son of William Ellis (1) and Hannah (Ellicott) Coale, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, November 17, 1831, died November 3, 1880. He followed in the footsteps of his father and engaged in banking business, serving as cashier and treasurer. He married, October 9, 1838, Louisa Schmidt, who died December 30, 1873. Children: William Ellis (3), Mary Yarnall, Thomas Ellicott, of further mention, Louisa, Lilian.

Thomas Ellicott Coale, second son of William Ellis (2) and Louisa (Schmidt) Coale, was born in Catonsville, Maryland, May 19, 1865. After preparation in the public schools he entered the Friends' Boarding School at Westtown, Pennsylvania, where he completed his years of school study. In 1881 he began his business career as a clerk in a hardware store in Baltimore. In 1882 he went to Pittsburgh, where he entered the lumber business, there remaining until 1891, when he moved to Philadelphia, in this city winning his way to a leading position in the trade. His present relations with the lumber business are as president of the Thomas E. Coale Lumber Company, and as director of S. P. Bowers & Company, both well known and influential companies. He is also a director of the



Truly yours,
George de B. Keim.

Franklin Trust Company and interested in the Ardmore National Bank. He is known as a man of strong executive ability, progressive in his business methods, a safe leader, and of sound judgment, with the ability to seize every opportunity as it presents itself. His life has been a successful one, and so far as a man can be is the builder of his own fortunes. Kindly hearted, sympathetic, and generous, the form of philanthropy that most appeals to him is work among the little ones of the poorer district of the city, and as one of the incorporators of the Joy Settlement (Kindergarten and Day Nursery), Mr. Coale has been active in its management, serving as president of the board of managers.

He is a Republican in politics, but has never desired nor accepted public office. His clubs are the Racquet, Manufacturers', and Orpheus, of Philadelphia, while his love of out-of-doors is gratified by active membership in the Torresdale Golf Club, of which he is president, and the Delaware River Club. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, participating in the work of the denomination, and is a member of the choir of his home church.

He married, in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1890, Nannie M., daughter of John and Margaret Elizabeth (Donohue) Murphy. John Murphy was one of the largest publishers of Catholic literature in this country, founding the house of John Murphy & Company, of Baltimore, and was authorized by the Vatican to do printing for the American church. John Murphy died about 1880, the business he established now continued by his son. His acquaintance among ecclesiastical dignitaries was wide, and he was equally well known in business circles, highly regarded by all. Mr. Coale's residence is on "Red Lion Road," near Torresdale, and his offices in the Bellevue Court Building.

KEIM, George de Benneville,

Lawyer, Man of Large Affairs.

During his lifetime Mr. Keim took a deep interest in all that related to the history of his native county and State, and was equally interested in the preservation of family history and genealogy. This led him to membership in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, which organization he served for twenty-five years as a vice-president, for forty years as a member. After his death Mrs. Keim donated to the society all of his "Americana," comprising historical works of great value and numbering about one thousand volumes. His professional and business life was largely devoted to the Reading Coal and Iron Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the offices of general solicitor, director, receiver, vice-president, and president of these companies being at various times filled by Mr. Keim. A brilliant, forceful lawyer and capable executive, Mr. Keim was possessed of an intensely social nature, was fond of both literature and art, owning a large library of valuable works, while the choice paintings which adorned his home gave evidence of artistic appreciation and critical taste. The many testimonies of regret and condolence elicited by his death were strong proof of the high estimate his contemporaries placed upon his life and character.

George de Benneville Keim was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, December 10, 1831, died in Philadelphia, December 18, 1893, and is buried in the Charles Evans Cemetery, Reading, Pennsylvania, a city in which his ancestors were prominent from 1755. He was the son of Hon. George May Keim, for many years a conspicuous figure in the financial, industrial, military and political life of Reading.

After preparation in the public schools he entered Georgetown University, District of Columbia, and in 1846, when but

fifteen years of age, enrolled in the sophomore class of Dickinson College, whence he was graduated, class of 1849. Becoming deeply interested in the science of chemistry he spent one year in the laboratory of his cousin, Dr. Charles M. Wetherill, then decided to turn his attention to the law, and after two years' study in the office of Charles Davis, of Reading, he was, on April 8, 1852, admitted to the Berks county bar. He was then just of legal age, but despite his youth he quickly won standing at the bar, continuing in successful practice in Reading for three years. He then yielded to his father's wishes and located in Pottsville, where he practiced his profession and represented the large coal land interests of his father and others. He made a special study of coal land titles, attracting a large clientele among the prominent owners of coal lands. When the Philadelphia & Reading railroad determined to control the coal trade through the medium of a coal and iron company, Mr. Keim was selected, for his peculiar knowledge and ability, to act as the company's solicitor in that section. Mr. Keim organized the company in a room over his office in Pottsville, and in order to facilitate his work he moved to the office occupied by the company.

In 1875 he became general solicitor for the company and thenceforth resided in Philadelphia, the general offices of the company being there located. He was retained as head of the law department for eight years, until 1883, then was elected vice-president. The financial difficulties of the company finally forcing the organization into the hands of receivers, Mr. Keim was one of the three appointed, serving four years until the receivership terminated, he and his associates being highly complimented for their skill, energy and devotion in restoring the company to a solvent condition. In a re-

organization of the intimately related affairs of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad and the Reading Coal and Iron Company, he served as president several times, during the periods from 1884 to 1886 and 1888 to 1891. He was also a director of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad from 1888 until his death. In 1891 he was obliged to retire from the active management of the Reading Railroad and Coal Companies, ill health causing this move. Mr. Keim was closely associated with Franklin B. Gowen, president of the Reading railroad, during the criminal prosecution of the Molly Maguires, directing and advising in the preparation of cases, although not publicly appearing at the trials.

In 1853 Mr. Keim became a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and was elected vice-president in 1868, serving until his death. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, his claim resting on the patriotic service of his great-grandfather, John Keim, of the Berks county militia. He was also a member of the American Philosophical Society, was a director of the Finance Company of Philadelphia, and from 1849 to 1855, while residing in Reading, was a member of the local militia and fire companies. He was most genial, hospitable and friendly, his weighty business and professional affairs, however, demanding his time to the exclusion of all offers of political preferment.

Mr. Keim married, in 1853, Elizabeth Cocke Trezevant, only daughter of Louis Cruger and Elizabeth (Cocke) Trezevant. Louis C. Trezevant was the only son of Judge Louis Trezevant, Justice of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, and his wife, Henrietta Morrell (Nethercliffe) Trezevant, of Savannah, Georgia. Children of George de Benneville and Elizabeth Cocke (Trezevant) Keim: Julia Mayer, of Philadelphia, a member of the

Colonial Dames of America, the Acorn Club, and other organizations of note; Susan Douglass, married William Lyttleton Savage, of Philadelphia. The family residence is No. 2009 De Lancey Place.

BAKER, Edward Enzer,

Enterprising Business Man.

Pittsburgh can show the records of many men who have been the architects of their own fortunes, but not one who has been more emphatically so, or has achieved more complete and all-round success than Edward Enzer Baker, president of the Baker Office Furniture Company, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the State of Pennsylvania. The story of Mr. Baker's life since he came to Pittsburgh more than thirty years ago is one of the romances of business.

Samuel Baker, grandfather of Edward Enzer Baker, was born in the United States after his father had come here from Germany, settling first in Philadelphia and then removing to Virginia, where he led the life of a farmer. Samuel Baker married Mary Dugan, and their children were: Thornton; James; John; Henry C., mentioned below; Milton; Mahala; Elizabeth; Alcinda, and Sarah. All these lived in early life in and around West Virginia, some of them subsequently migrating to other parts of the country.

Henry C., son of Samuel and Mary (Dugan) Baker, was born January 11, 1840, near Morgantown, West Virginia, and there received his education. Like his father, he followed the calling of a farmer. A Republican in politics, he took an active part in local affairs, serving for eight years as assessor of the county, and for several terms occupying a seat in the Morgantown council. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Eliza J. Everly, born August 22, 1842, daughter of Reason and Mary L.

(Morris) Everly, of Monongalia county, West Virginia. The Everly family came from Stockholm, Sweden, settling in Philadelphia and Wilmington, Delaware. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Baker: Edward Enzer, mentioned below; Albert G., of Morgantown, West Virginia, in hardware business, married; Florence A., wife of William C. Anderson, of Morgantown, has children; Walter C., died in childhood; Mary L., of Pittsburgh; and Dora A., wife of John C. Krepps, of Morgantown, has one son. Mr. Baker died January 4, 1900, and the death of his wife occurred May 21, 1893.

Edward Enzer Baker, son of Henry C. and Eliza J. (Everly) Baker, was born March 18, 1860, near Morgantown, West Virginia, and received his preparatory education in the public schools of his native place. At twelve years of age he had charge of a team, and thenceforth until the age of seventeen, engaging in farm work. For several years thereafter he taught in the country schools during the winters, in the spring and autumn attended the West Virginia University and spent the summers in the labors of the farm.

But in this youth the spirit of enterprise was exceptionally strong, and as he approached manhood he was haunted by the possibilities of Pittsburgh, the city of wonder and wealth, the city which, as some one has said, "is like a huge, dim Aladdin's lamp." Thither he resolved to go, and on Christmas Eve, 1880, he first stood in the streets of the metropolis. The world was ringing with Yuletide cheer while he was without work and without friends, having only fifty dollars in his pocket, but possessed of courage and determination sufficient to turn the course of the Monongahela river. Three days after Mr. Baker's arrival in Pittsburgh he obtained employment in a music store on Wylie street, remaining about

one month, and then becoming assistant bookkeeper in a farm implement store on Liberty street, being the successful applicant among one hundred and twenty-five. Perhaps, however, during the next two months, he was tempted at times to question his good fortune, for during that time all he had to do—surprising as this may seem it is the literal truth—was to pull ploughs and other farm implements to the third and fourth floors of the building, on a hand power elevator, while the men on the upper floors did the work for which he had been engaged. It is not surprising that this firm soon went out of business, and when that event occurred Mr. Baker secured a position with the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad, going thence first to the transfer offices of the Pennsylvania railroad, and then to the offices of the Pennsylvania Company. Not liking the close confinement of office work, he next went into the furnishing goods business, taking a position "on the road."

On one of his trips, Mr. Baker visited Rochester, New York, where he had dealings with Mr. Paul J. Schlicht. That he made a highly favorable impression on Mr. Schlicht may be inferred from the fact that the latter offered him then and there a position to sell files and filing cabinets. Accordingly, he went to work for Mr. Schlicht's firm on thirty days' trial, and remained with them four years, at the end of which time they failed. Mr. Baker then went with the Globe Files Company, now the Globe-Wernicke Company of Cincinnati, travelling for this firm two years. He had in all, six years' experience on the road, and during this time he travelled from ocean to ocean and from Canada to Mexico, covering this vast territory a number of times. He made one trip to the Pacific coast, being absent thirteen months to a day, and during that time seeing but two people he

had ever seen before. To one of these he lent three dollars which he has long since noted under the head of "losses."

In the autumn of 1888 Mr. Baker decided to abandon the life of a travelling salesman and return to Pittsburgh. In pursuance of this resolve he visited several furniture and stationery firms, applying for a position, but nowhere found an opening. One evening, after carefully pondering upon the situation, he made up his mind that if he could not get a position he would make one. This decision was, perhaps, the most characteristic event of his life, or, rather, it might be said to epitomize his nature. He acted upon it with the promptness with which such men meet the crises of their lives. at once renting an office at Seventh avenue and Smithfield street, furnishing it with two desks and a few sample filing cabinets, and on January 1, 1889, taking his sample case and going to work. Mark the result. The first year he sold ten thousand dollars' worth of goods and collected every dollar. His future seemed assured, but in the years that followed he saw many weeks and months when it required true courage to hold on, *but he held on*. Who that knows him could doubt it?

In the office at Seventh avenue and Smithfield street the Baker Office Furniture Company originated. For some time Mr. Baker was office boy, porter, stenographer, cashier, bookkeeper, salesman and proprietor, all in one, doing business under the name of the Office Specialty Company, as many of his old customers will remember. Soon, however, they outgrew their first small quarters and removed to Third avenue, where they were able to carry a larger stock and a greater variety, but where the amount of business they transacted seemed entirely out of proportion to the size of the building. Here they had the assistance of an errand

boy, shipper, stenographer and book-keeper combined, and one salesman. After occupying this building about two years and a half, the growth of the business again compelled them to seek more commodious quarters, and they moved to Wood street, where they put in a much larger stock and increased the number of employees. Hearing about this time that others were using their firm name, with variations, they decided to change their style to E. E. Baker Specialty Company. Their rivals, finding that a name alone could not establish a business, one by one gave up the struggle. About six months after the firm moved into their new building the famous panic of 1893 took the country by storm, and the E. E. Baker Specialty Company suffered with the rest. Nothing but hard work, hope and a fixed, determined purpose carried the firm through the next three or four years, but they weathered the storm and at last the tide turned.

After four years and a half in their Wood street quarters, the company, in order to get a more modern building and more conveniences, moved next door. During the years of panic and hard times they had found it necessary to take on some side lines, such as school and church furniture, bicycles and typewriters, and start a commercial stationery department, and soon after moving into their new quarters, with the passing of panic conditions, their business began to improve. So rapidly did their trade increase that they found it necessary to drop their side lines in order to give proper attention to their regular business. Accordingly, they organized their stationery department into a separate company, an arrangement which left them with nothing but office furniture and caused them to assume their present style of the Baker Office Furniture Company. Finding it necessary to have more sample room and carry

a larger stock, they turned their entire Wood street building into sample floors and leased three buildings in Third avenue for warehouses.

In the course of time the company moved to Liberty street, the reason being the ever-recurring one of lack of space, and on February 25, 1907, their premises were destroyed by fire. But were they daunted by this? Far from it. The company, inspired by the indomitable spirit of its president, rose phoenix-like from its ashes. After remaining for a time in temporary quarters in Liberty street, they returned to their old neighborhood in Wood street, later leasing the three floors on either side of their building and giving themselves, by this means, floor space of over forty thousand square feet.

Mr. Baker has been at different times connected, as director, with various financial and industrial concerns, but now concentrates his energies solely on the organization which he founded and of which he has always been the invincible and inspiring leader. Fully occupied as he is, Mr. Baker is never too busy to give to public affairs the degree of attention demanded of every citizen, his vote being always cast with the Republicans. This means much when taken in connection with the fact that, in addition to the obligations and responsibilities involved in his position as president of his company, he is frequently consulted by manufacturers contemplating new departures in any of their lines. Widely versed in all that pertains to his business, he is a recognized authority on the subject. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner. For years he was a member of the American Club, and he now belongs to the Duquesne Club, the Pittsburgh Press Club. He is a member of Christ Methodist Episcopal Church.

A man whose history is written in his face—this brief description seems, to those acquainted with the career of Mr. Baker and familiar with his appearance, to portray him accurately and fully. Of tall stature and commanding air, he looks the veritable leader of men which his whole career has proved him to be, his strong, clear-cut features, accentuated by a brown moustache, bear the stamp of the qualities which have made him what he is and his dark blue eyes are those of a man who has seen and thought and done. Like all the real doers of Pittsburgh he is always too busy to talk of himself or his achievements. He is an honorable merchant, a polished gentleman and a man generous and high-minded in all the relations of life.

On June 2, 1898, Mr. Baker crowned his success by a happy marriage, wedding Carrie May, daughter of David Davison and Anna (Andrews) Angell, of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Baker, who is a member of the Tuesday Musical Club, the Epoch Club and other social organizations as well as various charitable enterprises, is one of the city's leading singers and most charming hostesses and the home over which she presides is the centre of hospitality which she and her husband delight to make it.

A record like that of Edward Enzer Baker speaks for itself, but it is not enough that it should speak to one generation only. It should be preserved for those yet to come, for many a youth fighting the battle of life, not only for himself, but for those near and dear to him, would derive courage and inspiration from reading this ringing, uplifting narrative of a brave struggle and an honorable victory.

HAGAN, George Junkin,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

George Junkin Hagan, general manager of the justly celebrated George J.

Hagan Company, is one of the men whose youthful vigor and aggressiveness are constantly imparting fresh energy and renewed impetus to the industries which have given Pittsburgh her world-renown. Mr. Hagan is known not only as a business man, but as a specialist in the manufacture and treatment of metals, having made a study of fuel economy and perfected a large number of appliances.

Jonathan Hagan, grandfather of George Junkin Hagan, was born July 27, 1800, and led the life of a farmer. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican. He married, April 14, 1819, Mary Henry, who was born July 7, 1804, and among their fourteen children was George C., mentioned below. He is the only one of this large family now living with the exception of two of the daughters: Mrs. Martha Abrahams, who is seventy-eight, and is now living at Steubenville, Ohio, the mother of three children; the other is Mrs. Naomi Swain, who resides in New York City, is sixty-six years old, and has one child, a daughter. Mrs. Hagan passed away May 3, 1877, and the death of Mr. Hagan occurred April 2, 1881.

George C. Hagan, son of Jonathan and Mary (Henry) Hagan, was born January 2, 1847, in Steubenville, Ohio, and received his education in the public schools of Sharpsburg and at one of the old Pittsburgh academies. From 1865 to 1889 he was engaged in the boot and shoe business at New Castle, Pennsylvania, selling out in the latter year and removing to Chicago, where he became a retail confectioner. He is a Republican in politics, and while living in New Castle served as city councilman and chief of the fire department. He has filled all the chairs in Freemasonry, and taken the thirty-second degree, and belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Royal Arcanum and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Hagan



George J. Nagaw.

married, June 13, 1872, in New Castle, Pennsylvania, Mary Eleanor (Junkin) Mitchell, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they became the parents of two children: Virginia Robinson, born September 4, 1874, married George Stuart Totten, of Detroit, Michigan; and George Junkin, mentioned below. Mr. Hagan, who has now retired from business, is a resident of Pittsburgh. He was at one time mayor of New Castle, Pennsylvania.

George Junkin Hagan, son of George C. and Mary Eleanor (Junkin) (Mitchell) Hagan, was born January 22, 1879, in New Castle, Pennsylvania, and received his education in the public schools of his native town and of Pittsburgh. He entered early upon the active work of life, being first employed by Edward E. Erikson, a well known contractor, with whom he remained twelve years, mechanical genius united to business ability soon rendering him an important factor in the concern, which made a specialty of erecting furnaces. Before the twelve years came to an end he had risen to the position of assistant manager.

In 1902 Mr. Hagan tendered his resignation and went into business for himself, putting up his own gas producers, stokers, rolling mills and steel plants. Meanwhile, his constructive talent procured for him a high rank among inventors. He is the originator and perfecter of many appliances, among which is the Stoker Fired Furnace for special high grade work, the heat treatment being a special factor in the conversion operation. Practically all manufacturers making such a product are using his equipment. In 1912 the concern was incorporated as the George J. Hagan Company, Mr. Hagan filling the position of general manager. He has taken out a number of patents on fuel saving devices for metallurgical furnaces, specializing on furnaces for rolling mills

and steel mills. A large number of appliances now in use among manufacturers bear his name. He is the moving spirit and inspiring genius of the great concern of which he is at the head.

Politically Mr. Hagan is an Independent, with Republican proclivities. He is actively public-spirited, giving to the consideration of municipal affairs all the time and helpful attention which the strenuous demands of business permit him to bestow on them. He affiliates with Washington Lodge, No. 253, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pittsburgh, and belongs to the Press Club and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church.

The countenance of Mr. Hagan is strongly expressive of the qualities which have made him what he is. He has the broad forehead and the observant yet thoughtful eye of the inventor, while at the same time the firm lines of his face and a certain aggressiveness in his whole aspect and bearing speak eloquently of the man of action and accomplishment. With such a man friendships are strong and ties once formed are not easily broken.

Mr. Hagan married, March 3, 1901, at Martinsburg, West Virginia, Alice, daughter of William J. and Emma E. (Pownell) Harrison, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Harrison, who died in April, 1902, was engaged in educational work. Mrs. Hagan, who is, like her husband, a member of the United Presbyterian church, is charmingly domestic, existing in and for her home and its ties and duties. It is needless to say that Mr. Hagan shares and reciprocates this devotion and their household is a centre of happiness to themselves and their friends.

It is to her business men of the younger generation that Pittsburgh looks to develop increasingly those immense natural resources and ever-multiplying mechan-

ical marvels which are at once the foundation and the citadel of her greatness and thus to make the next quarter of a century the most glorious in her history. She will not look in vain while she numbers among her citizens such men as George Junkin Hagan.

(The Junkin Line).

Joseph Junkin is the first ancestor of record, but no details in regard to him seem to have been transmitted. His son, Joseph, was a merchant and a dealer in oil, and married Eleanor Cochran.

David X., son of Joseph and Eleanor (Cochran) Junkin, was born January 8, 1808, at Hope Mills, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and received his education at the Mercersburg Academy, Jefferson College and Princeton Theological Seminary. He was ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian church, and was pastor of a church at Greenwich, New Jersey, the F Street Church, Washington, D. C., and the North Church at Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, also of churches at Chicago, and New Castle, Pennsylvania, and for some time served as chaplain in the United States navy, being stationed at Annapolis, Maryland, and at the New York navy yard, and spending some time at sea during the Civil War. At one time he held a professorship in Lafayette College. In politics Dr. Junkin was first an old-line Whig and afterward a Democrat, but always a loyal citizen of the United States. He was strongly opposed to all secret societies, setting forth his views in a book entitled "Junkin on the Oath." Dr. Junkin married Jane McCleery (see McCleery), and their children were: Mary Eleanor, mentioned below; Julia Miller; George; William McCleery; John McCleery; Sarah Watson; and Joseph Oliver. Dr. Junkin died at Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Mary Eleanor, daughter of David X.

and Jane (McCleery) Junkin, was born February 7, 1836, and married (first) John Gardner Mitchell, of the United States navy. They became the parents of one daughter: Julia, who married Edward E. Erikson, of Pittsburgh, and has four children: Edward E., David J., Frederick Emil, and Mary Eleanor, wife of Collin Reed, of Washington, Pennsylvania. Captain Mitchell died October 27, 1868, and Mrs. Mitchell married (second) George C. Hagan, as stated above.

(The McCleery Line).

— McCleery, the first ancestor of record, was an officer in the English army, and died in Canada before the Revolutionary war.

John, son of the above McCleery, married Mary, daughter of John and Janet (Morrison) Lytle.

Janet, daughter of John and Mary (Lytle) McCleery, was born February 9, 1809, and became the wife of the Rev. David X. Junkin, D. D. (see Junkin).

VON SENDEN, Karl Strong,

Prominent Business Man.

Prominent among the young men of Pittsburgh now taking their places on the stage of affairs is Karl Strong von Senden, secretary and director of the well known Arthur von Senden Company. The grandfather of Karl Strong von Senden, was a native of Germany, and married. It does not appear that he and his wife ever left the Fatherland. Their son Arthur was born July 16, 1845, in Germany, and received his education in his native land. He emigrated to the United States, settling in Pittsburgh, where he founded the Arthur von Senden Company, of which he is now the head. He is a Republican in politics, and takes an active part in the business and social life of the city. He is a member of Point Breeze Presbyterian Church. Mr. von

Senden married Sarah Drake Strong, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and their children were: Karl Strong, mentioned below; Boyd Vincent; and Margaret Louise, who died at the age of seventeen years.

Karl Strong von Senden, son of Arthur and Sarah Drake (Strong) von Senden, was born September 4, 1884, in Erie county, Pennsylvania, and received his elementary education in Pittsburgh public schools, passing thence to the East Liberty Academy and then entering the University of Pittsburgh. He began his active life by associating himself with the business founded by his father, and from the outset gave proof of the possession of administrative ability. He is now secretary and a director of the company. The business is large and flourishing, furnishing all kinds of artistic advertising and advertising novelties.

In the promotion of many associations which have done much for his city, he has rendered effectual aid and he is one of the active promoters of the Pittsburgh Trade Extension Tours. Every year these are taken by Pittsburgh business men to different parts of Pennsylvania and the neighboring States, their object being to further the manufactures of the Iron City, and in this they have been extremely successful.

As a citizen, Mr. von Senden is no less aggressive than as a business man, doing all in his power to further progress and promote betterment of conditions. His vote is cast with the Republicans. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He affiliates with all Masonic bodies, and has taken the thirty-second degree. His clubs are the Pittsburgh Commercial, of which he is a director; the Americus, Union and Rotary; and he also belongs to the Publicity Association and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He is a

member of Point Breeze Presbyterian Church.

Mr. von Senden married, February 9, 1910, Elizabeth Prince, daughter of the late George Booth, of Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. von Senden are the parents of two children: Elizabeth J., and Sarah Strong. Mrs. von Senden is a woman of charming personality and she and her husband, devoted to each other and to their children, delight to make their home a centre of attraction to their many friends.

(The Strong Line).

The Strong family had its original home in Shropshire, England. In 1545 one of its representatives married an heiress of the house of Griffith, of the county of Caernarvon, Wales, and went thither to reside.

Richard Strong, progenitor of the American branch of the family, was born in 1561, in Caernarvon, and in 1590 moved to Taunton, Somersetshire, England, where he died in 1613, leaving two children: John, mentioned below; and Eleanor.

(II) John, son of Richard Strong, was born in 1605, in Taunton, England, and lived in London and afterward in Plymouth. Having strong Puritan sympathies, he resolved to cast in his lot with his brethren in the New World, and accordingly embarked in the ship "Mary and John," which sailed from Plymouth on March 20, 1630, carrying one hundred and forty passengers. On Sunday, May 30, 1630, the vessel arrived at Nantasket, Massachusetts, where they were put ashore by the captain despite the fact that their destination was the Charles river. It was this colony which founded the town of Dorchester, Massachusetts. In 1635 John Strong moved to Hingham and on March 9, 1636, took the freeman's oath at Boston. Soon after he moved to Taun-

ton, Massachusetts, where he was a land-owner and proprietor of record on December 4, 1638, and in the same year was made a freeman of Plymouth colony. In 1641-43 and 1644 he represented Taunton in the General Court. From Taunton he moved to Windsor, Connecticut, and from Windsor he migrated in 1659 to Northampton, Massachusetts, being one of the first and most active founders of that town, as he had been of those in which he had formerly lived. In Northampton he was a very prosperous tanner, owning at various times about two hundred acres of land there. He was elected ruling elder of the Northampton church, as appears from the following record: "After solemn and extraordinary seeking to God for his direction and blessing the church chose John Strong ruling elder." The first wife of John Strong died on the voyage from England or shortly after, her death being soon followed by that of her second child. John Strong married (second) in December, 1630, Abigail, daughter of Thomas Ford, who had come from England in the "Mary and John." By his second marriage John Strong became the father of sixteen children. He died April 14, 1699, his wife having passed away July 6, 1688. At the time of his death fifteen of his children had families, their children numbering one hundred and fourteen, and these had thirty-three children, great-grandchildren of Elder John Strong.

(III) John (2), son of John (1) Strong and his first wife, was born in 1626, in England, and was a tanner and a man of importance. He married (first) November 26, 1656, Mary, daughter of Joseph and Frances Clark, and they had two daughters, Mary and Hannah. The mother of these children died April 28, 1663, and John Strong married (second) in 1664, Elizabeth Warriner, and their children were: John; Jacob, mentioned

below; Josiah; and Elizabeth. John Strong died February 20, 1698, in Windsor, Connecticut.

(IV) Jacob, son of John (2) and Elizabeth (Warriner) Strong, was born April 8, 1673, and married, November 10, 1698, Abigail, born March 9, 1676, daughter of Nathaniel and Mindwell (Moore) Bissell, of East Windsor, Connecticut. Their children were: Abigail, Mindwell, Jacob, Ann, Eunice; Nathaniel, known as "sergeant;" Asahel; and Timothy, mentioned below. Jacob Strong, the father, died in 1750, not long surviving his wife, who passed away March 25, 1749.

(V) Timothy, son of Jacob and Abigail (Bissell) Strong, was born in 1719, and was a farmer of East Windsor, Connecticut. He married (first) December 26, 1753, Sarah Stricklin, born in 1724, and their children were: Alexander; Eli; Sarah; Samuel; and David. Mrs. Strong died May 13, 1769, and Mr. Strong married (second) March 7, 1770, Abi Doudy, born in 1742. The following children were born to them: Martin, mentioned below; Timothy; Abi; Timothy (2), Levi, and Willard. The mother of these children died January 14, 1792, and Mr. Strong married (third) December 8, 1793, Editha Richestone. The only child of this union was a daughter, Betsey. Mr. Strong died August 19, 1803.

(VI) Martin, son of Timothy and Abi (Doudy) Strong, was born November 20, 1770, in East Windsor, Connecticut, and in August, 1795, moved to Presque Isle (Erie), Erie county, Pennsylvania. He purchased four hundred acres of land for fifty cents an acre, and three hundred of these acres he cleared, also adding two hundred to the original area. He married, June 16, 1805, Hannah, born August 9, 1786, daughter of Rufus and Hannah (Tracy) Trask, and their only child, Eliza, died at the age of seventeen years. Mrs. Strong died April 30, 1807, and Mr.

Strong married (second) December 10, 1811, Sarah, born September 10, 1778, at East Windsor, Connecticut, daughter of Amasa and — (Webb) Drake, and their children were: Sarah Ann, born September 24, 1812; Francis Drake, mentioned below; Martin, a farmer and extensive cattle dealer, known as "major;" Timothy, died young; Lydia Webb, born September 26, 1818, married Thomas Brown Vincent, a merchant of Erie, Pennsylvania, sheriff of Erie county and manufacturers' agent; and Landaff, born December 30, 1821, died July 13, 1869. Sarah Ann Strong, the eldest of the family, married, June 24, 1834, Bethuel Boyd Vincent, a civil engineer, merchant, iron manufacturer and banker of Erie, Pennsylvania, and their eldest son, Brigadier-General Strong Vincent, fell mortally wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, breathing his last on July 7. Martin Strong, the father, known as "captain," died March 24, 1858, in Erie county. He was a man of great energy, remarkable for many excellencies and also for striking eccentricities. He was one of the founders of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church. Mrs. Strong survived her husband, passing away January 15, 1866.

(VII) Francis Drake, son of Martin and Sarah (Drake) Strong, was born April 4, 1814, on the homestead farm, Waterford township, Erie county, Pennsylvania, received a good education and always resided on his ancestral acres. He was a Democrat in politics and a loyal friend of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Strong married, October 13, 1846, Annabel B., born July 3, 1823, in Waterford, daughter of William and Elsie (Nichols) Vincent, and their children were: Emma, born November 25, 1847, Jessie, born August 6, 1849, married Jason P. Way, and died July 5, 1904, leaving two children, Annabel and Scott; William Martin, born October 31, 1851;

Margaret Webb, born February 8, 1855; Sarah Drake, mentioned below; Frank, born April 4, 1861, of Pioneer, Iowa; and George Vincent. All these children were born on the homestead which Mr. Strong made not only a very productive property but a favorite resort of his many friends. His death occurred in May, 1891. He was a man of fine judgment and high principle and at his beautiful country home was the ideal host and agreeable companion. Mrs. Strong passed away February 10, 1910, continuing her home to the last and dying on the farm where she had lived more than sixty-three years. She vied with her husband in hospitality and it might truly be said that

None knew her but to love her,
None named her but to praise.

(VIII) Sarah Drake, daughter of Francis Drake and Annabel B. (Vincent) Strong, was born May 29, 1857, and became the wife of Arthur von Senden, as stated above.

BIALAS, Joseph H.,

Lawyer, Corporation Counsel.

Prominent in that brilliant group of Pittsburgh lawyers of the younger generation who may be said to have come in with the century is Joseph Henry Bialas, who has won distinction as a corporation counsel and a practitioner in the Orphans' Court. In addition to his reputation as a member of the bar Mr. Bialas is well known as a man of sound business judgment.

Roman Felix Bialas, father of Joseph Henry Bialas, was born January 13, 1850, in Germany, and at the age of twelve years emigrated to the United States, settling in Pittsburgh, where he received his education in the school of experience. For some years he was employed in the florist's establishment of William and

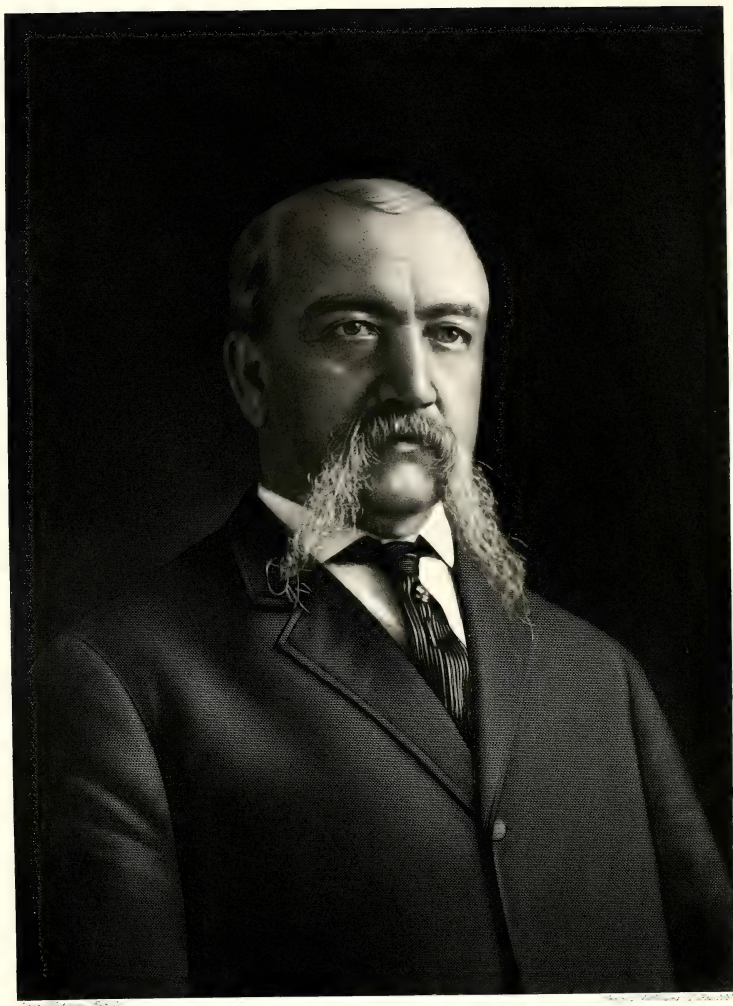
James Murdoch, and subsequently engaged in the flour and feed business, conducting a flourishing trade until 1896. Mr. Bialas, meanwhile, speculated largely in real estate and is entitled to the honor of being the first man to erect flats in the city of Pittsburgh. His transactions as a builder were extensive and by dint of intense and steady application and wise and careful appropriation of results he was enabled to retire in 1896 with a comfortable fortune. He is a Democrat and a member of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Bialas married Magdalena, daughter of Henry and Margaret (Heyl) Schnelbach, both of German extraction, and they became the parents of three children: Joseph Henry, mentioned below; May A.; and Albert.

Joseph Henry, son of Roman Felix and Magdalena (Schnelbach) Bialas, was born September 10, 1880, in Pittsburgh, and received his preparatory education in the public and high schools of his native city. In 1900 he entered the Law Department of the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh), and in 1903 graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. On January 2, 1904, he was admitted to the bar. Entering at once upon the practice of his profession, Mr. Bialas was for a time associated with the firm of R. A. & James Balph, and then, in connection with A. M. Kossler, organized the firm of Bialas & Kossler, which was maintained until dissolved by the death of Mr. Kossler in 1907. Since then Mr. Bialas has practiced alone, making a specialty of corporation law and Orphans' Court law, and being regarded as an authority in this branch of the profession. He is counsel for a number of large corporations and estates, practicing in all courts and having acquired an extensive and growing clientele.

Unremitting as is his devotion to his

chosen profession Mr. Bialas, owing to his unusual facility in the dispatch of business and his unwearied energy, is able to bestow time and attention on a number of outside interests. He is a director of the East End Savings and Trust Company, the Caldwell Manufacturing and Supply Company, the Standard Mirror Company, the Joyce Catering Company, the Herman Pneumatic Machine Company, the American Flexible Bolt Company and others. His political principles are advocated by the Republican party and he supports with public-spirited zeal all measures which commend themselves to him as adapted to further the cause of progress and reform. His clubs are the German, of which he is a director, the Duquesne and the Press, and he also belongs to the Pittsburgh Athletic Association and Duquesne Council, Knights of Columbus. He is a Roman Catholic, a member of St. Paul's Cathedral congregation.

The countenance of Mr. Bialas is singularly expressive of the elements of character which have gone to the shaping of his career. The fine lines of the nose and mouth are indicative alike of strength and refinement, the broad forehead is the abode of intellect and the large, clear eyes speak of the calm forcefulness which makes its way without unnecessary friction through difficulties which would daunt a weaker man, quietly achieving real and permanent results. Already he is looked upon as a man of profound legal knowledge, knowledge which is translated, so to speak, into action, becoming apparent in the skill with which he disposes of matters presented for his consideration. He is emphatically a man who makes and holds friends. An expression of cordial good will softens his whole aspect and the kindness of his nature makes itself felt in the quiet geniality of his manner.



John Worthington

Mr. Bialas married, April 30, 1906, Adele, daughter of Julian and Katherine D. (Skeen) Bixby, of New York, and granddaughter of William and Katherine Skeen and of Brooks Earl and Lucy Ann Bixby. Mrs. Bialas is a woman of charming personality and she and her husband are mutually devoted to the ties of home and friendship. They are both extremely popular in the social circles of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Bialas is one of the men who do things. He is also one of the men who think far ahead and achieve results in accordance with their foreknowledge. His face is always set toward the future and the future holds much in store for him. The strength of the Pittsburgh bar in the years to come depends largely on such men as Joseph Henry Bialas.

WORTHINGTON, John,

Civil and Mining Engineer, Oil Operator.

For nearly half a century the name of John Worthington has been associated with the petroleum industry, having been officially connected with the development of a large portion of the oil region of Pennsylvania. Mr. Worthington has now been for a considerable period a resident of Pittsburgh, but his record is that of a series of long, varied and most richly fruitful activities and achievements. The race of the Worthingtons is Welsh, and the family history is ancient and honorable. The arms of the Worthington family are blazoned: Argent, three tridents, sable. Crest: A goat passant, argent, holding in his mouth an oak branch, vert, fructed, or. Motto: "The winds and the waves obey us."

John Worthington was born March 14, 1848, in South Wales, and is a son of Edward and Ann (Rees) Worthington. When the boy was four years old his parents emigrated to the United States, settling at Brady's Bend, Pennsylvania,

where the father was employed by the Brady's Bend Iron Company. John Worthington was educated in the public schools of the place. He began his active life by working for the company with which his father was connected, rising step by step and eventually holding the positions of civil and mining engineer.

That was the time when oil developments were making their way down the Allegheny river, and the Iron Company became interested in the possibilities of their lands in that region. Accordingly, in 1872, they dispatched Mr. Worthington, who had even then acquired a reputation as an engineer, to Oil City, with orders to run a line of levels from that place to Brady's Bend, taking in on the way the considerable intervening amount of oil development. Somewhat later the work was extended from Brady's Bend to the newly developed oil fields in Butler county. The object was to secure conclusive evidence that the sand from which the oil was produced at Brady's Bend and on Armstrong Run was eighty feet below the formation from which the Butler county wells procured their oil, and that the latter were getting their oil from the third sand of the Oil Creek region. In other words, Mr. Worthington clearly demonstrated the fact that there was a fourth sand in that part of the country. It was a noteworthy achievement, immediately and permanently fixing the place of the young engineer in the history of the oil industry of Pennsylvania. Had this knowledge been acted upon at once the famous fourth sand belt from Armstrong Run to Greece City would have been developed some time before its accidental discovery at the deepening of the Tack and Moorehead well.

In the autumn of 1872 Mr. Worthington resigned his position with the Iron Company in order to accept that of superintendent of the Meclimans Farm Oil

Company. When this concern disposed of its holdings he became cashier for the Parker's Landing Savings Bank, interrupting for a time his career as an oil operator. In 1880, however, in consequence of failing health, he resolved to revolutionize his mode of life, and with that end in view went west as far as Colorado, settling in San Juan county and engaging in the mining business. Amid his new surroundings his ever-active public spirit did not fail to assert itself and a striking proof of the confidence and esteem in which he was held by his Western neighbors is furnished by the fact they chose him for mayor of the city of Ouray, Colorado.

After six years, however, Mr. Worthington experienced a desire for familiar surroundings and a wish to find himself once more in the region which had been the theatre of so many of his successes, and, turning his face homeward, he was soon in the oil country of his home State. For seventeen months he engaged in the brokerage business, and then, in association with William Thompson, a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, he organized the Nineveh Petroleum Company, becoming its first manager. Back again in his old field, he rapidly assumed the commanding position to which his long experience, practical knowledge and sound business judgment entitled him. In June, 1889, he was chosen superintendent of the newly organized South Penn Oil Company, and under his capable administration the concern participated in the development of the immense oil and gas resources of West Virginia. Later he was promoted and remained at his post on the firing line, as cool, clear-headed, far-sighted and wisely aggressive as ever was general on the field of battle.

During the period of his connection with the Standard Oil Company, Mr.

Worthington travelled very extensively, representing the company in their different territories and prospecting for new oil fields, and in thus developing a great industry of modern civilization he encountered adventures almost as wonderful as those which fell to the lot of the heroes and knights errant of old. He has visited every State and territory in the Union, going as far north as Canada and Alaska. No fewer than sixteen times has he been to Mexico and with every country of Central America he has made himself familiar. Through Ecuador, Brazil and Venezuela he has journeyed, sailing on the Amazon and Orinoco rivers, and with the West Indies he is thoroughly acquainted. But these islands and the continent of South America have not marked the limits of his wanderings. He has crossed the sea and sojourned in all the countries of Europe with the exception of three or four. The oil fields of Roumania and Russia have claimed his special attention and he was frequently taken from place to place in Russian droskys, with escorts of mounted Cossacks. In contrast to his journeys through the snow-bound dominions of the Czar were those made under the burning suns of the Orient, on camels and elephants, escorted by companies of Turkish soldiers. Twice he has crossed Mount Ararat, descending through the valley of the Euphrates and traversing that land of poetry, Persia.

Since the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company, Mr. Worthington has been connected with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. He is a director of the Union National Bank of Pittsburgh. Assiduous as he is in business affairs Mr. Worthington is never lacking in generous interest in the welfare of his fellow-citizens. He adheres to the Republican party, always giving his vote and influence to such men and measures as he

deems best calculated to promote betterment of conditions and further municipal reform. His clubs are the Pittsburgh, Duquesne, Pittsburgh Press, Hampshire and St. David's of Pittsburgh and he also belongs to the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He attends the Presbyterian church.

Clearly-cut features emphasized by a moustache, dark eyes of intense thoughtfulness and piercing keenness and a bearing and aspect which at once mark him as the successful man of affairs—this is John Worthington as he appears even to strangers and to casual observers. To those who know him well his exterior is an index to the qualities which make him what he is—resourcefulness, tenacity of purpose, quiet aggressiveness and, above all, integrity which was never questioned and fidelity which has always been above suspicion.

Mr. Worthington married, March 25, 1880, Mary E., daughter of Thomas and Adaline (Ault) McCleary, of Fairview, Butler county, Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of Mary, who married W. Terrell Johnson, president of the Johnson Sales Company of Pittsburgh; they have two children: Mary Louise Johnson and John Worthington Johnson. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Worthington is in the Squirrel Hill district and is a centre of hospitality for their many warmly attached friends.

No race has done more for the accomplishment of the industrial supremacy of Pennsylvania than the natives of the historic principality which forms part of the island of Great Britain. In view of the important part which he has played in the development of the petroleum industry, Mr. Worthington has abundantly proved his right to the titles of a true Welshman and a representative oil operator of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

COOPER, Henry,

Leading Oil Operator, Legislator.

Ex-State Senator Henry Cooper is one of the comparatively few men who can place an honorable record of public service side by side with a narrative of unblemished success in the world of business. Mr. Cooper has been thus far a lifelong resident of his native city, and in his work both as legislator and oil producer has ever been moved by a public-spirited desire to serve her best interests.

Philip Cooper, great-great-grandfather of Henry Cooper, was a native of Germany, and at the age of four years was brought to the American colonies. His home was in Monmouth county, New Jersey, nine miles from the old battle ground. He married, and was the father of the following children: Gasper, educated in Europe, became a teacher in New Jersey accepted a commission in the Revolutionary army and died in New Jersey; David, mentioned below; a daughter, who became the wife of a Tory and removed to Canada; and Jacob, who was decoyed from home at the age of fifteen and served three years in the British army. He was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Trenton, and after several months' confinement was sent home, where he remained until after the war. He became an iron manufacturer, and while superintendent of Turnbull's work in Pennsylvania was thrown from a horse and killed. Philip Cooper, the father, died in 1798, at the age of ninety-four.

(II) David, son of Philip Cooper, removed in 1796 to Williamsport, and two years later went to Chippewa township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming, and after a time migrated to Ohio. He married, and among his six children was Philip, mentioned below. Mrs. Cooper died during their residence in Chippewa township, and the

death of Mr. Cooper occurred in 1809, near Ashtabula, Ohio.

(III) Philip (2), son of David Cooper, was born May 30, 1792, in New Jersey, and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for many years. In 1841 he returned to Beaver county and became a farmer. He married Elizabeth Hamilton, born May 2, 1800, daughter of Joseph Hamilton, and among the nine children born to them was John F., mentioned below. Mr. Cooper died July 7, 1877, and his widow passed away May 7, 1884.

(IV) John F., son of Philip (2) and Elizabeth (Hamilton) Cooper, was born September 25, 1822, in East Liverpool, Ohio, and enjoyed only such educational facilities as were then afforded by the public schools of his native state and Pennsylvania. These were far from satisfying a youth of his natural mental ability and desire for knowledge and after leaving school he still pursued his studies. In 1843 he engaged in teaching, without however relaxing his diligence, in consequence of which, at the end of two years, ill health obliged him to abandon his studies. But he was not to be discouraged. After three years he returned to his books, devoting himself then to the study of medicine under the guidance of Dr. C. Bayer, of Allegheny City (now North Side, Pittsburgh), and graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania (afterward Hahnemann Medical College), class of 1853. Among his classmates were Professor Helmuth and other men who later became distinguished. For two years after graduating, Dr. Cooper remained with his preceptor, and then opened an office in Allegheny City. From that period to the close of his life he was continuously engaged in active practice. He was appointed by Governor Hastings a member of the first State Medical Examining Board of Pennsylvania, and continued to serve to the

close of his life. He belonged to the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, the Allegheny County Homœopathic Medical Society and the Allegheny County Anatomical Society. In 1866 Dr. Cooper purchased a farm of four hundred and twenty-five acres in Hopewell township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and on this land large quantities of gas were discovered. In politics he was a Republican. He was an active member of the Union Avenue Methodist Protestant Church of Allegheny and for years served as the instructor of the Bible class.

The personality and appearance of Dr. Cooper are too well remembered to need a description here. The face, the voice and the cordial hand-clasp of the loved and venerated physician and friend are among the most precious recollections of three generations.

Dr. Cooper married, April 4, 1844, Sarah, daughter of John and Margaret (Davis) Johnson, of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and their children were: Margaret Elizabeth, deceased; Philip, of Philadelphia; Henry, mentioned below; John, a physician of North Side, Pittsburgh; George, of Beaver county, Pennsylvania; William, of Denver, Colorado; and Sidney W., of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Cooper was a member of the church to which her husband belonged and, like him, took an active share in its work. Their union was congenial and theirs was a truly happy home.

On August 19, 1899, this noble man passed away, deeply and sincerely mourned by the entire community. He was one of the pioneer members of the homœopathic school in Pittsburgh and was the leading physician of that city and Allegheny county. His wife had passed away about two years before. Among the many tributes offered to the life and work of Dr. Cooper was the following:

He was a devotee to his profession and practically died in the harness. There was probably no physician in the two cities who was more widely known than Dr. Cooper. There was none in any school of the medical profession that stood higher or was more greatly esteemed. In the homoeopathic branch he was recognized as a leading light, not only in the community where he practised, but throughout the state and country. He helped to found the Homoeopathic Hospital of Pittsburgh, and remained connected with that institution as a member of the board of trustees and as consulting physician. He was foremost in the organization of the Allegheny County Homoeopathic Society, and was president of it at one time. About fifteen years ago he was president of the State Homoeopathic Society, and was its treasurer at the time of his death. He was also a member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, composed of the most prominent physicians and medical specialists in the country. He was a valued contributor to the leading medical journals.

Truly, Dr. Cooper died as he deserved to die—"full of years and of honors."

(V) Henry, son of John F. and Sarah (Johnson) Cooper, was born December 12, 1848, in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and received his preparatory education in public schools of the Third ward and in private schools, afterward taking a course at Duff's Business College. He then spent four years in learning the machinist's trade, serving with Andrew Hartup and with the firm of Armstrong & Andrew, in Allegheny City, and acquiring a thorough knowledge of the trade. Agriculture, however, appealed to him more strongly and he settled on a farm in Beaver county, where he spent twenty years. During this long period it was not agriculture alone which claimed Mr. Cooper's attention. Gas had been discovered on his farm in large quantities and he was not the man to let slip a golden opportunity. Essentially enterprising and endowed with the faculty of seeing far ahead, he began, in August, 1883, to develop his resources, and since

then has been actively engaged in the production of oil. His aggressive energy lent vitality to the movement which was then in its infancy and he is entitled to the distinction of having helped to make out the first oil lease in Hopewell township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Raccoon Oil Company, and a director of the Bellevue Realty Savings and Trust Company and the Colonial Land Company.

In the sphere of politics, Mr. Cooper maintains the tradition of his family by adhering to the Republicans and has for many years been active and influential in public affairs. While living on his farm he served for three years as auditor of Beaver county, and on moving to Allegheny became school director of the First ward. Later he migrated to his present home in Bellevue and in 1904 was elected a member of the council, serving until 1909. But his fellow citizens had the discernment to see that Mr. Cooper's talent for affairs required a larger field for its full exercise and demanded that he serve them in the State Senate. In November, 1910, he was elected, and during the session of 1911 made a record most creditable to himself and beneficial to his constituents. In view of his having for so many years led the life of a farmer, it was a surprise to a large part of the community that he was not made a member of the committee on agriculture. It is, however, beyond contradiction, that the number of committees on which he was appointed would have transcended the powers of an ordinary man and that he was kept unceasingly occupied. During his one term he served on the canals and inland navigation committee, the committee on education, the new county and county seats committee, the committee on public printing and the committee on public supply of light, heat and water. When Senator Cooper was not busy in

the Senate chamber, he was present at a committee meeting, but, despite his many duties, never refused to see an occasional committee of workmen who wanted something from the powers at Harrisburg.

Since his retirement from public life, Mr. Cooper has been engaged in the production of oil, owning and operating large and valuable holdings, but not taking as active an interest as in former years. For a long period he has served on the board of the Homœopathic Hospital. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and belongs to the Tariff and Bellevue clubs. He is a member and trustee of the Bellevue Presbyterian Church and when the new edifice was erected served on the building committee.

Strength of character and benevolence of disposition are reflected in Mr. Cooper's countenance and the gray hair and full gray beard bring out in striking relief the almost youthful energy stamped upon the well moulded features and speaking in the dark, penetrating eyes. He is a man who draws men to him, inspiring in equal measures profound respect and sincere affection.

Mr. Cooper married, November 23, 1870, Sarah Jane, daughter of George and Eliza A. (Harper) Nevin, and granddaughter of John and Margaret (Murray) Nevin, who removed, in 1834, from Washington county to Beaver county. The Nevins constitute one of the old families of Western Pennsylvania. George Nevin was born August 9, 1807, and in 1838 went from Washington county to Beaver county, where he made his home in New Sheffield and as tanner, merchant and later farmer was one of the prominent men of his community. He died September 25, 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper became the parents of the following children: Laura H., deceased; Roy Cummings; Jean Nevin, wife of Edward A.

Lawrence, a Pittsburgh lawyer, and mother of two children, Jean Cooper and Edward Hamlin; and John F., deceased. Mrs. Cooper, a woman of gracious personality, is an ideal helpmate for a man of her husband's type, one in whom the domestic affections are peculiarly strong and who is never so content as when surrounded by his friends at his own fireside.

To his native city and county Mr. Cooper has given, both at the seat of government and in the arena of business, his best and most disinterested service, and in so doing has also served his state. His work will live by reason of its intrinsic value and its beneficent results and his record will form part of the history of Pennsylvania.

MILLER, W. Wallace,

Enterprising Business Man.

There are perhaps comparatively few men who at the close of a successful and honorable business record of a third of a century are able to enter with unabated energy and enthusiasm upon the promotion of interests to which their hitherto strenuously busy life had allowed them to pay but casual attention. One of these exceptional men is William Wallace Miller, formerly president of the famous old firm known as the Arbuthnot-Stephenson Company, and now, having retired from the commercial arena, a leader in the philanthropic and religious work of his native city of Pittsburgh.

George Miller, grandfather of William Wallace Miller, was of County Derry, Ireland, and married Martha George.

William George, son of George and Martha (George) Miller, was born in January, 1828, in County Derry, Ireland, and received his education in his native land. In 1846 he emigrated to the United States, settling first in Philadelphia and finding

employment on the Philadelphia & Wilmington railroad. In 1852 he came to Pittsburgh, where he obtained work as a drayman, transporting goods from the old canal to the rivers, where the goods from the east were shipped on boats for the southern trade. In 1858 he went to Seventy-Six, Beaver county, where he established himself in mercantile business, remaining until October, 1867, when he returned to Pittsburgh and engaged in the wholesale grocery business, with which he maintained a connection to the close of his life, the firm name being William G. Miller & Sons. He was a Republican, and a member and trustee of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh. Mr. Miller married, March 3, 1853, Mary, daughter of James and Jennie (McAllister) Boyd, who came from County Antrim, Ireland, and their children were: John G., born January 18, 1854, married, and died in April, 1897, leaving one son, William G., of Pittsburgh, who is married and has two children: William and Marie; James B., born June 22, 1856, died in June, 1875; William Wallace, mentioned below; Robert A., born July 29, 1860, of Pittsburgh, is married and has three children: Clarence A., Marie, wife of Robert Sickenberger, of Pittsburgh, and mother of one child Helen, and Robert, student at Haverford College; Martha, wife of George C. Boli, of Pittsburgh; Hugh G., born May 1, 1864, died in May, 1904; and Elizabeth M., died in very early infancy. The mother of these children passed away November 22, 1872, and her husband survived her many years, his death occurring July 21, 1896.

William Wallace Miller, son of William George and Mary (Boyd) Miller, was born June 13, 1858, and received his education in the Franklin School of his native city and the commercial department of the Pittsburgh High School.

Then, at the age of fifteen, he entered the service of Arbuthnot, Shannon & Company, and with this house he remained uninterruptedly connected for a period of thirty-six years. Beginning as errand boy he soon proved himself to be one of those marked by nature for advancement. Business ability of a high order and strict fidelity to every obligation caused his steady and rapid promotion. In one very important particular Mr. Miller was of inestimable value to the business. Having a wonderful memory for names and faces, he was able to greet old customers by name even after a lapse of five years or more, and not only that, but he perfectly remembered from what part of the state they had come. The advertising and circularizing of the firm was under his control, and embraced a territory of four States. In 1904 Mr. Miller was elected president of the company, and for five years he stood at the head of a concern which he had been largely instrumental in making one of the most extensive dry goods houses in Pittsburgh. In 1909 he resigned his position and retired from business.

Only, however, to find in other fields exercise for his superabundant energy. He is vice-president and treasurer of the Standard Life Insurance Company and the American Sparkler Company, both of Pittsburgh, and treasurer of the Pittsburgh Tile Manufacturing Company, of East Liverpool, Ohio. But other interests claim the greater portion of his attention. Immediately after his retirement from the presidency of the Arbuthnot-Stephenson Company he became secretary of the Men's Movement of the United Presbyterian Church, with the understanding that his tenure of the office was to be only temporary. He served in this position for over a year, until a secretary was secured. For twenty years he has been associated with its ways and means

committee, and in 1913 he was induced to accept the treasurership of the Pittsburgh Theological Seminary of the United Presbyterian Church of North America. In politics Mr. Miller is a Republican, with independent views, and has given evidence of his public spirit by serving for ten years as director of the Ben Avon schools and president of the board. He belongs to the Duquesne Club and the Ben Avon Country Club.

The first glance at Mr. Miller's face would cause a stranger to exclaim, mentally: "Here is a man who will never grow old!" The light gray hair and moustache do but emphasize the youthful vigor and vivacity stamped upon the features and speaking in the clear, candid eyes. It is the face of a man of aggressive temperament, accustomed to accomplish what he undertakes, and it is also the face of a man of active benevolence, of genial disposition and cordial manners, winning friends easily and holding them ever after.

Mr. Miller married, June 25, 1889, Matilda, daughter of Van Buren and Mary (McClure) Coulson. Mr. Coulson, who died in March, 1905, was a native of England and a farmer of Mercer county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Coulson is a daughter of Richard McClure, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and later of Mercer county, a farmer and operator of lumber mills. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of one son: James Paul, born April 25, 1890, attended Ben Avon schools and in 1911 graduated from Bellefonte Academy, graduated from School of Economics, University of Pittsburgh, class of 1915, then entering business. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are lovers of home and "given to hospitality." They are members of the Ben Avon United Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Miller, who is a charming woman and a gracious, tactful hostess, belongs to the Ben Avon Women's Club and the Outlook Alliance.

Mr. Miller is a man of large nature who has touched life at many points. The range of his interests and activities has been and is unusually wide and varied, but always has he been inspired by true public spirit and a sincere desire to promote the welfare of his friends and neighbors, his fellow citizens and the great brotherhood of humanity. Such men are the crowning glory of their communities.

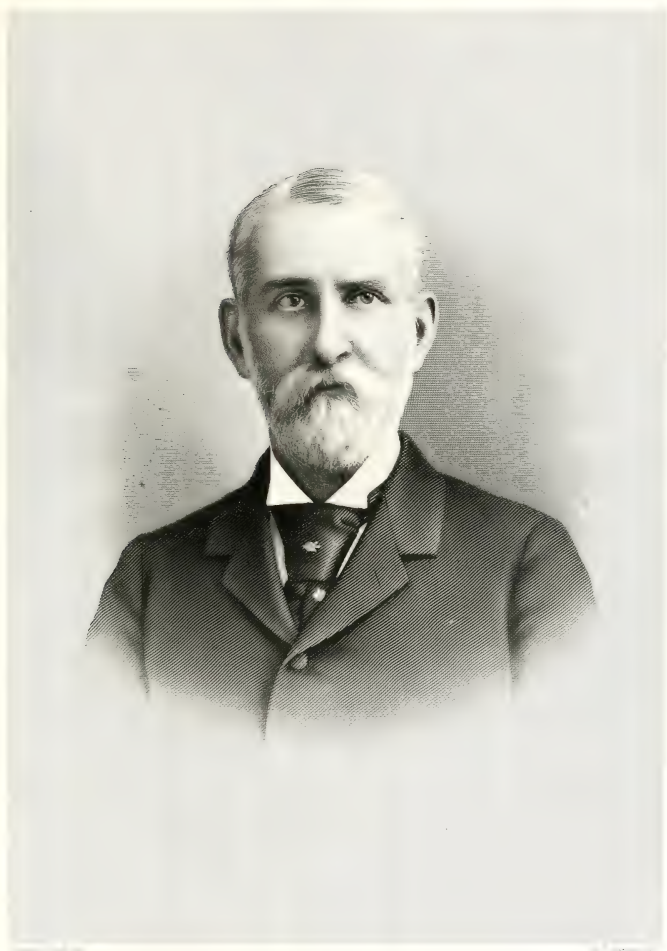
HOLDSHIP, Henry,
Pioneer Oil Operator, Enterprising Citizen.

The name of the late Henry Holdship, head of the old-time firm of Holdship & Irwin, is known throughout Western Pennsylvania as that of one of her pioneer oil operators, but to Pittsburghers it is invested with peculiar interest as that of a man who added to the reputation won in the arena of business that of a loyal and enlightened citizen. Mr. Holdship was a representative of a family which had been for a century active in the promotion of the leading interests of the Iron City.

Henry Holdship, grandfather of Henry Holdship, of Holdship & Irwin, was one of those largely instrumental in the upbuilding of Pittsburgh during the period immediately following the Revolution.

George W., son of Henry Holdship, was a leading paper manufacturer, and for many years conducted a book store in Pittsburgh. In the great fire of 1845 his entire stock, including many rare volumes, fell a victim to the flames. Mr. Holdship married Eliza Ann Gibson Bryan, and their son Henry is mentioned below. The death of Mr. Holdship occurred April 2, 1840. Both as a business man and a citizen he enjoyed the implicit confidence of his community.

Henry, son of George W. and Eliza Ann Gibson (Bryan) Holdship, was born October 26, 1833, in Pittsburgh, and re-



Henry Goldstick

ceived his education in public and private schools of his native city. After spending some time in the school presided over by the Rev. Joseph Travelli he went to Lawrenceville, New Jersey, and there completed his course of study. He then began his business life by learning banking with the firm of Palmer, Hanna & Company, of Pittsburgh, and afterward, in association with his brother, Charles A. Holdship, opened a banking house in Decorah, Iowa. After the death of his brother in 1859, Mr. Holdship returned to Pittsburgh and became secretary in the office of his cousin, Thomas M. Howe, who was associated with the Pittsburgh & Boston Mining Company.

But in none of these varied occupations did he find the field best suited to his powers, and it was not until 1863 that his opportunity came. In that year, in connection with his brother, George W. Holdship, he enrolled himself among the oil pioneers of Newton, Pennsylvania, and entered upon a long, useful and exceptionally successful career. It was not only that wealth flowed in upon him, but his knowledge of men and affairs, his aggressive methods and his ability to look ahead and foresee results commanded the respect and admiration of the business world. In 1865 George W. Holdship died, and the firm was reorganized as Holdship & Irwin, Mr. Holdship taking into partnership his brother-in-law, Louis Irwin. The connection was maintained until 1886, when the condition of Mr. Holdship's health forced him to retire from active business.

It was to the Republican party that Mr. Holdship accorded his political allegiance, but beyond voting for the men and measures which he deemed best calculated to promote betterment of conditions and further the general welfare he did not actively interest himself in public affairs. To charitable and philanthropic enter-

prises he was ever ready to lend aid and support, nor did he neglect the social side of life, belonging to various clubs. He was a member of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church.

But there was yet another side to Mr. Holdship's character—he was an ardent lover and a generous patron of art, music and literature and his influence in these directions did much for the elevation of Pittsburgh society. He was one of the incorporators of the Art Society of Pittsburgh, one of the founders of the Pittsburgh Orchestra and one of the chief promoters of the "May Festival," which was, at one time, a popular institution in the metropolis.

The personal appearance of Mr. Holdship was striking, giving the impression of a man of strong character and great tenacity of purpose, but also telling of the refinement of nature inseparable from cultivated tastes and traditional good breeding. Silvery hair crowned the finely shaped head, moustache and beard of the same hue emphasized the clearly cut features and the glance of the keen yet kindly eyes is still fresh in the remembrance of the many friends of this much-loved man.

Mr. Holdship married, October 3, 1860, Maria, daughter of the late Henry and Elizabeth (Peterson) Irwin, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, Mr. Irwin being a representative of one of the old families of the Keystone State. Mr. and Mrs. Holdship were the parents of the following children: Charles Frederick, of Pittsburgh; George Irwin, of Pittsburgh; and Alice, wife of the Rev. Edward Twitchell Ware and mother of two children, Alexander Holdship and Henry Holdship. Mr. Ware is president of Atlanta University. The domestic affections were dominant in Mr. Holdship's character and his home was made delightful to him by the sympathetic companionship of his wife, a

woman of many social graces, cultivated mind and much sweetness of disposition.

The death of Mr. Holdship, which occurred May 11, 1897, was deeply deplored as that of a man of high reputation in the business and financial world and a citizen of unquestioned public spirit. No man gave or inspired truer friendship and in every relation of life his example was one to be emulated.

The impress which Mr. Holdship has left upon Pittsburgh is twofold. In the sphere of business his influence is still felt as that of a pioneer of a great industry but no less does it survive in the realm of culture, in the broadening of those interests which help to develop the higher faculties. Such a man lives in his work long after he has ceased from earth.

McLAIN, John W. J.,

Insurance Actuary.

The name of John Westfall Johnson McLain, secretary and director of the Union Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, is familiar to his fellow citizens of two generations as that of one of the recognized authorities of the insurance world of the metropolis. Mr. McLain has exemplified in his career the sturdy and aggressive virtues of the stock from which he sprang—that honest, indomitable Scotch-Irish stock which, transplanted to Pennsylvania, has given to the Commonwealth many of her best and most useful citizens.

Laughlin McLain, grandfather of John Westfall Johnson McLain, was born in 1763, in Priestland, County Antrim, Ireland, and about 1812 emigrated to the United States, settling first in Philadelphia. After a few years he removed to Lancaster and in 1820 made his permanent home in Pittsburgh, where he was the proprietor of a tavern and a man of considerable prominence. He married, in

Ireland, Margaret ———, and their son Benjamin is mentioned below. Laughlin McLain died in 1829, in Pittsburgh.

Benjamin, son of Laughlin and Margaret McLain, was born February 23, 1809, in Priestland, County Antrim, Ireland, and was about three years old when brought by his parents to the United States. On reaching manhood he became a hatter and after some years engaged in the real estate business in which he continued until shortly before his death. He married, January 31, 1832, Susan Story Johnson, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and their children were: 1. George Edwin, born November 25, 1832, electrician of Pittsburgh, married Hannah, daughter of William Hough, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died September 21, 1902, leaving children: Florence; Lillian, wife of Knox Miller, of Pittsburgh; and William Hough, also of that city, married and has a daughter. 2. Harriet Newell, born May 19, 1834, widow of William Rorah, of Pittsburgh, and mother of one child, Clifford McLain. 3. John Westfall Johnson, mentioned below. 4. Elizabeth Mary, born April 20, 1837, wife of the Rev. William H. McCaughey, of Indiana. 5. Margaret Boyd, married Thomas S. Maple, of Pittsburgh, and died February 25, 1914, leaving seven children. 6. Rosalie Susan, born December 17, 1840, died in 1841. 7. Agnes Graham, born April 23, 1842, died the same year. 8. Oscar Henry, born July 15, 1843, died August 19, 1881. 9. William, born April 4, 1845, connected with Cambria Steel Company, Pittsburgh, married Clara, daughter of John Evans, and has two children, John Evans and Clara Eliza. 10. Sarah Jane Mellon, born April 20, 1847, widow of John A. Thompson, who died September 19, 1913, leaving five children. 11. Benjamin Negley, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. Benjamin McLain, the father, died Feb-

ruary 9, 1886, in Pittsburgh, not long surviving his wife, who passed away October 15, 1885. "Lovely and pleasant in their lives," it might almost be said that "in their deaths they were not divided."

John Westfall Johnson McLain, son of Benjamin and Susan Story (Johnson) McLain, was born on Ferry street, Pittsburgh, and received his education in public and private schools of his native city. After completing his course of study he entered the service of Dunn's Mercantile Agency, where he remained eight years, at the end of that time connecting himself with the business with which he has ever since been inseparably and conspicuously associated—the insurance business. In this his talents found full scope and congenial exercise, while his sound judgment and far-sighted sagacity were of the greatest possible value. On May 31, 1871, Mr. McLain became secretary of the Union Insurance Company, and this responsible office which he has ever since filled with distinguished ability, he still retains, having recently entered upon the forty-fifth year of his incumbency.

The principles advocated by the Republican party have always had in Mr. McLain a staunch supporter and his helpful interest in the progress and well-being of Pittsburgh has never flagged, but by its persevering zeal has often rekindled the enthusiasm of those less steadfast and more easily discouraged. He affiliates with the Royal Arcanum, and attends the Third Presbyterian Church.

There are few Pittsburghers whose countenances are familiar to a greater number of their fellow-citizens than is that of Mr. McLain. Everywhere he is an honored presence, an example to the younger generation and an object of respect and affection to all.

Mr. McLain married (first) January 20, 1860, Lizzie S., daughter of Henry and Sarah (Anderson) Campbell, of Allegheny City, and they became the parents

of one child: Clarence C., born April 6, 1861, now hydraulic engineer in Chicago. Mrs. McLain died January 20, 1862, and Mr. McLain married (second) November 10, 1870, Emma, daughter of Thomas and Matilda (Staats) Maple, of Princeton, New Jersey. By this union Mr. McLain became the father of two children: Maude Maple, wife of Clarence C. Rinehart, whose biography may be found on another page of this work; and Percy L., died in infancy. Mr. McLain has always been a man of strong domestic tastes and affections, and nothing has ever rivalled for him the attractions of his home.

As business man and citizen Mr. McLain can look back upon the changes wrought by the lapse of sixty years. He has seen the insurance business grow from an almost nascent condition to its present imposing proportions and in the promotion of its growth he has been largely instrumental. He has witnessed the tremendous upheaval caused by a great civil war and the consequent revolutionizing of ancient conditions, and through these and all other vicissitudes he has upheld the banner of patriotism, integrity and fair dealing. The story of his sixty years of active life is a story of honor.

(The Johnson Line).

John Westfall Johnson, father of Mrs. Susan Story (Johnson) McLain, was born in Amsterdam, Holland, and came to the United States in the interests of the Holland Land Company, settling near Freehold, Monmouth county, New Jersey, and removing to Pittsburgh, probably, in the early part of the nineteenth century. He married Elizabeth Bush, who was born February 7, 1783. Mr. Johnson died in 1839 and his widow survived until 1870.

Susan Story, daughter of John Westfall and Elizabeth (Bush) Johnson, was born June 18, 1808, in Pittsburgh, and became the wife of Benjamin McLain, as stated above.

PRESSLY, Rev. John Taylor,
Clergyman, Educator, Editor and Author.

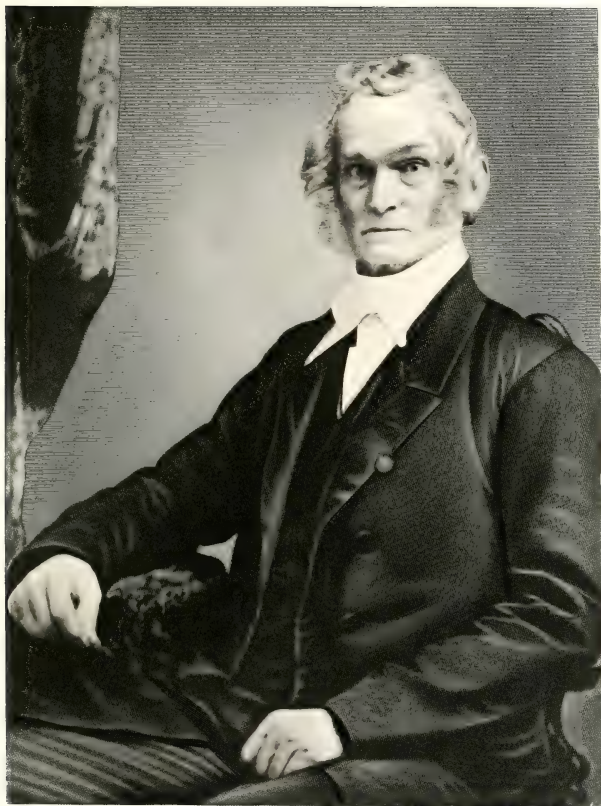
"He left a memorial in his work and a fragrance in his name through which his memory has been made dear to countless hearts." These words were spoken of the late Reverend John Taylor Pressly, D. D., for thirty-eight years the loved and honored pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church of Allegheny, Pennsylvania. There are many in this community who can remember Dr. Pressly as he appeared on our streets, and there are many throughout the land, filling hundreds of pulpits, whose hearts burn with affectionate and grateful remembrance of him as their theological instructor.

John Taylor Pressly was born March 22, 1795, in Abbeville District, South Carolina, and was a son of David and Jane (Patterson) Pressly, both of Abbeville District, South Carolina, and descended from Scottish ancestors, who were among the early and influential settlers of the State. It has been truly said of him that "he was an honored member of an honored family." The boy received his early education in a local academy, afterward entering Transylvania University, Kentucky, and graduating with the class of 1812. Having long before resolved to devote himself to the ministry of the gospel, he entered the Associate Reformed Theological Seminary, New York, where he enjoyed the instructions of the eminent Dr. John Mitchell Mason. Having completed there a full three years' course of study, he was licensed in the spring of 1815, by the Second Associate Reformed Presbytery of South Carolina, and for a year devoted himself to missionary work, traveling on horseback through several of the Southern States and as far north as Pennsylvania and New York.

On his return home Mr. Pressly was called to the pastorate of the church in

which he had been born and baptized, the Cedar Springs Congregational Church and there he ministered for fifteen peaceful, pleasant and profitable years, having been ordained July 3, 1816. Gladly would he have spent his life there, but he had become widely known and was to be called to a larger field. He was known not only as a great preacher, but as one eminently qualified to educate preachers, and in 1825 he was appointed Professor of Theology by the Associate Reformed Synod of the South. The duties of this position he discharged acceptably until the autumn of 1831, when he was elected, on October 10, Professor of Theology, by the Associate Reformed Synod of the West, and on January 5, 1832, entered upon his duties in the Allegheny Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pennsylvania. His singular fitness for the work was soon recognized and added a new attraction to the Seminary.

In October, 1832, Dr. Pressly was called to the First United Presbyterian Church of Allegheny, and on August 27, 1833, was installed as the first pastor of the congregation, having previously served the church while reserving his decision. The history of this congregation is an interesting one. It was organized in the third story of what was known as "Semples' Long Room," a building which is still standing on the west side of West Diamond street, four doors below South Diamond street. In this room the congregation worshipped for some time after Dr. Pressly took charge, but the purchase of a lot one hundred and twenty feet square on the corner of what are known as South Diamond and East Diamond streets gave it an abiding place. In 1838, the congregation having become too large to be accommodated in this building, it was decided to erect a more spacious structure on the same site. This was



John T. Presly

done, but at the close of 1853 additional room was again found necessary and a lot was procured on Ridge street on which the Ridge Street Church was built to take care of the overflow as the congregation was too large for one church. Once more, in 1867, it was decided to build a new house of worship and the result was the erection of the present structure on Union avenue. It is Gothic in its general style of architecture and the front is rendered imposing by two massive square towers about one hundred feet in height. In 1834 a charter for the congregation was granted by the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and in 1872 a new charter was granted by the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county.

From the very beginning of Dr. Pressly's pastorate the young congregation entered upon an era of great prosperity. Large attendance became the rule, attracted by the earnest and eloquent preaching of the pastor, and there were many applications for admission to membership. The record of the passing years was one of rapid but permanent growth. The forces of the congregation were organized and these organizations flourished. As a preacher, Dr. Pressly was remarkable for clearness of conception and expression, and his fine personal appearance, his strong and sonorous voice and his dignified and solemn action gave to his delivery power approaching the magisterial. As a pastor he was watchful, tender and faithful, visiting, counselling and praying with his people in their homes and at their beds of sickness.

In a high degree, Dr. Pressly embodied the Roman ideal of perfect manhood, "a sound mind in a sound body." Throughout his life he apparently did the work of two or three ordinary men. In addition to the cares and burdens of a great congregation he carried on for sixteen

years the whole work of the Theological Seminary, while during the remaining twenty-two years of his pastorate he served continuously as a professor in that institution. In 1842 he founded "The Preacher," a semi-monthly religious paper, now "The United Presbyterian," and for two years was its editor, proprietor and business manager, also contributing on a wide range of subjects to other periodical literature. Meanwhile he found time to publish several volumes on controverted points of theology and at the meetings of the various courts of the church he was a familiar figure, in addition to assuming a generous share of the general work of the church at large. On occasions of a public and semi-public nature he was in constant demand. He was one of the most prominent factors in the negotiations which resulted in the happy union of the Associate Reformed and Associate Churches and at its consummation no one rejoiced more heartily than he. He was faithful in the discharge of the duties of citizenship, taking a deep interest in all that pertained to the welfare of Pittsburgh, so long the scene of his labors and the home of his heart.

To be the right man in the right place was the happy lot of Dr. Pressly. He was one of the few men to whom it is given to minister to a great congregation and a great community in the formative period of their history, and upon his congregation and community he left an indelible impression. Throughout the entire United Presbyterian Church his influence was felt, and it was in recognition of his invaluable services in helping to adjust the differences that separated the Associate and Associate Reformed Church that he was unanimously accorded the high honor of presiding as moderator over the first General Assembly of the united body. His fine executive talent gave him great influence in church courts, and in ecclesi-

astical matters generally, but, undoubtedly, his greatest service to the denomination was the signal influence he exerted as a professor in the Theological Seminary. His power as an instructor resulted in part from his personality and the reverence it excited and in part from the fullness of his knowledge, the clearness of his statements and his exceptional power of analysis. The personal appearance of Dr. Pressly was strikingly impressive. Six feet in height, with clear-cut, strong, sensitive and refined features, iron gray hair and keen dark eyes, he looked at once the clergyman and patrician. He was a fine horseman and when mounted suggested a resemblance to his cavalier ancestors. In manner he may have seemed to some somewhat austere, as he never lost the dignity of his profession or the demeanor of a high-toned, Christian gentleman, but no one could be near him and not feel that he had a great loving heart. In character, in life and in all the work of his life, he was a good man.

Another institution with which Dr. Pressly was identified was the Jefferson College, of Canonsburg. In 1832 he became a member of its board of directors, retaining the office until the college was merged with Washington College as the Washington and Jefferson College. For many years he was a member of the Board of Education of Allegheny City.

Dr. Pressly married, July 4, 1816, Jane, daughter of Joseph and Jane (Pressly) Hearst, of Abbeville District, South Carolina, and their children were: Joseph H., now deceased, a clergyman of Erie, Pennsylvania; Louisa Jane, married John Steele, of Kentucky, and is now deceased; Mary Matilda, also deceased; Sarah, died young; David A. P., died February 22, 1845; Elizabeth Caroline, died young; Samuel, also died young; and Margaret Malinda, now living on the North Side,

a woman of wide culture and much beauty and sweetness of character, greatly beloved by a large circle of friends. Mary Matilda Pressly, now deceased, became the wife of Thomas McCance. Their children are: Jane Hearst, married Dr. John Mabon, of Pittsburgh; Joseph K., a physician of Pittsburgh; Pressly T., also of Pittsburgh; Mary Louise; Margaret M.; and William J., of New Haven, Connecticut, married Anna Hodge.

In his wife, who died April 4, 1873, Dr. Pressly found a helpmate worthy of his high calling, and he ever delighted to acknowledge that it was to her unfailing aid that he owed much of his success. Mrs. Pressly possessed in a high degree the beautiful womanly traits of Christian character which, modest and unassuming as she was, shone out of her life with radiant beauty in the sweet sunlight of a perpetual cheerfulness. She seemed to be gifted with a power to secure the confidence, win the affections and touch the better chords in every heart by her simple presence and by a single word. No one could bind up the broken heart with a tenderer hand or a kindlier sympathy. Her presence was the light and joy of her own home and her visits a bright summer day in the homes of the congregation, but it was in the abode of sickness and sorrow that she was most frequently found and her coming constantly brightened the dwellings of the lowly. Dr. Pressly was a man who regarded the ties of family and friendship as sacred obligations. What he was to those nearest and dearest to him, they alone could tell. His life as a husband and father was one of rare beauty and his home was the central spot in the congregation where the poorest and humblest were as welcome as the richest and most honorable.

In the early summer of 1870 Dr. Pressly's health became seriously impaired. A

trip to the Great Lakes brought no relief, and on August 13, a few days after his return home, he ceased from his labors. He died in the harness, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, the fifty-fifth of his ministry, and the thirty-eighth of his pastorate in Pittsburgh, and was mourned with a sorrow unfeigned, not only by his people but by many who had never been members of his congregation. The largest assembly of mourners that had ever gathered in this city came together in the church in which he had ministered for so many years to pay tribute to his memory. People of all denominations felt that a great man had fallen in Israel. While he lived he spoke, and being dead he still speaks by the lives and lips of the great multitude who have never ceased to manifest the impress of his teachings.

In November, 1881, the First United Presbyterian Church of Allegheny celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary and on that occasion was unveiled a tablet to the memory of Dr. Pressly. It was placed upon the wall at the right of the pulpit and is of white marble having in the centre a shield of black marble on which, in gold letters, is the following inscription:

In Memory of
REV. JNO. T. PRESSLY, D. D.,
for 38 years
The beloved and honored pastor
of this church;

A good and great man
Whose pure life, tender affection,
Wise counsel, unflinching fidelity,
And abundant labors
Are enshrined in the hearts
of a grateful people.

Born March 22d, 1795,

Died August 13, 1870.

"THE RIGHTEOUS SHALL BE IN
EVERLASTING REMEMBRANCE."

A noble and enduring tribute, but most
fessor Von Walters.

truly has it been said: "Dr. John T. Pressly needs no other memorial, among the living who knew him, than the tablets of their own hearts." Many of those to whom his stately and benignant presence was familiar have now passed away, but his influence abides, his works follow him.

SMITH, Edgar Fahs, LL. D.,

Distinguished Educator and Author.

There are few positions of honor and trust more difficult to fill, with satisfaction to those interested, than that now occupied by Dr. Smith. To fill with satisfaction the place made vacant by the retiring Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, with its five thousand students, its many departments and a faculty of five hundred professors, was an undertaking to appall the stoutest heart, but Dr. Smith, with the courage and every needed qualification, did not hesitate, and after successfully closing this, his second year, trustees, students and faculty realize that the choice was a wise one and that he is the "right man in the right place."

Edgar Fahs Smith was born in York, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1856, son of Gibson Smith, a merchant who greatly desired to train up his son to become his business successor. But the young man's choice was for a professional career, his choice being medicine. After preparatory courses in the public schools and York County Academy, he taught for a time in the latter institution, then in 1872 entered Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg in the junior year. He was graduated B. S. class of 1874, then under the advice of Dr. Sadtler, of Gettysburg, went abroad for further study. He entered the University of Goettingen in Germany, devoting two years to the study of chemistry under Professors Woehler and Huebner, and of mineralogy under Pro-

In 1876 he received his doctor's degree from the German university and at once returned to the United States. His first position as an instructor was at the University of Pennsylvania, where he taught, beginning in the fall of 1876 as assistant to Professor F. A. Genth, of the chair of Analytical Chemistry in the Towne Scientific School. He held this position until 1881, achieving so high a reputation that in that year he was called to Muhlenberg College at Allentown, as professor of chemistry, a chair founded and endowed by Asa Packer.

In 1883 he accepted the position of Professor of Chemistry at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, continuing there with ever increasing fame until 1888, when he returned to the University of Pennsylvania, accepting the chair of Analytical Chemistry, vacated by Dr. Genth, under whom he had labored as assistant. His rise was now almost continuous; in 1892, upon the resignation of Dr. S. P. Sadtler, then Professor of Organic and Industrial Chemistry, that department was reorganized with Dr. Smith as its head.

In 1898 he was elected Vice-Provost upon the resignation of Dr. George S. Fullerton, but still retained the Professorship of Chemistry, serving until November, 1910, when he was chosen Provost at a special meeting of the board of trustees of the university, held November 15 of that year, Dr. Charles Custis Harrison, Provost for sixteen years, having handed in his resignation. At the meeting of the board which elected Dr. Smith head of the university, Secretary Edward Robins said:

Only those who have been brought constantly into close personal touch with Dr. Smith, can realize to the utmost what an admirable selection the trustees have made. He is an ideal man for the office for the reason that he combined in himself so many qualities that should go to make

up a well equipped provost. He is a scholar, is a scientist, and at the same time, possessed of great executive ability in university administration; he is beloved by the students, very popular with the alumni and faculties and a firm friend to all who work with him for the success of the university. It is pleasant to know that no one is a greater admirer of Dr. Smith than the retiring provost who feels that he is relinquishing the cares of administration into safe hands.

A local paper in commenting on the election said:

Few men combine such varied activities in their lives as does Dr. Smith. As an investigator in the field of Electro-Chemistry he has few equals. He is also at the service of the students, and there is scarcely an evening in the year when he is not addressing some organization or other at the University.

The department of chemistry, of which he was so long the head has become one of the most prominent schools of chemistry in the country, and in the post-graduate department has turned out scores of men, now teachers of chemistry in important institutions. In recognition of his work as a scientist, as Vice-Provost of the university, and of his popularity, the dormitory erected in 1904 was named in his honor. In an article on the Vice-Provost, written for the "Alumni Register," one of his former students says:

In the field of research Dr. Smith has developed many lines, but is best known in the field of electro-chemistry, particularly in the application of the electric current to analytical chemistry. His first paper on that subject appeared in 1879, and since that time his contributions have been numerous and far reaching. His book, "Electro Chemical Analysis," which has been translated into German and French, is accepted the world over as an authoritative work on that subject. The methods recommended by him for the determination of metals in an electrolytic way are uniformly accurate. Not only in this branch of chemistry has he been active, but other fields of the science have been enriched by his investigations. His researches upon molybdenum and tungsten alone would have made his name

well known to the chemists of the world. Altogether about two hundred papers have been published by him dealing with electro chemistry, inorganic chemistry, organic chemistry, analytical chemistry and the composition of minerals. Besides his "Electro Chemical Analysis," which has had four American editions, two German, one French and one Chinese edition, Dr. Smith published with Dr. John Marshall, a book on "The Chemical Analysis of Urine." In 1890, with Dr. Harry F. Keller, he published a work on "Experiments for Students in General Chemistry," which has run through five editions. He has also translated a number of standard German works on chemistry including Richter's "Inorganic Chemistry," of which there has been five editions; Richter's "Organic Chemistry," three editions; Classen's "Elementary Quantitative;" Oettel's "Introduction to Electro-Chemical Experiments," and Oettel's "Practical Exercises in Electro-Chemistry." He has also contributed articles to many scientific journals, and was for many years a member of the committee on papers and publications published by the American Chemical Society. He is a member of many of the university societies, vice-president of the Robert Morris Club, one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Chapter of Phi Kappa Psi, instrumental in organizing in Pennsylvania a chapter of Sigma Xi, honorary fraternity and founder of the fraternity journal "The Shield."

Dr. Smith is deeply interested in the young men of the university, whom he frequently designates "my boys." While requiring adherence to the laws, rules and regulations of the university he is said to have frequently left his bed at midnight to help some unfortunate out of trouble, and many university boys have been benefitted by his fatherly, sympathetic advice at a critical point in their lives. He is one of the most approachable professors and one of the best beloved men at the university—his office is open to "the boys" at all times and scores avail themselves of the privilege daily, coming to talk over their troubles, hopes, aims or aspirations, and no student leaves without feeling encouraged and benefitted. He delights to mingle with the students, sometimes devoting four or

five evenings weekly to their functions, generally attending several meetings on each of these nights. In this way there are few students he does not come in contact with personally. As chairman of the faculty committee on athletics, he has done much for the elevation of college sports, not only at the university, but also all over the land. He is a pleasing after dinner speaker, as much sought after by the alumni as by the students. His favorite topics when addressing students are courage, strength and loyalty. There are not many who are connected with the university, past or present, who are not familiar with Pennsylvania talks. Himself one of the most loyal sons of the university, he has the happy faculty of stirring up genuine enthusiasm for old "Penn" in his familiar talks about things Pennsylvanian, and his picture book talks on the university have been a genuine revelation to many. His duties as Provost also bring him into close touch with all members of the teaching force and the administrative officers, by all of whom he is esteemed as a friend and a leader. Outside of things pertaining to the university and things professional, perhaps the doctor's greatest interest is in the Masonic order. He has rendered important service to that greatest of fraternal orders and has in return received its greatest, highest honor, the thirty-third degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

Colleges and universities have conferred upon Dr. Smith their highest honors. The University of Pennsylvania bestowed the honorary degree of Doctor of Science in 1899, and in 1906, at the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, conferred LL. D. The same degree was conferred in that year by Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg. The University of Wisconsin had, however, been the first to confer the degree LL. D. in 1904. In 1910,

Franklin and Marshall College, bestowed the same honor and Rutgers College, June 21, 1911; Muhlenberg College a week earlier on June 14, conferring L. H. D. In February, 1912, he received LL. D. from the University of Pittsburgh; in July, Sc. D. from the University of Dublin, Ireland; and LL. D. from the University of North Carolina. He is a member of several foreign scientific societies; the American Chemical Society, of which he was president in 1898; member of the National Academy of Sciences; the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was vice-president in 1898; a member of the Chemical Jury of Awards at the Columbian Exposition in 1893; a member of the United States Assay Commission in 1895, also from 1901 to 1905; and is a member of the American Philosophical Society, of which he was president from 1903 to 1907.

BUCHANAN, James Galloway,

Distinguished Physician and Surgeon.

Dr. James Galloway Buchanan was born March 21, 1825, in Steubenville, Ohio, and was a son of the Rev. George and Mary (Junkin) Buchanan. Rev. George Buchanan was a man of strong personality, great piety and much loved in his community. He preached to the same congregation in Steubenville for forty-seven years, his ministry closing with his death.

In the early part of the last century a clergyman's income was limited; but without other resources than his salary, Rev. Buchanan managed to furnish all his children not only an ordinary education, but complete courses in the most advanced education of the times. One of his sons, the oldest brother of the subject of our sketch, Rev. Joseph Buchanan, trained for the ministry, became the leading educator of that section of Ohio and

for two generations was at the head of the public school system of Jefferson county. Another son, Rev. John Buchanan, was for many years before and during the Civil War a prominent minister in Allegheny City. The ancestral record of the Junkin family is appended to this biography. James Galloway Buchanan received his education in the schools of his native town, supplemented by a thorough classical course in an academy conducted by his brother-in-law, Rev. John M. Galloway. Making choice of medicine as a profession, Mr. Buchanan began a course of preparatory study under the preceptorship of Dr. Benjamin Tappan, a widely known physician and naturalist of Steubenville and son of the distinguished Judge Tappan.

Dr. Tappan, whose wife was a sister of Edwin M. Stanton, President Lincoln's Secretary of War, was a man of great scientific attainments and of unusual professional ability. He was a world-wide traveler and had an intimate acquaintance with many of the scientists of that early day. The prominent trait of his character was his hatred of shams and the plainness of his speech. To his tutelage, Dr. James G. Buchanan owed much of the habits of thought and contempt of pretenders which characterized him throughout his life. It was rather unusual then for a medical student to spend more than a few months at a medical school. Indeed, most of the practitioners of medicine in this country, at that time, got their education in the offices of their preceptors.

Mr. Buchanan, however, attended the complete course of two years at the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, and received his surgical training from the distinguished Valentine Mott. After receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine, he returned at once to his home town and entered



J. G. Buchanan

upon the practice of his profession, removing after a time to Wellsville, Ohio, where he married Amanda F. Jenkins.

Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he was appointed by his friend, Edwin M. Stanton, then Secretary of War, surgeon to the 32nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until near the close of the conflict, when he was transferred to the 125th Ohio Regiment. He served with the latter regiment until the close of the war, when he received the appointment of Medical Director of the Military Hospitals at Atlanta, Georgia. In 1866 Dr. Buchanan established himself in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, now North Side, Pittsburgh, and soon became prominent in surgical practice.

The first of the railroads which were later merged into the present system of Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh was the Cleveland & Pittsburgh. In the early fifties its rails were laid through Wellsville, and through the influence of his lifelong friend, J. N. McCullough, the railroad's first president, Dr. Buchanan was made its first surgeon, which office he held with the exception of the period of his military service till he moved his residence to Allegheny City. His position as company surgeon was continued in his new location and his sphere of surgical work enlarged by his appointment as surgeon to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway. When the Pennsylvania lines were consolidated he continued to act as its surgeon till death terminated his service. This continuous surgical service for more than fifty years with the same company is probably unique in railway experience.

Dr. Buchanan's success in surgery was marked at a time when the treatment of wounds was difficult and success was only to be attained by the application of sound judgment and accurate observation of personal cases. When the modern an-

tiseptic system was struggling for recognition he was one of the first in his community to recognize its advantages and put it into practice.

In politics Dr. Buchanan was a Democrat, but never took an active part in public affairs. He was a member of the Fourth United Presbyterian Church of Allegheny for more than forty years, and the successive pastors during that period were among his most intimate friends. In the character of Dr. Buchanan were combined all the elements which go to the making of a good physician—strong mental endowments, sound education, large experience and kindliness of disposition. Of medium height, his aspect and bearing gave a favorable impression and his strong features bore the stamp of the qualities which made him what he was. His dark eyes were at once keen and thoughtful, and until he had passed the age of seventy, his hair and full beard were black, after that becoming iron-gray. He was a loyal friend, a man of large faith, strong brain and great heart.

Dr. Buchanan married, March 23, 1850, Amanda Fitz-Allen, daughter of John M. and Margaret (McKinley) Jenkins, the latter a member of the McKinley family of Ohio, of which President McKinley was a representative. The following children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Buchanan: George McElroy, who died young; Mary Junkin; and John Jenkins, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work.

Mary Junkin Buchanan was educated in the public schools of Allegheny, and at the Pittsburgh Female College, receiving in 1870 the degree of M. E. L. She was married, February 27, 1873, at Allegheny, to John Cowley, of Pittsburgh, who died May 1, 1911. After rendering for ten years voluntary service as supervisor of the city playgrounds Mrs. Cowley was in February, 1911, elected supervisor

of twenty-seven playgrounds and vacation schools and ten social centres of the North Side. In October, 1912, she was appointed a member of the Board of Public Education of Pittsburgh, under the new school codes, the board consisting of twelve men and three women, named by judges of the Court of Common Pleas. Mrs. Cowley is president of the Playground and Vacation School Association of Allegheny, Incorporated, and of the Business Women's Club, of Allegheny, Incorporated, and director of the Western Pennsylvania Branch of the Consumers' League, also musical director of the Tourist Club. She has published various articles on playground activities and social centre work. Mrs. Cowley belongs to the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Academy of Science and Art and the College Club of Pittsburgh and is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. The Mary J. Cowley (public) School of Pittsburgh was named in her honor. Mr. and Mrs. Cowley were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth Buchanan; Mary Helen, died in childhood; James Buchanan, also died in childhood; Mary Marguerite, died in girlhood; and Eleanor, died in infancy.

Elizabeth Buchanan Cowley received from Vassar College the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts and from Columbia University the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. She also studied at the Chicago University and at the Universities of Göttingen and Munich. She has been a teacher in the public schools and from 1902 to 1912 was an instructor in mathematics at Vassar College, where she has been, since 1912, assistant professor of mathematics. She has contributed articles to mathematical and astronomical journals and is assistant editor of the "*Revue Semestrielle des Publications Mathematiques*," Amsterdam, Holland. Miss Cowley belongs to the

Daughters of the American Revolution and the National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, is secretary of the Vassar College Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa, and a member of the American Mathematical Society, the *Deutsche Mathematiker Vereinigung*, the *Circolo Mathematico di Palermo*. She is a collaborator of the "*Revue Semestrielle des Publications Mathematiques*" and an authority on plane algebraic curves and the definite orbit of comet algebraic curves. She was a member of the International Congress of Mathematicians held in 1912 at Cambridge, England.

In his family relations Dr. Buchanan was peculiarly fortunate, and he was a man to whom the ties of home and friendship were sacred obligations. It was the lot of this useful and honored man to survive all his local professional contemporaries, and when he passed away on September 21, 1909, his death removed the oldest physician in Allegheny county. He was mourned by all classes of the community, for by all he was admired and respected, and by many he was held in deepest love and gratitude.

(The Junkin Line).

The Junkin family is first found in the neighborhood of Inverness, Scotland, and the name is probably of Danish origin, the race having presumably been planted in North Britain by one of those adventurers who, at an early period, took possession of parts of the coast.

Joseph Junkin, the first ancestor of record, was of County Antrim, Ireland, whither his parents had migrated from Scotland at some period prior to the revolution of 1688. They were strict Covenanters and left their country for conscience sake. Joseph, their son, emigrated in the early part of the eighteenth century to the American colonies, probably landing at New Castle, Delaware, whence

he found his way to Pennsylvania. He married, probably where Oxford, Chester county, now stands, Elizabeth Wallace, who was also of Scottish parentage, at least, on the maternal side, her mother having gone from Scotland to Londonderry, Ireland, and endured the horrors of the famous siege which, successfully resisted, gave to William of Orange that vantage in Ireland which proved to be so largely instrumental in seating him securely upon the British throne. Joseph Junkin and his wife crossed the Susquehanna river at Harris's Ferry (now Harrisburg) and settled in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on five hundred acres of land which now include the site of the town of Kingston. On this land Joseph Junkin built a house which became the home of his family. His death occurred in 1777 and that of his widow in 1796.

Joseph (2), son of Joseph (1) and Elizabeth (Wallace) Junkin, was born in 1750, on his father's farm, and was a soldier of the Revolution. In 1776 and '77 he served against the British and in 1778 against the British and Indians on the upper Juniata frontier, assisting in the erection of a fort near the site of Hollidaysburg. His service of 1776 and 1777 was chiefly in New Jersey, and in the latter year he commanded a company of Cumberland volunteers in the battle of Brandywine. He married, May 24, 1779, the Rev. Alexander Dobbin, D. D., officiating. Eleanor, daughter of John and ——— (Baird) Cochran, the former a native of the north of Ireland, though of Scottish descent, and the ancestors of the latter being presumably of the same nationality. John Cochran settled, about 1750, in Pennsylvania, he and his wife being married soon after their arrival in the province, and their daughter Eleanor was born on a farm near the present site of Waynesboro, Franklin county. Mr. and

Mrs. Junkin became the parents of the following children all of whom, with the exception of the youngest, were born in the stone house erected by Joseph Junkin, the immigrant: Elizabeth, married Hon. John Findley, of Mercer county, Pennsylvania; Eleanor, became the wife of Hon. Walter Oliver, for years a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature; Joseph, died young; John; Joseph (2); George, who became a clergyman; William, died in childhood; Mary, mentioned below; Agnes, married (first) Rev. James Galloway, first pastor of Mercer, and (second) Hugh Bingham, father of Hon. John A. Bingham; Benjamin, twin to one who died in infancy unnamed; William Findley; Matthew Oliver; and David.

Mary, daughter of Joseph (2) and Eleanor (Cochran) Junkin, was married, June 6, 1812, to Rev. George Buchanan, as stated above.

BUCHANAN, John Jenkins,

Physician, Lawyer, Professional Instructor.

Among the representative surgeons of the state of Pennsylvania is Dr. John Jenkins Buchanan, of Pittsburgh.

Dr. Buchanan was born September 15, 1855, in Wellsville, Ohio, and is a son of the late Dr. James Galloway and Amanda Fitz-Allen (Jenkins) Buchanan. A biography of Dr. Buchanan's father appears preceding this narrative in this work. When John Jenkins Buchanan was about ten years old his parents moved to Allegheny, Pennsylvania, now North Side, Pittsburgh, and his preparatory education was received in the schools of the Second Ward of that city. He afterward studied at the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh, graduating in 1877 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1880 his alma mater conferred upon him

the degree of Master of Arts. His professional training was received in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and in 1881 he was made by that institution Doctor of Medicine. In 1905 he received from Washington and Jefferson College the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Immediately after graduation, Dr. Buchanan established himself in Pittsburgh as a general practitioner, giving his attention more and more to the practice of general surgery till about 1897, since when his whole time has been occupied with surgical practice. In 1881-82 he was resident physician at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, and in 1892 he became surgeon to the Mercy Hospital. In 1901 he was appointed Professor of Surgery in the Western Pennsylvania Medical College (later merged into the Medical School of the University of Pittsburgh), and this chair he still occupies. He is a frequent contributor to medical literature, is a member of the Société Internationale de Chirurgie, a fellow of the American Surgical Association, a member of the American Medical Association, the American College of Surgeons, the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and the Allegheny County Medical Society.

Politically Dr. Buchanan is a Democrat, but has always held aloof from active participation in the organization of his party, having neither time nor inclination for public affairs.

Dr. Buchanan married, June 30, 1887, Ellen, daughter of David A. and Mary (Aiken) Grier, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Grier, who was engaged in the wholesale grocery business, died in 1860. Dr. and Mrs. Buchanan are the parents of two sons: John Grier, born July 24, 1888; and Edwin Porter, born June 7, 1890.

John Grier Buchanan was educated at Liberty School, Shady Side Academy and Princeton University, graduating in 1905

from the academy, and in 1909 receiving from the university the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1912 he graduated from the Harvard Law School, and is now associated with the law firm of Gordon & Smith, Pittsburgh. During his course in the Harvard Law School, Mr. Buchanan in two successive years was awarded the "Sears Prize," a distinction which is conferred for excellence of work on but four students in the entire school. During his junior and senior years he was one of the editorial board of the "Harvard Law Review," a legal publication of such high order, that, although conducted by undergraduates, it receives the serious consideration of the most eminent members of the bar.

Mr. Buchanan is also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He is a member of the faculty of the Law Department of the University of Pittsburgh and conducts the course in "Conflict of Laws."

Edwin Porter Buchanan received his preparatory education at Liberty and Fulton schools, and in 1908 graduated from Shady Side Academy. In 1909 he entered Princeton University and was graduated in 1913. He is now attending the Harvard Medical School, class of 1917.

MOYER, Irwin Justus,

Physician, Professional Instructor.

The name of Dr. Irwin Justus Moyer stands high on the list of those who have for more than a score of years been numbered among Pittsburgh's leading representatives of the medical profession. By birth and paternal ancestry Dr. Moyer is a Pennsylvanian of old colonial stock and German blood, while on his mother's side his lineage is of ancient French origin, and he also numbers among his progenitors one of that heroic band of Englishmen who have come down in history as the Pilgrim Fathers.

Jacob Moyer, founder of the American branch of the family, came in 1742 from Switzerland to the province of Pennsylvania. He was accompanied by his widowed mother, one sister, and three brothers—William, Henry and Peter. All were natives of Switzerland, but during the year previous to their emigration had been the guests of connections in Germany, the original home of the family, whence they had been exiled by the State Reformed Church. William, Henry and Peter settled on land which was then included in Bucks county, Peter taking up his abode in Springfield township, and aiding in founding the Mennonite church in Bucks county. Jacob, the progenitor of the Pittsburgh branch of the family, settled in Centre Valley, Lehigh county, where, as shown by the records, he was granted, on March 4, 1749, a tract of one hundred acres, an additional one hundred acres being granted to him December 6, 1749. He was a farmer, and also preached in the Mennonite church which he was instrumental in founding in Lehigh county. He married, and among his children was a son named Philip. The descendants of the brothers Moyer are found in Bucks, Berks and Lehigh counties, where the name is common and was, as appears from early records, at one time spelled Meyer by certain members of the family.

(II) Philip, son of Jacob Moyer, was born about 1750, in Lehigh county, and served in the Continental army, enlisting in the Eighth Company of the Sixth Battalion, Pennsylvania Line. He was far from being the only one of the name to thus evince his loyalty to the adopted country of his ancestors. On June 25, 1775, Adam, Christian and Michael Moyer also enlisted in the Continental army, and were sent to Cambridge, Massachusetts, Adam and Christian serving under Captain George Negley. It is recorded in the "Proceedings of the Pennsylvania

German Society" that there has been published an account of finding in a closet of the old White Horse Tavern, when it was remodeled in 1884, the only muster roll of the company commanded by Captain Benjamin Weiser in the Revolutionary War. It is dated October 3, 1776, and in it is to be found the name of Everhart Moyer. In civil life, too, the Moyers have shown a patriotic spirit. The earlier histories of the State and its counties have the name of Casper Moyer, who in 1813 served as a grand jurymen in the quarter sessions court of Lehigh county. In the list of patrons of the first history of Lehigh county, dated 1844, appear the names of Samuel Moyer, Robert B. Moyer, of Salisburg township, and Major Daniel Moyer, of South Whitehall township. In 1826 Samuel Moyer served in the Pennsylvania legislature, and among the residents named on the tax roll of 1812 we find the names of Abraham, Henry, Sr., Henry, Jr., and William Moyer. To return to Philip Moyer, son of Jacob, the immigrant, it appears that he married, and that one of his children was a son named George.

(III) George, son of Philip Moyer, was born about 1780, in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and married, about 1802, Susannah Hoobler, who was born in December, 1789. About the time of their marriage, George and his wife moved to Mercer county, Pennsylvania, where the former passed the remainder of his life. There were born to them the following thirteen children: Edward, married a Stafford; Charles, married Nancy Hayes, and they had three children: Watson, Wesley and Mary; Susan, born November 30, 1819, married Clark Dunham, and had eight children (see Dunham genealogy); Hannah, born in 1811, married George Frey, and had eight children; William, mentioned below; Polly, married Frank Veul; Joseph, died unmarried;

Eliza, died in infancy; Peter, born in 1815, killed at the age of twenty-five, unmarried; Deborah, married John Stafford and had nine children; Jonas, married Mary Black and had one child, Mrs. Nora Ida Barrett; George, born in 1826, married Amanda Thompson and had five children; and Mary Ann, born July 19, 1828, married William Woodel, a soldier of the Civil War, and had three children, all of whom are married—Mrs. Martha Gibson, Mrs. Susan McDaniel and Emma, who became the wife of William Jones. George Moyer, the father of this large family, died in 1845, at Sharpsville, Pennsylvania, and his widow survived him more than a quarter of a century, passing away July 11, 1871, in Iowa.

(IV) William, son of George and Susannah (Hoobler) Moyer, was born February 2, 1813, in Lehigh county, in 1835 settled near Greenville, Mercer county, and during the remainder of his long and useful life devoted himself successfully to agricultural pursuits. He was the incumbent of various offices in West Salem township, and always took a particular interest in educational matters. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican. He was an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Moyer married, April 6, 1837, Agnes Nancy, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Clark) Dunham. The Dunham genealogy, appended to this biography, traces from Pepin d'Heristal, a ruler of the Franks, his son, Charles Martel, his grandson, Pepin le Bref, and his great-grandson, Charlemagne. The Dunham line is allied with the Fuller line, which traces from Edward Fuller, who came over on the "Mayflower." The Fuller genealogy and coat-of-arms are also appended to this biography. Mr. and Mrs. Moyer were the parents of the following children: George, born January 11, 1838, died unmarried, at twenty; Peter, born in 1839, died in 1904,

unmarried; Sanford J., mentioned below; Jonathan, born December, 1844, died in 1879, married; James S., mentioned below; Jerusha, born in 1849, died in 1871; Emma, born in 1852, died in 1876; Xarina, born in 1854, died in infancy; and Irwin Justus, mentioned below. The death of William Moyer, the father, occurred February 21, 1888.

(V) Sanford J., son of William and Agnes Nancy (Dunham) Moyer, was born September 16, 1841, and served in the Civil War, enlisting in 1862 in Company G, 11th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. In one of the battles in which he participated, the bursting of a shell caused the loss of one of his eyes. He was promoted to regimental quartermaster, and his entire term of service covered three years. Upon its expiration he returned to Mercer county, subsequently removing to Iowa, where he studied law and afterward practiced. While living in that State he married, and the later years of his life were passed in Pueblo, Colorado, where he practiced his profession until his death, which occurred September 27, 1902.

(V) James S., son of William and Agnes Nancy (Dunham) Moyer, was born June 10, 1846, and in 1864, before he had yet completed his eighteenth year, enlisted in Company F, 199th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served to the end of the Civil War. He married, in March, 1867, Mary Welk, of Greenville, Pennsylvania, and there were born to them eight children, all of whom grew to maturity, two of them, however, having passed away since the death of their father. All the remaining six are prosperous and five of them are married; George J., of Mansfield, Ohio, married and has eight children; Jeanette, married Frederick Foltz, who died in 1909, leaving five children, and the widow married, two or three years later, a Mr. New-

ton, of Youngstown, Ohio; William D., of Warren, Ohio, married, and has six children; Maud, married David Smith, of Geneva, Pennsylvania, and has four children; Irwin J., lives with his widowed mother in Warren, Ohio; and Pearl, married T. H. Whitehouse, and lives in Youngstown, Ohio. James S. Moyer, the father, died at Greenville, Pennsylvania, August 24, 1903.

(V) Dr. Irwin Justus Moyer, son of William and Agnes Nancy (Dunham) Moyer, was born September 5, 1858, in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and received his preparatory education in the common schools, passing thence to Mount Union College, and graduating in 1882 from the Edinboro Normal School. He then entered the Medical School of the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, graduating in 1886 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After doing hospital work for a year he took a post-graduate course at the University of Pennsylvania.

On August 16, 1888, Dr. Moyer opened an office in Pittsburgh, and has since devoted himself in that city to the general practice of his profession. For eleven years he resided downtown, but in 1896 moved to Oakland. He rapidly rose into prominence as a skillful and learned practitioner of the highest integrity, and has long been in possession of an extensive clientele. He is Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Medical Department of the University of Pittsburgh, and belongs to the staff of the Mercy Hospital.

In the midst of incessant professional activity, the pen of Dr. Moyer has not been idle. From time to time he has contributed to medical journals articles which have been commended by the profession and favorably received by the laity. He is a charter member of the Academy of Medicine, of which he was at

one time president, and also holds membership in the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and the Allegheny County Medical Society. In politics Dr. Moyer maintains the traditions of his family, being a staunch Republican, and he also evinces a full share of the public spirit which has ever been a characteristic of the race. He affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to the Society of Descendants of the Mayflower, the University Club, and the Phi Beta Phi college fraternity. He is a member and trustee of the Oakland Methodist Episcopal Church. Nothing about Dr. Moyer is insignificant. He is one of those men in whom everything tends to reveal character. Were a stranger to ask for a description of his personality it could, perhaps, be best given in these words: He is a physician and a gentleman.

The marriage of Dr. Moyer, on April 19, 1892, to Lillian, daughter of John and Mary A. Carter, of Preston, England, insured for him that domestic felicity which forms so indispensable an element in the life of a hard-working and devoted physician. Dr. and Mrs. Moyer have been the parents of three sons: William Irwin, born July 7, 1893, attended Pittsburgh public schools, and will graduate from the University of Pittsburgh with the class of 1915; Joseph C., born December 11, 1894, died in 1895; and Sanford I., born December 26, 1896, educated in Pittsburgh public schools, and now attending Pittsburgh High School. The gracious tactfulness of Mrs. Moyer, who is a member of the Civic Club, invests with rare charm the hospitality which she and her husband delight to extend to their many friends.

The career of Dr. Moyer furnishes a striking instance of the force of heredity. Nowhere has that potent factor in the lives of nations and individuals been more

notably exemplified than in our own land where the varying characteristics of different races have met and mingled. In the case of Dr. Moyer the deep nature of the steadfast German, the gracious and graceful talents of the brilliant Frenchman and the immemorial independence of the indomitable Englishman have all gone to the making of an able exponent of twentieth century medical science—a highminded Pittsburgh physician.

(Royal Pedigree of Dr. I. J. Moyer).

(I) Pepin d'Heristal, a ruler of the Franks, born about 650, died 714, grand-son of Pepin Landen.

(II) Charles Martel, natural son of Pepin d'Heristal, Duke of Austria, born about 690, died 741.

(III) Pepin, "The Short," King of the Franks, born 715, died 768.

(IV) Charlemagne, or Charles the Great, a great king of the Franks, and emperor of the Romans, born April 2, 742 or 747, died January 28, 814; his queen was Desiderata, daughter of Desiderius, King of Lombard.

(V) Louis le Debonnaire, sur. "Le-Pieux," King of France, reckoned as Charles I.; born 778, died June 20, 840; emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, 814-840; his wife Judith.

(VI) Charles II. sur. "The Bald," King of France and emperor of the Romans, born June 13, 823, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, died October 6, 877; wife was Odgiwe.

(VII) Yisela, daughter of above, became the wife of Rolf the Norseman, who came to Normandy about 860, and was first Duke of Normandy.

(VIII) William "Longsword," second Duke of Normandy, born about 943.

(IX) Richard "The Fearless," third Duke of Normandy; reigned more than fifty years died 996.

(X) Richard "The Good," fourth Duke of Normandy; died 1026.

(XI) Richard, fifth Duke of Normandy; died 1028; wife was Judith.

(XII) Robert "The Magnificent," sixth Duke of Normandy; died 1035.

(XIII) William "The Conqueror," seventh Duke of Normandy and King of England; born 1027; died 1087; his wife was Maud (sometimes called Matilda) daughter of Baldwin, fifth Count of Flanders; she born about 1031 and died 1083.

(XIV) Henry I., King of England; died 1135, in Normandy, aged 67, and was buried in the Abbey Church at Reading; married, 1101, Maud (sometimes called Matilda) who died 1118, daughter of Malcolm Canmore, King of Scotland, son of Duncan I.

(XV) Maud (daughter of Henry I.), died 1167; she married Geoffrey Plantagenet, who died 1150; he Count of Anjou and son of Fulk, King of Jerusalem.

(XVI) Henry II., King of England, born 1133, died 1189; wife was Eleanor, daughter of Duke of Aquitaine; she died 1204.

(XVII) John, King of England; Magna Charta; 1215 A. D., John by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, "Count of Anjou;" died 1216; married 1200; Isabel, daughter of Aymer, Count of Angouleme and Alicia; granddaughter of Louis VI., of France; died 1245.

(XVIII) Henry III., King of England; died 1272, married, 1236, Eleanor, daughter of Berenger, Count of Provence.

(XIX) Edward I., King of England; born June 17, 1239; reigned 1272-1307; died July 7, 1307; married Eleanor, daughter of Ferdinand III., King of Castile; she died 1290.

(XX) Joan Plantagenet, second daughter of Edward I. and Eleanor, daughter of Ferdinand III., King of Castile, died 1305; married Gilbert DeClare, Earl of Gloucester, who died 1293.

(XXI) Margaret DeClare, second

daughter of Gilbert DeClare, Earl of Gloucester, died 1342; married Hugh de Audley, Earl of Gloucester, who died 1347.

(XXII) Margaret de Audley, wife of Ralph Stafford, first Earl of Stafford, and one of the founders of the Order of the Garter; he died 1372.

(XXIII) Hugh Stafford, second Earl of Stafford, born 1342, died September 26, 1386; wife was Phillipa, daughter of Thomas Beauchamp, eleventh Earl of Warwick; she died 1369.

(XXIV) Edmund Stafford, fifth Earl of Stafford, died July 21, 1403; wife was Anne, daughter of Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, and Eleanor Bohum; daughter of the Earl of Hereford and granddaughter of Edward III.

(XXV) Sir Humphrey Stafford, first Duke of Buckingham, born 1402, died 1460; wife was Anna, daughter of Ralph Neville, first Earl of Westmoreland; she died September 20, 1440.

(XXVI) Margaret Stafford, born 1438, became the wife of Robert Dunham, born 1430 (see Dunham line).

(Dunham Line).

(I) Rychert Dunham, born 1294, settled in Devonshire, England.

(II) Robert Dunham, born 1318, son of above.

(III) Robert Dunham, son of above Robert, born 1348.

(IV) Gregoire Dunham, son of Robert (2), was born 1382; married Elizabeth Maryage, of Danby.

(V) Robert Dunham, born 1430, son of Gregoire and Elizabeth (Maryage) Dunham; married Margaret Stafford, daughter of Sir Humphrey Stafford, born 1435, first Duke of Buckingham and his wife, Anna, daughter of Ralph Neville (first Earl of Westmoreland).

(VI) Sir John Dunham, son of above, born 1460; married Elizabeth Bowett, daughter of Sir Nicholas Bowett and Eliz-

abeth La Zouche. Elizabeth Bowett was direct descendant from Earl William de Berg, an Anglo-Norman Lord of Connaught, Duke of Jetland and Earl of Ulster, who died 1332, who married Maud, daughter of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, and granddaughter of Edward 1st.

(VII) Ralph Dunham, born 1526, son of above, married Elizabeth Wentworth, born about 1536, daughter of Sir Thomas Wentworth; she was in direct descent from John Wentworth, of North Elmsall, who was born 1397, and married Margery, daughter of Sir Philip Spenser and his wife, Elizabeth Tibot, Lord of the Manor of Nettlestead, Sir Thomas Wentworth, father of Elizabeth Wentworth, was styled the Knight of the Reformation.

(VIII) Thomas Dunham, son of above, was born 1560, and married Janet Bromley.

(IX) John Dunham, born 1589, at Scrooby, England, son of above, married Abigail Barlow; first Dunham to come to America; was one of deputies of the General Court of Plymouth.

(X) Benajah Dunham, son of above, born 1640, at Plymouth, Massachusetts; about 1672 he migrated with his family to New Jersey; died December 24, 1680; married Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Tilson.

(XI) Rev. Edmund Dunham, son of above, born July 25, 1661, died March 17, 1734; married, July 15, 1681, Mary Bonham, daughter of Nicholas Bonham, of Massachusetts; she born October 4, 1661, died 1742 (see Fuller line).

(XII) Rev. Jonathan Dunham, son of above, born August 16, 1693, died March 10, 1777, in Piscataway, New Jersey; married, August 5, 1714, Joan Piatt, born 1695, died September 15, 1779, she of Huguenot descent.

(XIII) David Dunham, born October 14, 1723, son of above; he married Re-

becca Dunn, who died August 30, 1734. David Dunham died October 6, 1806.

(XIV) Jonathan Dunham, born 1751, son of above, married Sarah Lenox.

(XV) Jonathan Dunham, born December 25, 1775, son of above; died March 6, 1856; married Mary Clark, June 23, 1801; she born February 11, 1783, died April 15, 1869. Their daughter,

(XVI) Agnes Nancy Dunham, born June 30, 1814, died December 20, 1859, married, April 6, 1837, William Moyer, born February 2, 1813, died February 21, 1888; their son was

(XVII) Irwin Justus Moyer (subject of this memoir).

(Fuller Line).

(I) Edward Fuller, who came over on the "Mayflower," his son was

(II) Samuel Fuller, who married Jane Lothrop, and had

(III) Hannah Fuller, born at Scituate, Massachusetts, June 9, 1638, died at Piscataway, New Jersey; married at Barnstable, Massachusetts, January 1, 1658, Nicholas Bonham, born at Barnstable, Massachusetts, died at Piscataway, New Jersey, July 20, 1684; their daughter

(IV) Mary Bonham, born at Barnstable, Massachusetts, October 4, 1661, died at Piscataway, New Jersey, July, 1742; married, July 15, 1681, Rev. Edmund Dunham (see Dunham line, generation XI).

Fuller arms: Argent, three bars gules, on a canton of the second a castle or. Crest: A dexter arm embowed, vested argent, cuffed sable, holding in the hand proper a sword of the first, hilt and pomel or. Motto: "*Semper paratus.*"

RINEHART, William,

Enterprising Business Man, Useful Citizen.

For more than a century the name of Rinehart has been identified with Pittsburgh and the records of a number of

members of this distinguished family are part of the city's history. Before our retrospective imagination rises the vision of the little frontier town, with its infant industries, its limited political and religious interests and its nascent social life, and with this vision rises, in vivid realization, the forms of the men who were pioneers in the development of these elements, laying the foundation on which their successors have reared the mighty city of the present time. Conspicuous among the leaders of that early and most momentous period was the late William Rinehart, of the celebrated old firm of W. & D. Rinehart, and influentially identified with the religious and philanthropic interests of Pittsburgh. Mr. Rinehart was, in fact, associated with every movement which in his judgment made for the welfare and advancement of the city of which he was an almost lifelong resident.

Frederick Rinehart, founder of the American branch of the family, was a native of Germany, and in 1690 emigrated to Pennsylvania, taking up his abode in Philadelphia, and later becoming one of the original settlers of Germantown.

David Rinehart, son of another Frederick Rinehart, and a descendant of the immigrant, was born July 25, 1779, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, whence he migrated in 1805 to Pittsburgh, where he opened a store on Penn avenue, and became known as one of the prosperous merchants of the city. He married Mary Mahood, of Scotch-Irish descent, born February 14, 1784, in County Armagh, Ireland. Mary Mahood came to the United States in January, 1801. Mr. and Mrs. Rinehart were the parents of two sons: William, mentioned below; and David, born September 23, 1810, died in 1881. The latter years of Mr. Rinehart's life were spent as a farmer in Allegheny county, and it was there he died, Novem-

ber 7, 1859, his widow passing away January 11, 1871. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rinehart were members of the First Presbyterian Church.

William, son of David and Mary (Mahood) Rinehart, was born October 1, 1808, between the boundaries of Pittsburgh and McKeesport, and while he was still a young child his parents removed to the city proper. It was in the schools of Pittsburgh that the boy received his education, and his first employment was a clerkship in the Pittsburgh post office. Later he was employed in the store of Moses Atwood, and it was there that he first developed that unusual talent for business which distinguished him to the close of his long and useful life.

In 1836, Mr. Rinehart, in association with his brother David, organized the firm of W. & D. Rinehart, tobacco manufacturers. Their first place of business was situated in Seventh street, on the present site of the Young Men's Christian Association building, and later they removed to a structure on Wood street, opposite McCreery's store. After remaining there for a long time they purchased a warehouse on Short and Water streets. From the outset the enterprise was successful, the concern becoming a leader in its own special line. Its prosperity was largely due to the capable management and sound judgment of the senior partner. As a business man, Mr. Rinehart was in many respects a model, just and kind to his subordinates and associates and of absolutely unblemished integrity. He was one of the founders and a director of the Pittsburgh Insurance Company.

While never seeking to figure prominently in any public light, Mr. Rinehart took an active interest in municipal affairs, and in 1849 was elected member of the Select Council from the Fourth Ward. In 1854 he was nominated by the Native

American party for the office of mayor of Pittsburgh. In 1868 he became manager of the House of Refuge, and he also served as a director of the Morganza Reform School. His discharge of duty in all these positions of public trust was such as reflected honor on himself and gave the utmost satisfaction to his fellow citizens.

In politics Mr. Rinehart was a staunch Republican, and was frequently consulted on matters of municipal importance. Widely charitable, so desirous was he of avoiding the slightest semblance of ostentation that the full number of his benefactions will in all probability never be known to the world. He was one of the original members of the First Methodist Protestant Church, near the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, and was prominently associated with its work and support.

The ripe and varied experience of Mr. Rinehart, combined with his judicial mind and his careful observation of men and events, made him at all times the trusted counsellor of his friends, both young and old, who sought his aid in the settlement of doubts and disputes, the adjustment of differences, and the accomplishment of reconciliations. He seemed always, in his ardor for progress and improvement, like an incarnation of the spirit of his century. Those who were familiar with his fine personal appearance cannot fail to remember how well it illustrated his character. His countenance bore the imprint of the traits which made him what he was and his eyes were the eyes of a man who has seen and thought and done. His presence was felt as that of a doer, one of those who constitute the bulwark of the strength and development of great cities.

Mr. Rinehart married (first) October 6, 1835, Mary Ann, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Brannon) Ing, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Ing was a member of a Baltimore

family of English origin. Mr. and Mrs. Rinehart were the parents of the following children: Edward Everett; William, deceased; Alfred, also deceased; Clarence C., a prominent Pittsburgh physician; Frank Atwood, secretary and treasurer of the Standard Underground Cable Company; David, died young; Frederick, of Butte, Montana; Mary, died young; Charles Thomas, also died young; and Harry, born December 29, 1855, was in printing business in Pittsburgh, and died August 9, 1879. Mrs. Rinehart, who was born September 8, 1816, in Pittsburgh, died June 15, 1860, and Mr. Rinehart married (second) September 20, 1864, Mrs. Louisa A. Hancock, born September 17, 1831, sister of the late John J. Gillespie, of Pittsburgh. By this marriage Mr. Rinehart became the father of two children: Stanley Marshall, born January 25, 1867, a well known Pittsburgh physician, married Mary Roberts, of that city and has children; and Lulie, died in infancy. Mrs. Rinehart died February 25, 1868, and Mr. Rinehart married (third) November 17, 1869, Mrs. Margaret Alsbrook, of Washington, D. C., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McFarland, of Virginia. Mrs. Rinehart died May 24, 1872, and Mr. Rinehart married (fourth) Jane Elliott Ogden, daughter of Robert Smith and Rebecca H. (Henderson) Smith, and widow of Dr. Samuel M. Ogden, of Blairsville, Pennsylvania.

Edward Everett Rinehart, the eldest of the children of William Rinehart, was born May 19, 1836, and married, April 24, 1861, Annie G. McPheely. There were born to them the following children, all of whom are now living: William; Alfred Walter; Clarence C.; Edward Everett; Charles Augustus; Harry; Anne, married James Dallas, of Pittsburgh; and Edith, married Neil Young, of Virginia; Edward Everett Rinehart, the father, died March 21, 1914.

A long and useful life was that of William Rinehart, fruitful in everything calculated to promote the best interests of his home city. He possessed the ability to look far ahead and foretell results, and as a purchaser and owner of real estate he contributed largely to the development of certain portions of Pittsburgh. When he passed away, January 9, 1880, "full of years and of honors," the city mourned the loss of one who had stood for many years, blameless in purpose and fearless in conduct, eminent by reason of his own force of character and valued as such a man deserved to be. Realizing that he would not pass this way again he made wise use of his opportunities and wealth, conforming his life to a high standard and leaving a record in all respects harmonious with the history of an honorable ancestry.

William Rinehart was a man of large nature, aiding both by precept and example in the development of all that was best in the life of his community. As one of a group of noble mid-century Pittsburgh business men his city honors him and his works follow him.

RINEHART, Clarence C.,

Physician, Hospital Official.

Prominent among the physicians who, for more than a quarter of a century, have upheld the prestige of the medical profession in Pittsburgh, is Dr. C. C. Rinehart, consulting physician of the Pittsburgh Homœopathic Hospital. Dr. Rinehart is identified with a number of the leading interests of his native city and takes a public-spirited part in their maintenance and promotion.

Clarence C. Rinehart was born January 6, 1844, in the downtown part of Pittsburgh, and is a son of the late William and Mary Ann (Ing) Rinehart. His early education was received in the old Fourth

Ward public school, whence he passed to the Pittsburgh High School, and then for a time was under the private tuition of Professor James R. Newell. He began the study of medicine, but those were the exciting days of the Civil War, and it was not long before he abandoned his books in order to enlist in the Union army, and not until November, 1864, did he return to the pursuits and occupations of civil life.

On finding himself once more in Pittsburgh, the young soldier became the bookkeeper of the First National Bank and within a short time was promoted to the position of teller. On February 20, 1868, he resigned, being needed, in consequence of the death of a cousin, to fill a place in his father's business. Amid all these changes, however, he remained loyal to his first choice, and in 1869, despite the engrossing nature of his duties, he resumed the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Marcelin Cote and Dr. James H. McClelland. Eventually he entered Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, and in March, 1878, received from that institution the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Without delay, Dr. Rinehart began general practice in Hazelwood and remained until 1892, achieving the success which was to be expected from a man of his thorough equipment, native ability and tenacity of purpose. He then removed to the city proper, and has there continued to practice to the present time, holding the position of a recognized leader in professional circles. Immediately after graduation he became a member of the staff of the Pittsburgh Homœopathic Hospital, and has now for many years been its consulting surgeon, also serving on the executive committee. He is one of the faculty of the Pittsburgh Training School for Nurses and, has an enviable reputation as a lecturer. He be-

longs to the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Society, of which he was president in the nineties, and the Allegheny County Homœopathic Society. He was one the founders and has been vice-president of the East End Doctors' Club ever since.

In all matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of his home city, Dr. Rinehart takes the keen and helpful interest of a good citizen, but does not participate in politics beyond supporting by his vote and influence the principles of the Republican party. His charities are numerous but bestowed in the quietest manner possible. He affiliates with Franklin Lodge, No. 221, Free and Accepted Masons, and Duquesne Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and is a member of the First Methodist Protestant Church.

As a man of much force of character and peculiarly strong individuality, Dr. Rinehart is a distinctive figure both in and out of his profession and his genial personality has won him a host of friends in every class of the community. Of average height and possessing the gift of "presence," his gray hair and white mustache imparting singular impressiveness to a countenance on which are stamped the qualities which go to the making of the learned, large-minded and benevolent physician, he looks, pre-eminently, exactly what he is.

Dr. Rinehart married, January 6, 1870, Laura V., daughter of John and Hannah (Broadhead) Robson, of Pittsburgh, both natives of England. Mr. Robson was in the coke and chain business on Second avenue, the firm name being first John Robson and later John Robson & Son. The following children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Rinehart: Frank Atwood; Frederick Percy, died in boyhood; and Laura Broadhead, wife of Dr. James K. Perrine, of the old Baltimore family of

that name. Dr. Perrine is a specialist of the eye and ear, and is now practicing in Pittsburgh. Their children are: Clarence Rinehart, born September 4, 1904; Virginia Robson, died in childhood; Eleanor Morange; and Elizabeth Kuhn.

Frank Atwood Rinehart was born April 4, 1872, received his early education in Pittsburgh, then attended Adrian College, then afterward attended the University of Michigan, and is now connected with the firm of W. G. Johnston & Company. He married Harriet, daughter of Walter Church, and niece of Samuel Harden Church, whose biography and portrait appear elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Rinehart have four children: Dorothy; Mary; Frank Atwood, born August 17, 1905; and Harriet.

A man of strong domestic tastes and affections, Dr. Rinehart passes his happiest hours at his own fireside. He and his wife—a woman of charming personality—are “given to hospitality” and to their rare gifts as host and hostess their many friends can abundantly testify. By associating with professional prestige a name already synonymous with business talent and probity Dr. Rinehart has invested with additional distinction an old and honored Pennsylvania family.

RINEHART, Frank Atwood,

Man of Affairs.

Any list of the veteran business men of Pittsburgh would be incomplete without the name of Frank Atwood Rinehart, secretary and treasurer of the Standard Underground Cable Company. Not only is Mr. Rinehart prominent in the business world, but he is also conspicuous in Masonic circles and is associated with the social life and the religious interests of his home city.

Frank Atwood Rinehart was born December 15, 1845, in Pittsburgh, and is a

son of the late William and Mary Ann (Ing) Rinehart. The boy was educated in schools of the Fourth Ward of his native city, taking the full course and in due time graduating. In 1863 he entered upon his business career as clerk in the First National Bank, and during the years that he spent there acquired a fund of experience which developed the financial ability for which, in later life, he became distinguished.

In 1870 Mr. Rinehart resigned his position and associated himself with the wholesale tobacco business conducted by his father and uncle, returning in 1880 after ten years of commercial life to his former occupation of banking. He accepted a clerkship in the Exchange National Bank, holding it until the latter part of 1882, when he became bookkeeper for L. W. Dalzell & Company, iron brokers, with whom he remained until 1891. In that year Mr. Rinehart assumed his present position of secretary and treasurer of the Standard Underground Cable Company, afterwards being also represented on its directorate. This organization is one of Pittsburgh's very large industries, and its present flourishing condition is due in no small measure to the activity, energy, sagacity and resourcefulness of the man who holds the important dual office mentioned above. Mr. Rinehart is also one of the directors of the Exchange National Bank, in which he formerly served as clerk.

Intensely public-spirited, this man of tireless industry finds time, in the midst of incessant business activity, to give loyal support to all measures which he deems conducive to the progress and well-being of Pittsburgh. He adheres to the Republican party, but has no inclination for office-holding, preferring to give his undivided attention to the great business enterprise with which he is so vitally connected. A liberal giver to charity, he

shuns, in this phase of his activity, everything approaching to publicity. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, affiliating with Crescent Lodge, No. 576, and also belonging to the Knights Templar. His only club now is the Automobile, but he has been at different times identified with a considerable number. Since 1867 he has been a member of the First Methodist Protestant Church, and he now holds the offices of trustee and president of the board of stewards.

The personality of Mr. Rinehart is that of a man exceptionally forceful and aggressive but entirely without rashness. It is to this combination of qualities that he owes his power to make great ventures with safety and success and to his union of determination with tactfulness may be traced his ability to win the friendship and esteem of men. Of medium stature and commanding appearance, his strong yet sensitive features accentuated by gray hair and moustache, and his whole aspect expressive of decision coupled with generous impulses and a genial disposition, he is a fine type of the true Pittsburgh business man.

Mr. Rinehart married, May 18, 1871, Luella A., daughter of John A. and Lucina (Stubbs) Scott, who came from the eastern part of the state to Pittsburgh, Mr. Scott engaging in the grocery business in Allegheny, now the North Side. Mr. and Mrs. Rinehart are the parents of the following children: Jennie Dale, educated in Pittsburgh schools, married Louis B. Fleming, of that city, and has two children: Helen Louise, and Frank Rinehart, the latter born December 3, 1900; Clarence C., born February 17, 1876; and Nellie D., educated in Pittsburgh schools, married David J. Marshall, of the Speck-Marshall Company of that city, and has two children: Luella R., and Margaret T. Clarence C. Rinehart, adopted the profession of dentistry,

married May Pearce, of Pittsburgh, and died December 12, 1909, leaving one child, Willis D., born February 1, 1907.

So essentially domestic is Mr. Rinehart that, in order to have more time to spend with his family, he withdrew from all clubs but the one with which he is now connected. He is peculiarly happy in his union with a charming, congenial woman, who, like himself, delights in the exercise of hospitality and is devoted to home and its interests.

Two generations of Rineharts helped to make Pittsburgh great. Frank Atwood Rinehart, as the representative of the third generation, has ably continued in a larger way and with more far-reaching results a record which is a story of honor.

EASTMAN, Henry,

Ophthalmologist, Professional Author.

As an ophthalmologist of national reputation, Dr. Henry Eastman easily ranks among the foremost Pittsburgh specialists. Widely known as a practitioner, he has also won recognition as a writer on subjects pertaining to that branch of his profession to which he has chosen to devote himself.

Henry Eastman was born September 29, 1869, at Merrittstown, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Dr. Henry and Mary (Porter) Eastman, the former a prominent physician of Merrittstown and a representative of an old family. The boy attended the public schools of the place and the local academy, and then went to St. Vincent's College, where he was prepared to enter Washington and Jefferson College. After studying for a time at that institution he took a special course in chemistry at Mount Union College, subsequently matriculating at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and graduating in 1892 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

For some time thereafter Dr. Eastman was line surgeon at the Northern Pacific Hospital, Missouli, Montana, but in 1894 he opened an office in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and for ten years devoted himself to general practice. His inclination, however, tended toward specialization, and at the end of that time he went to Philadelphia for the purpose of doing post-graduate work in the treatment of diseases of the eye. His interest in the subject led him to take a course of study at the University of Vienna, and in 1906, eighteen months after leaving Brownsville, he established himself in Pittsburgh as an ophthalmologist. Success attended him from the outset, he rapidly built up a large and lucrative clientele, acquiring at the same time a reputation which, increasing with the lapse of years, has now become national and his name is familiar to the scientific world as that of one of the finest ophthalmologists in the United States.

For some years Dr. Eastman has been ophthalmologist on the staff of the West Pennsylvania Hospital, and he belongs to the American Academy of Ophthalmology, the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the Allegheny County Medical Society. As an author he is widely known, his contributions to medical journals having met with a favorable reception from the profession and the general public. He occupies offices in association with Dr. Swope, whose biography and portrait appear elsewhere in this work.

In politics Dr. Eastman is a Republican, and takes the interest of a good citizen in everything that tends to promote the progress and well-being of his home city. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and belongs to the Duquesne Club. The church of which he is an attendant is the Presbyterian.

Believers in heredity—that much dis-

cussed and apparently never-to-be-settled question—would claim that their theory received corroboration from the appearance and personality of Dr. Eastman, and it would, indeed, be impossible to deny the apparent justice of their claim. Tall in stature and of fine presence, with a face of strength and refinement and eyes keenly but most kindly observant, the doctor looks what he is—the courteous gentleman and polished physician.

By his marriage, on July 2, 1903, to Evelyn, daughter of D. O. Gates, of the Maple View farms of Springfield, Pennsylvania, Dr. Eastman gained the life companionship of a woman admirably fitted to be to him a true and sympathizing helpmate. Mrs. Eastman is a member of various clubs and her gracious tactfulness renders her an ideal hostess. Dr. Eastman numbers many warm friends both in and out of his profession and his home is a centre of true hospitality.

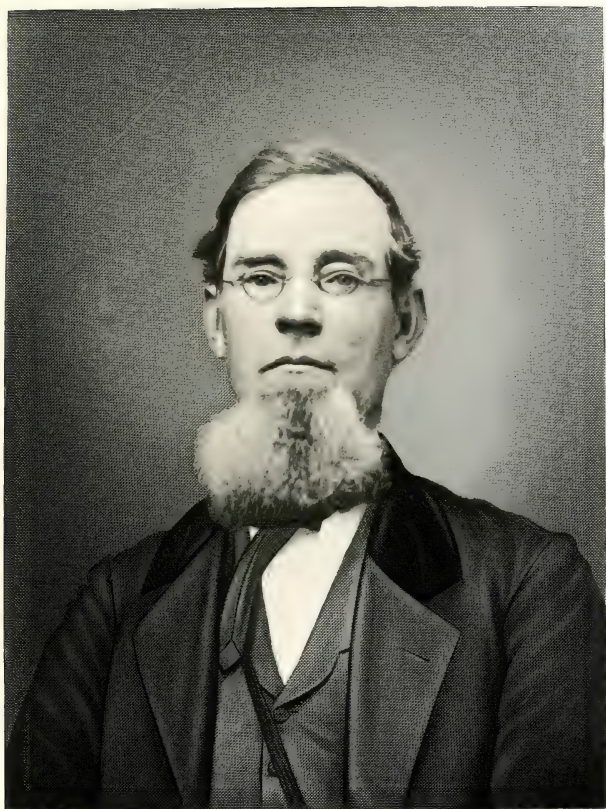
As the son of a man who was an honor to the medical profession Dr. Eastman inherits his remarkable fitness for his chosen calling. He himself, with a wider field and larger opportunities, has made the name of Henry Eastman distinguished in the history of medicine not only in the old Commonwealth but throughout the United States.

McGIRR, John E.,

Physician, Surgeon, Author.

Conspicuous in that noble group composed of the old-time physicians of Pittsburgh is the figure of Dr. John E. McGirr, numbered, during the latter years of his life, among the leading practitioners of the Iron City and counted as one of her most eminent and valued citizens.

Patrick McGirr, father of John E. McGirr, was a native of Clovis, Ireland, and graduated as a physician at the Royal



John E. McGraw

College of Physicians and Surgeons, London, England, in 1814. After practicing there for a short time he emigrated to the United States about 1816, settling in the vicinity of Baltimore, Maryland. Subsequently Dr. McGirr moved to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where he practiced successfully for a number of years. He married Ann McArdle, of Finlany, Ireland, and his death occurred at Chicago, Illinois, on November 6, 1862, aged eighty-one years.

John E. McGirr, son of Patrick and Ann (McArdle) McGirr, was born May 1, 1820, in Youngstown, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and enjoyed every advantage of education. At the age of fifteen he entered Mt. St. Mary's College at Emmitsburg, Maryland, graduating at the end of five years, June 2, 1840, with the degree of Master of Arts. After attending lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, he graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois. He first began the practice of his profession in Derry, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on September 7, 1841, thereafter moving to Hollidaysburg, Blair county, on June 1, 1843. In 1847 he removed to Chicago, arriving there about March 25. There he practiced his profession as a physician for some years, being surgeon-in-chief at the Mercy Hospital, at the same time continued in his study of law. While in Chicago he was appointed Professor of Botany, Chemistry, Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene in the University of St. Mary's of the Lake. He remained two years, and before his departure the faculty conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar in Chicago in 1852, and to the United States Circuit and District courts in May, 1854. He was afterward admitted to the bar of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, at the November term,

1855, and to the bar of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, at the April term, 1860. When the cholera epidemic broke out in Chicago, the services of all the physicians were in great demand, and resigning the practice of law, he devoted himself with his father, to the care of those afflicted. He contracted the disease himself, and his health became so shattered that he was forced to retire in 1854 to a farm which he purchased in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and resided there for five years until his health was fully restored. In 1860 he removed to the town of Bedford, where he practiced law for one year, and he then removed to Latrobe, Westmoreland county, taking up again the profession of medicine, which he thereafter practiced continuously until his death. He chose to devote himself, as his father had done, to the profession of medicine, and his entire career, filled as it was with valuable and self-sacrificing service, abundantly proved that he had made no mistake.

When the guns bombarding Fort Sumter thundered the dread announcement of civil war, Dr. McGirr hastened to offer his services to the government, enlisting in the Army of the Cumberland as assistant division surgeon with Surgeon Cooper. After the capitulation of Nashville, Tennessee, Dr. McGirr's work in the hospitals there was unceasing and of a most effective character. He was placed in charge of the government hospital where in the line of his duty he discovered and exposed extensive quinine frauds in the department, saving the government large sums of money. For this distinguished service he was highly complimented by Secretary of War Stanton and received the brevet of major. He was also appointed special medical inspector of the department of the Cumberland. The surgeons and men of the hospital testified their appreciation of his

work by presenting him with a sword, sash and a pair of gold spurs.

For six months after the close of the war Dr. McGirr remained in the army, and then resided for a short time in Latrobe, Pennsylvania. In 1866 he came to Pittsburgh, where he rapidly acquired a large and lucrative practice. His gratuitous services were always at the command of the destitute and he was one of the physicians who regularly attended the Mercy Hospital and other charitable institutions. Great as was his reputation for skill and learning, it was equalled by the fame of his benevolence.

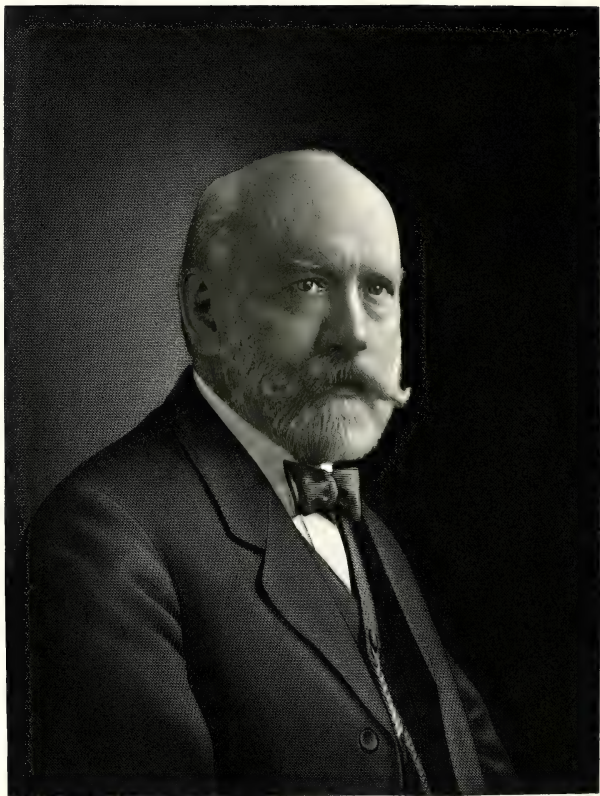
In all concerns relative to the city's welfare, Dr. McGirr ever manifested a deep and sincere interest, giving to every movement which in his judgment tended to promote that end, the unstinted support of his influence and means. An advocate of Democratic principles, he was never numbered among office-seekers, political ambition being totally foreign to his nature. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church, and of the Allegheny County Medical Society.

A highly intellectual man, of quick perceptions and sharp discrimination, Dr. McGirr was at the same time a theorist and a man of action. He was a hard student, loving science for science's sake, and he was enthusiastically active in his efforts to elevate the standards of the medical profession. He was a frequent contributor to medical journals, and was engaged on an elaborate work on obstetrics at the time of his death. While residing in Chicago he wrote and published the life of Bishop Quarter, Roman Catholic Bishop of that diocese, one of the pioneers of that section, and a man greatly beloved by all classes and creeds. Dr. McGirr in his early years contributed short stories to the magazines of those days, writing under the *nom de plume* of "Rush Tourniquet, M. D." A man of

deeply imbedded convictions as to right and duty, these convictions were written on his countenance, moulding the lines of his strong features and speaking in the direct and compelling gaze of his eyes—eyes which were at once patient, kindly, humorous and philosophical. His aspect no less than his life proclaimed his loyalty to his convictions and also showed him to be possessed of a genial disposition which surrounded him with friends both in and out of his profession. He was a high-minded physician and a true gentleman, a man of broad views, large faith and a great heart.

Dr. McGirr married Bridget Heyden, daughter of James and Alice (Lyons) Maher, on January 11, 1843, in Bedford, Pennsylvania. Mrs. McGirr's grandfather, William Maher, a distinguished gentleman, emigrated from Ireland to the United States about 1817. Among the nine children born to Dr. and Mrs. McGirr were two sons: Francis C., whose biography and portrait follow this; and John J., prominent in the real estate and railroad business in McKeesport, now deceased. The other children were: Mary E. Lyons, who died August 26, 1912; Annie and Cora, now residing in Bedford, Pennsylvania; Kate and Emma, now known as Sisters Camillus and Dolores of the Order of Mercy, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Nicholas Lyons, editor of the "Bedford Gazette," who died March 17, 1903; Margaret Lyons, who died November 4, 1886.

Dr. McGirr's marriage may be truly said to have crowned his life, for by it he gained the companionship of a charming and congenial woman who was an inspirer of his lofty purposes and made his home a place of serene delights. Dr. McGirr was a devoted husband and father. Both he and his wife were "given to hospitality" and many now living can bear testimony to their charm as host



Frank C. McGinn

and hostess. Mrs. McGirr survived her husband, passing away February 26, 1905.

In the prime of life and the full maturity of all his powers, Dr. McGirr was suddenly summoned from the scene of his honorable and beneficent activities, breathing his last on October 23, 1870. All classes of the community united in lamenting and honoring one whose life had been a daily example of professional devotion and public-spirited citizenship, and whose talents had been unreservedly consecrated to the uplifting of humanity. Among the many tributes to the character and work of Dr. McGirr was the following, which appeared in a Pittsburgh paper:

The announcement of the death of Dr. John E. McGirr will carry profound sorrow to the entire community, as he was well and favorably known, not only throughout the city, but all Western Pennsylvania, and had hosts of warm friends wherever he was known.

In every relation of life he sustained a high position for integrity and uprightness of character. He was one of the physicians whose services were always given gratuitously to the Mercy Hospital and other benevolent institutions, and in this, as in all other similar circumstances, he was noted for his broad and comprehensive benevolence.

The fame of this noble man who was so great an ornament to his profession is derived from services rendered not only in time of peace, but also in the dark days of the Civil War, and in the medical annals of Pittsburgh no name is invested with purer radiance than that of the patriot-physician, Dr. John E. McGirr.

McGIRR, Francis Charles,

Prominent Lawyer.

The supremacy of Pittsburgh consists not alone in her colossal industries, but also, and largely, in the strength and aggressiveness of her learned professions.

Her bench and bar have ever formed one of the main bulwarks of her power, and their representatives of the present day are no whit behind their noteworthy predecessors, including as they do such men as Francis Charles McGirr, who has now for many years been numbered among the leaders of his profession in the Iron City.

Francis Charles McGirr, son of John E. and Bridget Heyden (Maher) McGirr, was born June 2, 1853, in Chicago, Illinois. A biography and portrait of the father, John E. McGirr, precedes this sketch.

In 1854, he was taken by his parents to Youngstown, Pennsylvania. After a lapse of a year the family settled on a farm in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, three miles and a half from the town of Bedford. For five years they lived on the farm and then spent one year in the town, removing, in 1862, to Latrobe, Pennsylvania, and then taking up their abode in Pittsburgh. This was in 1867, and during the period of their migrations the education of Francis Charles, in its preparatory stages, had been acquired in various parochial schools. Soon after the removal to Pittsburgh he entered Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland, but the death of his father obliged him to leave before graduation and begin the active work of life. In June, 1907, he received from his alma mater the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

In 1872 Mr. McGirr was employed as clerk and bookkeeper in the offices of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company in Pittsburgh, holding fast, meanwhile, to his cherished purpose of fitting himself for the law, the profession to which his talents and inclination alike tended. He registered on January 25, 1877, and his evenings were spent in study under the preceptorship of Alfred J. Treacy. On May 3, 1880, he was admitted to the bar

of Allegheny county, on motion of John D. Shafer, now Judge Shafer. On October 22, 1883, he was admitted to the Supreme Court, on motion of the Hon. Thomas M. Marshall.

The success which has attended Mr. McGirr throughout his professional career is the result of innate ability, thorough equipment and unremitting devotion to duty. In 1881 he formed a partnership with the late W. D. Moore, a famous lawyer of his day, the connection remaining unbroken until April 1, 1893, when Mr. McGirr became associated with the late John Marron, one of the brightest and keenest lawyers then in practice at the Allegheny county bar. This partnership was dissolved by Mr. Marron's death which occurred January 9, 1914. Mr. McGirr was one of those who assisted in the organization of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1895, and has ever since been enrolled in its membership. He also belongs to the American Bar Association and the Allegheny County Bar Association.

In politics Mr. McGirr is an Independent, with Democratic tendencies. He has never consented to be made a candidate for office but his public spirit admits of no dispute. He belongs to the Oakmont Country Club and finds one of his chief recreations in the game of golf. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

The successful lawyer is not always a man of literary tastes, but Mr. McGirr combines, to an unusual degree, the attributes of the counsellor and the scholar. He has been fitted for his work in life not by legal studies alone. The perusal of history, biography, English literature and the classics has, in conjunction with inherited traits, endowed him with that breadth of culture and liberality of sentiment which mark the finer types in all professions. His countenance and man-

ner are those of the true lawyer and the true gentleman.

Mr. McGirr married, October 26, 1882, Amelia, daughter of Alexander and Amelia (Lee) McIlwaine, and they are the parents of three children: Alice Thurston, assistant reference librarian at the Central Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Jean Marie, director of the kindergarten, Sterrett School, Pittsburgh; and Alexander Lee. The home of Mr. and Mrs. McGirr is at No. 119 West Homewood avenue, Pittsburgh.

In various ways the United States owes much to Ireland, but for nothing is she more her debtor than for the array of professional talent which has come from the ancient island to enrich the life and learning of the younger nation. Francis Charles McGirr is the son and grandson of two of our noblest Irish-American physicians and by his own record he has associated the family name with distinction in the profession of law.

PRICE, Henry Thompson,

Physician, Professional Instructor.

Among the younger generation of Pittsburgh physicians, men who though still in early middle life have made for themselves places of distinction in the ranks of the medical fraternity, must be numbered Dr. Henry Thompson Price, who has for the last ten or twelve years devoted himself with marked success to the treatment of diseases of children, and now holds the assistant professorship on Diseases of Children at the University of Pittsburgh.

Henry Thompson Price was born October 4, 1876, in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, now North Side, Pittsburgh, and is a son of the late William P. and Margaret McClintock (Whitesell) Price. A biography of Mr. Price may be found on another page of this work. Henry Thompson



Thos. W. Shaw

Price received his preparatory education in the public schools and then entered the Pennsylvania State College, graduating in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1900 receiving that of Master of Arts. He was fitted for his profession in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania which conferred upon him in 1899 the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

After spending a year as interne in Allegheny General Hospital, Dr. Price opened an office in Allegheny and for five or six years devoted himself to the general practice of his profession. He then gave some time to post-graduate work in Berlin and Vienna, and since his return to Pittsburgh has made a specialty of the diseases of children, in the treatment of which he has been very successful. He is a member of the staff of the West Pennsylvania Hospital and that of the Children's Hospital, and consultant on children's diseases to the Presbyterian Hospital, also serving as attending physician to the Industrial Home for Crippled Children. Since 1910 Dr. Price has been Assistant Professor of the Diseases of Children at the University of Pittsburgh. The Episcopal Church Home is another institution which he serves as attending physician. He is librarian of the Academy of Medicine, and belongs to the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association, and the Allegheny County Medical Society.

While precluded by the demands of his profession from taking active part in politics, Dr. Price is a loyal citizen, voting with the Republicans for the furtherance of any measure which he deems adapted to promote the welfare of Pittsburgh. He belongs to the University Club and the Kappa Sigma fraternity. He is a member of the Fourth United Presbyterian Church, contributing liberally to its work and support.

Dr. Price is a man whose personality is best explained by his record and whose appearance and manner are in accordance with it. He has many warm and steadfast friends both in and out of his profession. This brief and simple account of the career of Dr. Henry Thompson Price is of necessity extremely imperfect, for it gives only the opening chapters of a record the brightest pages of which yet remain to be written.

SHAW, Thomas Wilson,

Physician, Civil War Veteran.

The nineteenth century, which has now receded so far into the past as to seem almost like the "last" century, was a period of noble progress in the history of the medical profession of Pittsburgh, and prominent among those who, during the entire latter half of the century, upheld the prestige of the healing art, was the late Dr. Thomas Wilson Shaw, whose record as a practitioner is inscribed with honor in the medical annals of Pittsburgh. Dr. Shaw was a representative of an ancient Scottish family which has been for a century and a half resident in Pennsylvania.

The name Shaw, or Schaw, as it was formerly spelled, means a small wood, called in England a copse. The earliest occurrence of the name in Scotland is in the Ragman's Roll, which was signed in 1291 by Fergus del Schawe, Symound del Schawe and William de Schawe, all of Lanarkshire. They were doubtless the progenitors of the Cowland Clan Shaw. The name is common in Scotland, occurring in the records of nearly every county, but chiefly in Inverness, Renfrew and Perth. Three families of the name seem to have been numerically pre-eminent: The highland clan Shaw, or Clanquhale, of Rothiener, or Rothemurchus, in Inverness-shire; the Shaws of Greenock, in

Renfrewshire, west of Glasgow, on the Clyde; and the Cowland clan of Roxburgh and Selkirk. Of these the latter seem to have been the most numerous.

John Schaw, from whom the Shaws of Pittsburgh trace their descent, belonged to the Schaws of the village of Craigtown, parish of Kilmadock, half way between Doune and Callender, Perthshire, Scotland. He married, probably before 1623, Christian Buchanan. She was perhaps the daughter of Alexander Buchanan, of Cambusmoir, whose meagre testament, dated May 23, 1616, furnishes no facts concerning his family.

(II) Harie, son of John and Christian (Buchanan) Schaw, was baptized June 3, 1627, and married Janet Squire. His burial took place in September, 1685.

(III) John (2), son of Harie and Janet (Squire) Schaw, was baptized April 6, 1651, and married Marie, who was baptized December 22, 1650, daughter of Harie and Janet McQueen, of Scotland.

(IV) George, son of John (2) and Marie (McQueen) Schaw, was baptized March 22, 1679, and married December 11, 1716, Elizabeth Stewart.

(V) George (2), son of George (1) and Elizabeth (Stewart) Schaw, was baptized June 28, 1722, and married Mary Buchanan.

(VI) John (3) Shaw, son of George (2) and Mary (Buchanan) Schaw, was baptized in 1759, and soon after the close of the Revolutionary War emigrated to the United States. He was accompanied by his three brothers—George, Peter and Alexander. George became a cabinet-maker of Philadelphia, and Peter a tanner of Meadville, Pennsylvania. In their adopted country the four brothers all married and had children. John Shaw, who was the first to spell the name thus, had been employed, for several years before leaving his native land, in one of the largest iron establishments of Scotland.

On coming to Pennsylvania he lived for a time in Wilkesburg, Allegheny county, and then removed to Pittsburgh, where he followed the blacksmith's trade, erected one of the first foundries in this vicinity and cast the first cannon ever made in Pittsburgh. In 1803 he moved to Glenshaw, Allegheny county, where he built a sawmill and gristmill. He married Elizabeth Wilson whose family record is appended to this biography, and their children were: Thomas Wilson, mentioned below; John; James; Alexander; Mary Ann; and Eliza Jane. John Shaw died August 17, 1839, at his home in Glenshaw, and his widow passed away January 31, 1842.

(VII) Thomas Wilson, son of John (3) and Elizabeth (Wilson) Shaw, was born May 1, 1796, and for forty years was engaged in the manufacture of sickles and scythes, his father having built a sickle factory. The advent of reaping and mowing machines proved detrimental to Mr. Shaw's business and he turned his attention to the Glenshaw coal mines which he operated for many years. He was noted for his public spirit, being particularly interested in the cause of education and it was through his efforts that the first school-house in that neighborhood was erected and the present school system established. He married, November 24, 1824, Sarah Scott, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and the following children were born to them: Thomas Wilson, mentioned below; Elizabeth, Margaret, Sarah, Jane, Martha, Mary, Ellen K.; and Catherine Louisa, who died young. The mother of these children died February 26, 1879, and the father survived almost to the completion of his ninety-fourth year, breathing his last on January 21, 1890.

(VIII) Thomas Wilson (2), son of Thomas Wilson (1) and Sarah (Scott) Shaw, was born January 25, 1826, at Glen-

shaw, Shaler township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and received his literary education at the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh. He was fitted for his profession in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1849 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During his preliminary studies his preceptor was Dr. J. P. Gazzan. Immediately after graduation Dr. Shaw returned to Pittsburgh and entered upon a career of general practice which continued till the close of his life. He was first resident physician at the Mercy Hospital, and served for years on the staff of the West Pennsylvania Hospital. His private practice was very large, his standing with both the medical fraternity and the general public being extremely high.

During the Civil War, Dr. Shaw enlisted in the Union army as a surgeon, being present at the battles of Shiloh and Gettysburg. He returned to Pittsburgh with an honorable discharge after a period of brave and faithful service. In peace no less than in war, Dr. Shaw gave proof of patriotism, being active in all the duties of citizenship. His affiliations were with the Republicans, and his influence was always exerted in behalf of whatever he deemed calculated to promote the city's welfare. Especially was he earnest in all that tended to improve the educational advantages of the community, serving for years on the old Fourth ward school board. He was a member of the Presbyterian church.

Strong mental endowments, great force of character and strict adherence to the loftiest principles lay at the foundation of Dr. Shaw's successful career. Learning, skill and broad human sympathies combined to make him the ideal physician and no member of the profession was ever more loved and venerated. In his appearance and manner were blended the char-

acteristics of the man of birth and breeding and the representative of a noble profession.

On March 14, 1854, Dr. Shaw married Catherine W., daughter of Solomon and Margaret (Wolfe) Stoner, the former a merchant of Pittsburgh. The family of Dr. and Mrs. Shaw consisted of three daughters and six sons: Henry C., vice-president of the Garrison Foundry Company, Pittsburgh; Charles Stoner, a physician, died December 28, 1899; Margaret, widow of George R. Lawrence, an attorney of Pittsburgh, who died in 1893, leaving no children; George E., of the Pittsburgh law firm of Reed, Smith, Shaw & Beal; Catherine E., deceased; Thomas Wilson, of Pittsburgh; Howard, connected with the insurance business in Pittsburgh, married, but has no children; Elizabeth, wife of John C. Oliver, of Pittsburgh, has three children; and Woodward S., assistant claim agent in Pittsburgh of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad, married, but has no children. Happy in his domestic relations, Dr. Shaw was always most content at his own fireside where he delighted to gather his friends about him. His devoted wife survived him little more than a year, passing away April 19, 1900.

On January 18, 1899, Dr. Shaw closed a life of enlightened endeavor and self-denying usefulness, a life which, as physician and citizen, had been governed by the noblest purposes and inspired by the truest spirit of devotion, a life consecrated to the service of humanity. Words of laudation coupled with the name of Dr. Thomas Wilson Shaw are idle and superfluous. His character and work are their own eulogy.

(The Wilson Line).

Thomas Wilson, father of Mrs. Elizabeth (Wilson) Shaw, was born in 1742, presumably in Ireland, and in 1767 emigrated from that country to the province

of Pennsylvania. Three years later he built the first cabin in Penn township, which then formed part of Pitt township. Indian hostilities obliged him to leave it, and for seven years he remained in Pittsburgh, returning to his farm after the declaration of peace and there passing the remainder of his life. He held the office of tax collector and was an elder in Beulah Presbyterian Church. Mr. Wilson married Agnes ———, who was born about 1734, and their daughter Elizabeth is mentioned below. Mr. Wilson died in 1826 and his widow passed away in 1832, aged about ninety-eight years. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Agnes Wilson, was born in 1772, and became the wife of John (3) Shaw, as stated above.

(The Scott Line).

Samuel Scott was born in Manchester, England, and was by trade a miller. He emigrated to the American colonies and married Margaret, born in 1736, daughter of Amasa Walker, of County Tyrone, Ireland, with whom she came to America and settled near Woodstock, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Scott had one son, Samuel, who is mentioned below.

(II) Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) and Margaret (Walker) Scott, went on an exploring expedition from the head of the Elk river in Delaware to the wild land of the South. He married and left one son, Samuel, who is mentioned below. Samuel Scott never returned from his exploring trip, nor was any word ever received concerning him.

(III) Samuel (3), son of Samuel (2) Scott, was born in 1768, and was of Delaware. After the Revolutionary War he settled at Perrysville, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, being one of the founders of the place. After remaining two years he went back to Delaware and brought his family to Nine Mile Run, where he left them while he proceeded to his settle-

ment, afterward returning for them. He was a farmer of Ross township, at the head of Girtie's Run, Perrysville. Mr. Scott married, about 1792, in Delaware, Sarah Thompson, and it is said that their daughter Elizabeth, who married William Dilworth, was the first white child born on the western slope of the Allegheny mountains. Another daughter, Sarah, is mentioned below. Samuel (3) Scott died in January, 1839.

(IV) Sarah, daughter of Samuel (3) and Sarah (Thompson) Scott, was born July 10, 1799, and became the wife of Thomas Wilson (1) Shaw, as stated above.

(The Stoner Line).

Dr. Thomas Wilson Shaw married Catherine Stoner. Solomon Stoner, her father, was born March 15, 1796, in Frederick City, Maryland, and died in Pittsburgh, November 26, 1856; his wife was Margaret Wolfe, born December 13, 1807, died July 26, 1847. Solomon Stoner was a son of Dr. John Steiner (original spelling of name), who was born March 12, 1774, died December 3, 1854, and who married Elizabeth Plank, of Frederick City, Maryland, born 1755, died August 30, 1833, in Hagerstown, Maryland.

Dr. John Steiner's father was Captain John Steiner, who married Catherine Elizabeth Ransberg, of Frederick City, Maryland. Captain John Steiner was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and also in the Indian wars. Captain John Steiner was a son of Jacob Steiner, born 1713, died 1748, who was the emigrant, from the Palatinate, Germany, and who came to Frederick City, Maryland.

SHAW, George E.,

Lawyer, Financier.

George E. Shaw, of Reed, Smith, Shaw & Beal, one of the leading law firms of Pittsburgh has been, for nearly a third of a century, enrolled among the legal

practitioners of the Iron City. Mr. Shaw is officially identified with a number of leading financial and industrial organizations of the metropolis and also with some of its educational and benevolent institutions.

George E. Shaw was born April 3, 1861 and is a son of the late Dr. Thomas Wilson and Catherine W. (Stoner) Shaw. A biography of Dr. Shaw appears elsewhere in this work. George E. Shaw received his preparatory education in the public schools, afterward entering the Law Department of the University of Michigan, whence he graduated in 1883 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In 1884 he was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Until 1893 he practiced alone, and then became a partner in the law firm of Knox & Reed, which later assumed its present style of Reed, Smith, Shaw & Beal. The organization is one of the most prominent of its kind in Pittsburgh.

The following list of organizations with which Mr. Shaw is identified speaks for itself: He is a director of the Crucible Steel Company of America; the Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youghiogeny Railroad Company; the Pittsburgh, Chartiers & Youghiogeny Railway Company; the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company; the Mellon National Bank; the Union Savings Bank and the Union Trust Company.

In politics Mr. Shaw is a Republican, and in the welfare and progress of Pittsburgh he ever manifests the interest of a good citizen. He is a trustee of the Carnegie Institute, and a director of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital. His clubs are the Duquesne, Union, University, Allegheny Country and Pittsburgh Golf. He attends the Presbyterian church. The personality and appearance of Mr. Shaw are those of a man of cultivated tastes, liberal sentiments, quiet

determination of character and reserved but genial disposition.

Mr. Shaw married, December 19, 1893, Mary E., daughter of the late Judge Thomas and Julia (Hufnagle) Ewing, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and their children are: Elizabeth, educated at Miss Spence's School, New York; Mary Ewing, also educated at Miss Spence's School; and Thomas Ewing, born March 18, 1900, educated at Shady Side Academy.

SCHILDECKER, Charles Bushfield,
Surgeon, Hospital Official.

Dr. Charles Bushfield Schildecker, genito-urinary surgeon to the West Pennsylvania Hospital, holds a leading place in the ranks of the prominent young surgeons of Pittsburgh. Dr. Schildecker, in addition to being the incumbent of other professional positions, is widely and favorably known as a remarkably successful surgical practitioner.

Peter Schildecker, grandfather of Dr. Charles Bushfield Schildecker, was for years a leading confectioner and caterer in the Diamond, highly respected both as a business man and citizen. He married Louise Gunter, who died in the autumn of 1873, aged fifty-two years. He died October 9, 1877, in his fifty-seventh year.

William Schildecker, son of Peter and Louise (Gunter) Schildecker, was born April 12, 1845, and received his education in the old First ward school. For twenty years he conducted a flourishing confectionery business in Market street, retiring about twelve years prior to his death. He married, July 21, 1870, Catherine Louisa Bushfield, born in Washington, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1848, daughter of James S. and Isabella (Best) Bushfield (see Bushfield). Their children were: James B., born September 25, 1872, died June 30, 1880; Charles Bushfield, mentioned below; and May Isabel,

wife of Harvey V. McCullough, of Pittsburgh, and mother of three children, Charles Bushfield, Catherine Louise and Ann Reed. Mr. Schildecker was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a man of unblemished character in every relation of life. He died January 12, 1915, his wife having passed away about two years before.

Dr. Charles Bushfield Schildecker, son of William and Catherine Louisa (Bushfield) Schildecker, was born February 8, 1877, in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and received his rudimentary education in the public schools of his native city, graduating in 1893, and then spending two years at the Park Institute, Pittsburgh. After studying two years more at Shady Side Academy he graduated from that institution in 1897, and then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York City, which in 1901 conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine. One year was spent as interne in the Pittsburgh City Home and Hospital and then the young physician made the tour of the world, doing post-graduate work at some of the European universities.

In 1905 Dr. Schildecker returned to Pittsburgh and engaged in general practice as assistant to Dr. L. W. Swope. Since 1910 Dr. Schildecker has devoted all his time to surgery, still maintaining his association with Dr. Swope, and has risen rapidly into prominence, building up a very large practice and winning a most enviable reputation. In 1906 he was assistant surgeon to the South Side Hospital, and since 1908 has been assistant gynaecologist to the West Pennsylvania Hospital. In 1909 he was demonstrator of anatomy at the University of Pittsburgh, in 1912 he was appointed surgeon at the West Pennsylvania Hospital and for the last ten years he has been senior coroner's physician of the city of Pittsburgh. He

belongs to the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the Allegheny County Medical Society.

It may easily be imagined that a man as busy as Dr. Schildecker has little time for fraternal or social intercourse, but as he does not believe in "all work, no play" he keeps up his membership in the Duquesne Club and the Pitt Athletic Club. Pressure of professional duties forced him to resign from the University Club and Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He affiliates with Crescent Lodge, No. 576, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member of Christ Methodist Episcopal Church. A wide reader and always in the van of progress in everything pertaining to his profession, Dr. Schildecker is one of the men who are bound constantly to advance and to whom anything approaching to stagnation is simply impossible. In appearance he is the typical physician, with a thoughtful yet keenly observant countenance, dignified presence and courteous, quiet and self-possessed manner.

On September 11, 1912, at Corry, Pennsylvania, Dr. Schildecker married Edna May, daughter of Edward Cochran and Livona Irene (Breeze) Wightman, of Meadville, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of a son and daughter: Charles Bushfield, Jr., born June 27, 1913; Catherine Louise. Mrs. Schildecker is a member of the West Pennsylvania Hospital Cot Club and both she and her husband are extremely popular socially, delighting in the exercise of hospitality at their charming home in the East End.

In view of the fact that the first decade of Dr. Schildecker's career has supplied the amount of material most unsatisfactorily condensed into this brief and imperfect biography, there is reason to be-

lieve that the years to come will furnish voluminous matter to the historian.

(The Bushfield Line).

Samuel Bushfield, of Maguiresbridge, married Jane May, about 1740. They were Presbyterians and remained in Ireland. Two sons and one daughter came to America. Samuel Jr., the eldest, settled in Westmoreland county; William, in Washington county; Isabella (Mrs. Graham), in Virginia.

Samuel Bushfield Jr., born in Maguiresbridge, Ireland, 1767, was married, in 1789, to Catherine Taylor, born 1771, in County Cavan, Ireland, daughter of George and Margaret (Birney) Taylor, who was a very near relative of James Gillespie Taylor, who distinguished himself by his opposition to slavery and in 1844 was the candidate of the Liberty party for President of the United States. The Taylors were early Methodists and co-workers with the Wesleys. Following their children, George Taylor and his wife came to America late in life, settled in Ligonier Valley and were buried in the Fairfield Presbyterian churchyard.

Samuel Bushfield Jr., with his wife and two children, came to America in 1792. They were thirteen weeks and three days on the water and landed in New York and then went to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and settled on the Juniata river, where they remained until 1801, when they came to Westmoreland county and settled on a farm near Greensburg, Pennsylvania, on which the town of Ludwick is now built. Here they founded Methodism and for more than thirty years their home was the regular meeting place for all Methodists. While on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. William Robinson, in Washington, Pennsylvania, Samuel Bushfield died, October 6, 1832, aged sixty-five years, and was buried in the graveyard of that place which is now

almost the centre of the town. His widow remained in Westmoreland county until her death at the home of her daughter, Susannah (Mrs. Charles Ramsey), December 28, 1856, in her eighty-fifth year.

George Taylor Bushfield, eldest son of Samuel and Catherine (Taylor) Bushfield, was born in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1791. He married, February 7, 1811, Catherine Kern, born in 1792, daughter of Jacob Kern, born 1771, died February 28, 1841, in Indiana. Jacob Kern and John Kern, with their wives, and Samuel Bushfield and his wife, formed the first Methodist class in Westmoreland county. George Taylor Bushfield and his wife remained in Greensburg until after the birth of their first child, James Spielman, then joined his wife's people in Indiana, where they all settled as farmers. The Kerns were Pennsylvania Dutch. John W. Kern, who was the candidate for Vice-President with William Jennings Bryan for President on the Democratic ticket, is a descendant of the same family. In crossing a creek on the ice, it gave way, and George Taylor Bushfield was drowned, December 28, 1822. His father, Samuel Bushfield, then went to Indiana and brought the eldest son, James S. Bushfield, home with him, raised and educated him and put him in business with his uncles, Samuel and Joseph, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, also made him superintendent of his brickyard, located where Twenty-eighth and Smallman streets now are. At that time there was but a narrow boardwalk into the city.

Later James S. Bushfield, who was born in Greensburg, October 6, 1812, went to Wheeling, West Virginia, where he was engaged in the drug business for awhile, then went to Washington, Pennsylvania, where he married Isabella Best, who was born in Washington, August 4, 1818. She was a daughter of John Best,

who was born in Beurburb, Ireland, in May, 1780. His people were wealthy and well educated and were Episcopalians. John Best married Isabella Dickson, who also came from a family of wealth and position. Her brother, Dr. James Dickson, was a surgeon on the battleship "Thunderer" at the Dardanelles, and was in Washington, D. C., when that city was burned by the British. John Best, with his wife and three small children, came to America in 1811. First stopped in Pittsburgh. In 1826 they went to Washington, Pennsylvania, where he purchased property and went into the wool-carding business. He retired in 1856 and went to live with his son William, who lived on a farm near New Concord, Ohio, where he died in 1878 in his ninety-eighth year. At the time of his death he was the oldest Mason in the United States, having entered that order in Beurburb Lodge, No. 722, his own father having procured the charter from the Grand Lodge in Ireland.

After his marriage James S. Bushfield remained in Washington for a number of years and his children were all born in that place. He was for awhile engaged in the livery business and later in merchant tailoring. He followed the faith of his fathers and brought his family up in the Methodist Episcopal church. He came to Pittsburgh, April 3, 1867, where he went into the grocery business with his sons. He retired in 1882, and died November 8, 1888, in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, now the North Side of Pittsburgh. His wife died in Pittsburgh, June 29, 1870.

JOHNSTON, Norwood,

Leader in Natural Gas Industry.

A successful business man, while he is always to a certain extent an incarnation of his age, is not as a rule a representative of ancestors who assisted in making

the history of their own times. This, however, is the case with Norwood Johnston, vice-president and general superintendent of the Carnegie Natural Gas Company, who is, unquestionably, an incarnation of the spirit and methods of the early twentieth century, but who is also a descendant of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, for twenty-one years Premier of England. Throughout the score of years during which Mr. Johnston has been a resident of Pittsburgh, he has done notable work in helping to clear the paths through which her citizens have pushed their way to industrial supremacy—the parallel roads of oil and gas.

Major James Johnston, the first ancestor of record, is supposed to have settled about 1730 in the province of Pennsylvania. He married, before coming to the colonies, Lady Nancy Walpole, daughter of Sir Robert Walpole, and their children were: Thomas, Elizabeth, Mary, James, Martha, John, and Robert. The sons are mentioned below.

The Walpole arms: Or, on a fesse between two chevrons, sable. Three crosses formée of the field, as an augmentation a canton gules charged with a lion of England. Crest: An arm holding a royal coronet with the king's motto, all proper. Motto: "*Dieu et mon droit*" (God and my right).

South of Greencastle, near Shady Grove, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on the Beatty farm, now Witmer's, in a secluded spot some distance from the road, is the burial place of the Johnstons. Several of the graves are marked with large marble slabs and on the one indicating the last resting-place of the immigrant is the following inscription.

James Johnston
born
in the North of Ireland
Died A. D. 1765.



Howwood Johnston

From documents still extant he settled on the land on which he died, as early as 1735, and was probably the first white settler in what is now Antrim Township, Franklin county.

(II) Thomas, son of James and Nancy (Walpole) Johnston, took an active part in the struggle for independence. He was an early associator and an ensign in the Flying Camp, and on January 21, 1777, was appointed first lieutenant in the State Regiment, Colonel Bull commanding, and later Colonel Walter Stewarts. Subsequently, in the rearrangement, Lieutenant Johnston was transferred to the Thirtieth Pennsylvania. At the close of the war he was commissioned colonel in the militia. He was a gentleman of dignified manners and hospitable disposition, and was regarded with the highest respect by all classes of the community.

(II) James (2), son of James (1) and Nancy (Walpole) Johnston, was known as "colonel," but whether in the militia or the Continental army is not stated. He died in December, 1819, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

(II) John, son of James and Nancy (Walpole) Johnston, was born in 1748, and in early records is called "captain," but in the family Bible one of his children has written: "My father, Major John Johnston, is buried near Saltsburg, beside his daughter, Jane I. Boggs." Major Johnston married (first) Rebecca Smith, and their children were: James, born September 17, 1773; William, born June 7, 1776; and Robert, born March 16, 1778. Mrs. Johnston died April 22, 1780, and Major Johnston married (second) September 17, 1782, Anna Bella, daughter of James McDowell, and granddaughter of William and Mary McDowell. The children of this marriage were the following: Jane, born November 16, 1784; Eliz-

abeth, born March 1, 1787; John, born May 1, 1789; Rebecca, born August 13, 1791; Thomas, mentioned below; Samuel, born August 25, 1796; Mary, born August 13, 1799; and George, born September 23, 1802. The mother of these children died December 25, 1807.

(II) Robert, son of James and Nancy (Walpole) Johnston, was born July 21, 1750, and on January 16, 1776, was appointed surgeon of the Sixth Pennsylvania Battalion, Colonel William Irvine commanding and continued in service until 1781, when he was ordered by the commander-in-chief to leave the regimental service and assist the wounded officers and soldiers of the American army, prisoners in the British hospital at Charleston, South Carolina. Dr. Johnston was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and as long as he lived retained the friendship of his brother officers, many of whom sought his professional advice long after his retirement. In 1794, during the so-called Whiskey Insurrection, General Washington and the members of his staff were the guests of Dr. Johnston, the President going out of his way to meet his old friend. Dr. Johnston died November 25, 1808. He was one of the most prominent surgeons of the Revolutionary era.

(III) Thomas, son of John and Anna Bella (McDowell) Johnston, was born March 10, 1794, and on May 11, 1820, married Elizabeth King Paxton, born August 20, 1799. Among their children was John Thomas, mentioned below.

(IV) John Thomas, son of Thomas (1) and Elizabeth King (Paxton) Johnston, was born September 11, 1824, at Blairsville, Pennsylvania, and was a man of prominence in the western part of the State, proprietor of the Aladdin Works, on the opposite side of the river from Freeport, where he successfully manufactured oil out of cannel coal.

This was before the discovery of petroleum. For half a century he was interested in the production of oil, having drilled the first oil well in the West Virginia field. At various times Mr. Johnston resided at Freeport, Oil City, Bradford and Washington, Pennsylvania, his interests being widely scattered and of great importance. Mr. Johnston married Margaretta Pinney, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and the following children were born to them: Elizabeth Paxton Johnston, wife of C. T. Hall, of Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania; Norwood, mentioned below; and Margaretta, wife of Dr. J. D. Singley, of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Johnston died August 9, 1876, and her husband survived her many years, passing away December 2, 1905, at the age of eighty-one. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and a man highly respected, one of the stalwart pioneers of the oil industry. It is men of this type who have given to Pennsylvania her industrial supremacy and, while all are entitled to be held in grateful remembrance, special honor should be paid to such men as John Thomas Johnston, who were leaders of the leaders, marching in the front rank of the van of the army of progress.

(V) Norwood Johnston, son of John Thomas and Margaret (Pinney) Johnston, was born September 13, 1864, at Freeport, Pennsylvania, and received his education in public schools and at the Pennsylvania Military Academy. After completing his course of study he was associated with his father in the extensive oil business which the latter was then conducting in McKean and Forest counties, Pennsylvania. At the end of two years he went to Butler county, where for two years more he was connected with the Fisher Oil Company, and then identified himself with the Manufacturers' Natural Gas Company, which after-

ward became the Manufacturers' Heat and Light Company. As general superintendent he had charge of drilling their gas wells in that region and laying gas lines.

In 1897 Mr. Johnston became general superintendent and vice-president of the Carnegie Natural Gas Company, positions which he has since continuously filled with distinguished ability. This is no mere complimentary phrase. It is the simple expression of a simple fact. Its implication is very large. Without gas, what position would Pittsburgh occupy in the industrial world? In glassmaking? In illumination? Where would be the gas engine? How would steel be manufactured with equal economy? Gas is the most economical fuel now known, but the world obtains it through the instrumentality of such organizations as the Carnegie Natural Gas Company, conducted and controlled by such men as Norwood Johnston.

The first recorded instance of the utilization of natural gas occurred in 1824, when it was piped from a well to illuminate the village of Fredonia, New York, in honor of the presence of General Lafayette when he revisited the land where he had done so much to create a nation. Not until fifty years later was its value as an aid to manufacturing demonstrated, and to amply supply natural gas fuel for numerous furnaces was the Carnegie Natural Gas Company organized. Of the gas wells sunk by the company, the deepest are in Wetzel county, West Virginia, and the "rock pressure," as it is called, is often sufficient to cause the gas to be transported through the pipes for upward of a hundred miles. This region probably contains the greatest gas possibilities, but the Pennsylvania fields bid fair to be the most productive and enduring. The "gas-producing sands" are known by various names in different

neighborhoods, as the Murrysville or salt sand, and the Gordon, Gordon Stray, Fourth, Fifth, Bayard and Elizabeth sands. At the present rate of development, according to conservative estimates, the properties of the Carnegie Natural Gas Company are likely to be profitably operated for many years to come. They certainly will be if their successful management depends upon men like the one who now administers the offices of vice-president and general superintendent.

Over and above the discharge of these duties, Mr. Johnston is interested in the oil business on his own account, but outside this industry he has no business connections. He is a director of the Ross Mining and Milling Company. The concentration of energy necessary for the perfect fulfillment of his official obligations renders it impossible for him to take any part in politics other than that of voting with the Republicans for the men and measures which meet his approval. This does not imply, however, that he is lacking in public spirit. Nothing that makes for the betterment of conditions in his home city finds him unresponsive and her educational, benevolent and charitable institutions all receive from him substantial aid and influential encouragement. He belongs to the Duquesne, Country, Oakmont and Pittsburgh Field clubs; also the Pittsburgh Automobile Club and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. Of the last-named organization he was once a director. He is a member of the Fourth Presbyterian Church.

A virile, forceful and aggressive personality is that of Norwood Johnston, manifested in every detail of his appearance. His tall stature and well-knit frame, keen, searching eyes and dignified bearing all proclaim the man of prompt,

decisive action and invincible will. In outdoor sports, motoring, shooting and the like, he finds his favorite recreations and his genial nature and cordial, polished manner commend him to the warm and steadfast friendship of many and to the sincere good-will of all. These attributes, coupled with his broad sympathies, account for the fact that his associates, while they often differ from him, invariably like him, and, above all, trust him.

On March 4, 1896, Mr. Johnston married Frances, daughter of William S. and Jane (Lindsey) Graham, and they are the parents of the following children: Norwood, born June 16, 1897, educated in Pittsburgh schools and now attending the Hill School, class of 1915; Louise; Graham, born August 10, 1903; Frances; and Thomas, born April 21, 1913. Mrs. Johnston, invested as she is with the charm of domesticity, is noted for the many social gifts which make the family home in the East End a centre of hospitality.

Albeit not born within the limits of the Iron City, Norwood Johnston is a true Pittsburgher, speaking in deeds rather than in words, not working for the present alone, but also for the time to come.

Lester C. Pinney was born in Hartford, Connecticut, July 14, 1811, and was originally a clockmaker, but on going to Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, became a carriage manufacturer. He built up an extensive and flourishing business and was regarded as one of the leading men in the community. He married Jane Graham, and their daughter Margaretta is mentioned below. Lester C. Pinney died November 6, 1874, at Kittanning, Pennsylvania.

Margaretta, daughter of Lester C. and Jane (Graham) Pinney, was born in 1840, in Kittanning, and became the wife of John Thomas Johnston, as stated above.

MOON, Seymour Boston, M. D.,
Distinguished Oculist.

Among those members of Pittsburgh's medical fraternity who make a specialty of treatment of diseases of the eye, Dr. Seymour Boston Moon is a recognized leader. Although but a few years have elapsed since Dr. Moon became a resident of the metropolis he has, in that comparatively brief space of time, made for himself a place honorable both as a physician and a citizen.

Adam Boston Moon, father of Seymour Boston Moon, was born January 24, 1842, and was a son of George Moon and Catherine (Crill) Moon, resided near Mercer, Pennsylvania, formerly of Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, about 1800. Adam Boston Moon was a building contractor in Mercer, Pennsylvania, but is now retired. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Moon married, September 10, 1867, Catherine J., born January 23, 1838, daughter of Daniel and Rebecca (Boston) Smith, formerly of Winchester, Virginia, later resided near Slippery Rock, now Butler county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Moon died August 6, 1897.

Seymour Boston, son of Adam Boston and Catherine J. (Smith) Moon, was born August 8, 1868, in Mercer, Pennsylvania, and received his education in the public and high schools of his native city. He was fitted for his profession at the Chicago Homœopathic College, graduating in 1890 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately thereafter, Dr. Moon entered upon the general practice of his profession at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, remaining for seventeen years and building up during that period a substantial reputation, founded on genuine ability and conscientious devotion to duty. In 1907 he entered the New York Ophthalmic College, spending two years at post-graduate work, and the second year as assistant to the senior surgeon.

In 1909 Dr. Moon returned to Pittsburgh, and has since devoted his entire time and attention to treatment of diseases of the eye, meeting with marked and speedy recognition and acquiring a large and constantly increasing clientele. He is a member of the ophthalmic staff of the Homœopathic Hospital, and the professional organizations to which he belongs include the American Homœopathic Eye, Nose and Throat Association, the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Medical Society, and the Allegheny County Homœopathic Society.

Politically Dr. Moon is a Republican, but takes no active part in public affairs, being wholly absorbed in devotion to his chosen work. He affiliates with Beaver Valley Lodge, No. 478, Free and Accepted Masons; and is a member of the Point Breeze Presbyterian Church, being also a member of the session.

During the few years of Dr. Moon's residence in Pittsburgh so widely and thoroughly familiar have his appearance and personality become to his fellow citizens—made so by the eminence he has attained in his work—that any description of either would seem to be superfluous. He is known to Pittsburghers for what he is—an able physician, a true gentleman and a genial, kindly, high-minded man.

Dr. Moon married, December 27, 1893, Carolyn, daughter of the Rev. Dr. John Alford and Mary (Blakeslee) Alford, of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, a graduate of high school and Geneva College, and they are the parents of one daughter: Helen Blakeslee Moon, educated at the Gardner School for Girls, Fifth avenue, New York City, Thurston School, Pittsburgh, and the Mary Baldwin Seminary, Staunton, Virginia, and a graduate of Fairmount Seminary, Washington, District of Columbia.





Wm. A. Stewart.

Dr. Moon came to Pittsburgh with an assured reputation as a general practitioner and has since reared, on that foundation, the structure of a leadership as an eye specialist. In this branch of his work he is exclusively associated with Pittsburgh, a fact which is an ever-increasing source of pride to the city of his adoption.

STEWART, William Alvah, M. D.,

Prominent Homœopathist.

Pittsburgh, perhaps more than any other city in the world, stands in need of physicians and surgeons highly enlightened and devoted to their calling. Not only do her peculiar atmospheric conditions render this necessary, but also the constant danger to life and limb incurred by the men employed in her gigantic steel works and iron foundries. Well is it for her that she numbers among her representatives of the medical profession such men as Dr. William Alvah Stewart, senior surgeon at the Pittsburgh Homœopathic Hospital and for the last fourteen years one of the leading practitioners of the Iron City.

William Le Roy Stewart, father of William Alvah Stewart, was a woolen manufacturer of New York state, and married Caroline Ophelia, daughter of Seth and Caroline (Bishop) Hotchkiss.

William Alvah, son of William Le Roy and Caroline Ophelia (Hotchkiss) Stewart, was born June 14, 1862, in Knoxville, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and received his preliminary education in the public schools of Danville, New York, and the schools of Livingston county, New York, graduating, in 1885, from the Geneseo State Normal School, New York. For two years thereafter he was principal of a school at Richburg, New York, and then for four years held the same position in a school at Nunda, New York. This period of teaching was, however, merely

the prelude to a career far removed from the sphere of the instructor. The young man, whose talents and inclinations alike fitted him for the calling of a physician, entered the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, and in 1894 graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After two years' work in the Flower Hospital, New York, Dr. Stewart became private physician to the late George Westinghouse and family, a position which he retained for five years. He then spent a year at post-graduate work in surgery at the New York Polyclinic and New York Post Graduate College, and in 1901 opened an office in Pittsburgh, entering actively into the practice of general surgery and gynæcology. To these two branches of the profession he has ever since continuously devoted himself with steadily increasing success, building up a large and lucrative practice and acquiring a deservedly high reputation for skill, learning and unwearied fidelity to duty. He is senior surgeon at the Pittsburgh Homœopathic Hospital, and a member of the Bureau of Medical Education and Licensure of Pennsylvania, having been appointed by the governor to the latter office three months after the inception of the bureau, and several times reappointed.

In 1910 Dr. Stewart was president of the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Medical Society, and at another time he held the same office in the Allegheny County Homœopathic Medical Society. To both these organizations he still belongs, and he is also a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and a fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

Like the majority of Western Pennsylvanians Dr. Stewart is a Republican. He is a Blue Lodge Mason, affiliating with Kishiqua Lodge, No. 299, of New York state. He also belongs to the Mystic

Shrine, and is a member of Almus Temple, Washington, District of Columbia, and the Temple of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. His clubs are the Duquesne, Americus and Field, and he attends the Presbyterian church.

Of tall stature, with a countenance expressive of strength and refinement and an eye which speaks at once of deep thought and close observation, Dr. Stewart looks the physician and the gentleman. Widely read in everything pertaining to his profession, he is also a man of broad general culture and his genial nature and companionable disposition have surrounded him with friends both within and without the pale of his fraternity.

The marriage of Dr. Stewart, on June 20, 1901, secured for him a life union with the one woman in all the world best fitted to be his true helpmate—Julia Elizabeth, daughter of George I. and Ann (Kerr) Langworthy, of New York. Dr. and Mrs. Stewart have two sons: William Alvah, born August 16, 1903; and George Langworthy, born January 26, 1905. Dr. Stewart loves his home and delights to gather his friends about him and Mrs. Stewart is one of the city's most gracious and tactful hostesses.

Dr. Stewart came to Pittsburgh with a reputation which gave him at once an assured position among the medical fraternity of the metropolis. The years he has spent there have been years of arduous devotion to the advancement of medical science and tireless endeavor for the relief of suffering and have placed him in the front rank of the city's surgeons and specialists.

POND, Edward Herman, M. D.,

Dermatologist, Roentgenologist.

Among those branches of medical science which are to-day claiming the thought and demanding the research of the members of the profession none are

of more vital interest than dermatology and Roentgenology and it is to the consideration and elucidation of these subjects that Dr. Edward Herman Pond, of Pittsburgh, has for the last fifteen years, devoted himself with a zeal, thoroughness and enlightenment which have placed him in the front rank of the specialists of Pennsylvania.

The family of which Dr. Pond is a representative had its original home in Massachusetts, whence, more than a century ago, the progenitor of the Pittsburgh branch migrated to Vermont. Abel Pond, his great-grandfather, married Jerusha ———. Joel A., son of Abel and Jerusha Pond, was born May 17, 1807, at Poultney, Vermont, and soon after his marriage removed to Townville, Pennsylvania, where he was one of the pioneers. He was a farmer, living at first in a little log cabin of his own erection, but as time went on he became one of the prominent men of the community. He married Abigail Willis, of Hampton, Washington county, New York, who was born June 14, 1808, and their union was of forty years, duration, being dissolved by the death of Mrs. Pond, who passed away May 11, 1872. Mr. Pond died April 19, 1877, surviving by only a few years the companion of a lifetime.

John N. Pond, son of Joel A. and Abigail (Willis) Pond, was born September 3, 1834, at Townville, Pennsylvania, and educated at Meadville. In 1861 he graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, and for a time practiced at Burton, Ohio, removing in 1865 to Meadville, Crawford county, where he was engaged in general practice during the remainder of his life. He was a Republican, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Dr. Pond married Maria A. Thompson, and their children were: Sherman, deceased; Edward Herman, mentioned below; George Herbert,

of East Pittsburgh; and Ralph Ernest, a physician of Meadville. Dr. Pond died October 24, 1900, and Mrs. Pond (born August 20, 1838, in Vernon, Ohio, married on March 31, 1859) passed away June 9, 1912. Like her husband, she was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and earnestly devoted to the promotion of its work.

Dr. Edward Herman Pond, son of John N. and Maria (Thompson) Pond, was born March 18, 1862, at Burton, Trumbull county, Ohio, and was three years old when his parents moved to Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where he received his preparatory education in the public schools. He afterward entered Allegheny College, graduating in 1883 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, the institution conferring upon him three years later that of Master of Arts. After spending a short time in preparatory reading, he matriculated in the department of medicine of the University of Michigan, and in 1886 received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During his senior year he served as an interne in the college hospital, and after graduation engaged for five years in general practice in Meadville, Pennsylvania.

In 1891 Dr. Pond came to Pittsburgh and during the next ten years became widely and favorably known as a general practitioner, in association with Dr. C. H. Hoffman. He then took a post-graduate course at the Polyclinic College of Philadelphia, and afterward devoted special attention to dermatology. In the course of events he also turned his thoughts to Roentgenology and his large practice is now divided between these two specialties in which he is regarded as one of the most skilled in the Keystone state. He is a member of the staff of the Pittsburgh Homœopathic Hospital.

The literature of his profession owes much to Dr. Pond's work, many lucid

and valuable articles from his pen having appeared in medical journals. During his residence in Meadville he served for three years as physician for the county jail. He belongs to the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Society, in which, from 1908 to 1913, he held the office of secretary, and the Homœopathic Society of Allegheny County, in which he has at different times filled all offices. He is a member of the East End Doctors' Club.

Politically, Dr. Pond is a Republican, and his interest in municipal affairs has always been a marked feature of his character. While a resident of Meadville he held various offices of a local nature. He affiliates with Milnor Lodge, No. 287, Free and Accepted Masons, and attends the Unitarian church.

As a young man, Dr. Pond gave evidence of his public spirit by enlisting in Company B, National Guard, of Meadville, in which he was sergeant-major, captain and aide-de-camp on the staff of the Second Brigade, the three promotions being awarded him on three successive days. He was a member of Governor Beaver's staff, but when his time expired left the state to study medicine.

Always fully abreast of his time in everything pertaining to medical science, Dr. Pond is one of the men whose clear vision prevents progressiveness from degenerating into rashness. Of medium height and well-knit figure, his genial manner, winning address and dignified presence mark him as a man of remarkable force and large benevolence.

During his residence in Meadville Dr. Pond married, June 22, 1888, Mary H., daughter of the late Henry Hartman, of that city, where Mr. Hartman was a wagon manufacturer. The following children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Pond: Marguerite, deceased; Edward, deceased; Irene E., educated in Pitts-

burgh schools and at the Margaret Morrison School; and Mildred H., now attending Pittsburgh schools. Mrs. Pond is one of the city's favorite hostesses.

It would seem that, at the present time, the greatest service to the cause of medical science is to be rendered by thorough and painstaking work in the direction of specialization. It is this work to which Dr. Edward Herman Pond has consecrated his talents, and his record, full of accomplishment as it is, justifies the expectation of greater things to come.

GRUBB, Charles Gooding,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

There is, now and then, a man who, after he has passed away, lives in the minds of many not only by reason of results accomplished, but also in consequence of a singularly vivid and forceful personality. So survives the memory of the late Charles Gooding Grubb, for a number of years prominently identified with the powder business and for a considerable period a resident of Pittsburgh, where he was a most highly esteemed and greatly valued citizen.

(I) John Grubb, founder of the American branch of the family, came in 1679 from England and settled at Upland, now Chester, Pennsylvania, his arrival preceded by two years that of William Penn. He purchased three hundred acres of land on the southwest ridge of Chester creek and there passed the remainder of his life. His occupation is said to have been that of a tanner, and he is supposed to have been a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He married, in England, Frances ———, and their children were: Emmanuel, John, Joseph, Henry, Samuel, Nathaniel, Peter, Charity, married Richard Beeson; and Phoebe. Emmanuel, the eldest, was born near Upland and was a man of great vigor of con-

stitution. He resided in Brandywine Hundred, died there in 1767, and is buried at St. Martin's Church at Marcus Hook, of which he was a member. Nathaniel, brother of Emmanuel, married Ann ———, and lived at Concord. All the children of John Grubb were living at the time of their father's death, which occurred in 1708, when he was sixty years old.

The Grubbs appear to have been a numerous family, as the following detached items of information bear witness: William Warrall, of Marple, married Phoebe, daughter of Nathaniel Grubb, of Wellertown, and Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel, of Wellertown, married Sarah Reese. Christopher, son of Smithson and Ann Chandler, of Christiana, married Prudence, daughter of Samuel Grubb, of Chester county, and their son was Samuel Chandler.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) and Frances Grubb, removed from Brandywine Hundred, married, and had a son William, mentioned below. Beyond these facts nothing is accurately known of this son of the immigrant.

(III) William, son of John (2) Grubb, was a man in regard to whom we have absolutely no information beyond the fact that he married and had a son John, mentioned below. William Grubb was presumably engaged in agricultural pursuits.

(IV) John (3), son of William Grubb, was born on a farm at Brandywine Hundred, near Wilmington, Delaware, and married, in 1769, Hannah, born at Birmingham, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Joseph Gilpin (of whom further), and Mary (Caldwell) Gilpin, of Christiana, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Grubb were the parents of the following children: Curtis; Joseph, mentioned below; Adam; Lydia, born September 24, 1775, married Christopher Hussey, and died August 25, 1847; Mary, Jemima,



Charles L. Gubb.

Elizabeth, John, and William. The death of John Grubb, the father, occurred on the farm on which he was born. His widow passed away near Mount Pleasant, Ohio.

(V) Joseph, son of John (3) and Hannah (Gilpin) Grubb, was born January 1, 1772, and married Hester ———, born April 16, 1782. Their son George is mentioned below. Joseph Grubb died October 24, 1830, and his wife did not long survive him, her death occurring March 24, 1833.

(VI) George, son of Joseph and Hester Grubb, was born January 9, 1820, and married Martha, daughter of Joseph and Martha (Solomon) Hunter. Joseph Hunter was born March 20, 1811, and died September 6, 1861. His wife was born January 11, 1813, and died June 7, 1903, at the great age of ninety years. Their daughter was born January 28, 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Grubb were the parents of a son, Charles Gooding, mentioned below. The death of Mr. Grubb occurred September 13, 1895.

(VII) Charles Gooding Grubb, son of George and Martha (Hunter) Grubb, was born December 1, 1873, in Wilmington, Delaware, and received his education in private schools. When the time came for him to choose a means of livelihood he learned the business of a florist, and on establishing himself independently met with marked success, having greenhouses and conducting an extensive trade. Later he associated himself with the powder business, becoming agent for the Laflin & Rand Powder Company, of Baltimore, Maryland. The executive abilities of Mr. Grubb, his sound judgment and clear insight brought him rapid recognition and substantial profit and it was not long before he decided to seek the larger field for his energies afforded by the exceptional opportunities to be met with in the metropolis of Pennsylvania. Accord-

ingly, he came to Pittsburgh, and within a short time engaged in business for himself, acting as agent for several powder companies. He also manufactured his own fuse, having a factory at Callery, Pennsylvania, which he later sold to the Powder Trust Company, it being one of the few fuse companies in the United States.

It was with the Republicans that Mr. Grubb invariably cast his vote and no man had more at heart the welfare and true progress of his home city, but office-holding was something for which he had neither time nor inclination. He affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and was a member of Commandery No. 72, Knights Templar; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 11; and Baltimore Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He was secretary and treasurer of the Western Pennsylvania League of Trap-Shooters, and belonged to the Iroquois Rifle Club and the Herron Hill Gun Club. He held originally the belief of the Society of Friends, but later became a member of the Third Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh.

Strong mentality, combined with equally strong principle, might be said to explain the secret of Mr. Grubb's remarkable success as a business man. Perhaps, however, his sunny disposition which attracted to him men of "all sorts and conditions" had more to do with it than a superficial observer might suppose. His appearance, albeit his stature did not exceed five feet nine inches, was striking, his figure being finely proportioned, his bearing dignified and alert; his weight was two hundred pounds, and his manner that of the typical business man and polished gentleman. Black hair and eyes, eyes wonderfully clear and steady in their glances, and features which bore the imprint of the qualities which made him what he was, marked him as a man des-

tinued to make his way in the world and to succeed in whatever he undertook.

Mr. Grubb married, October 7, 1897, the late Rev. David Geisinger officiating, Alma, daughter of John Frederick and Anna (Volz) Helm, of Allegheny, now North Side, Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Grubb became the parents of one son: John Frederick Helm, born July 23, 1898, educated at Miss Gleim's School, Shady Side, and the Thurston School, where he is now preparing for Cornell University. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Grubb was one of kindred sympathies and congenial dispositions, their home was to them truly the dearest spot on earth and one of their chief delights was the exercise of hospitality. Mrs. Grubb, who is a favorite in Pittsburgh society, is a member of the New Era Club, the Consumers' League and the Soho Bath Committee and is active in works of charity and philanthropy.

After reviewing the narrative of all that he accomplished it is difficult to realize that when Mr. Grubb passed away he had not yet completed his thirty-seventh year. On November 4, 1910, he expired, having in a comparatively short space of time brought to pass results of more lasting and substantial benefit to himself and the community than many achieve in a long lifetime. He caused his success to redound to the welfare of others and to increase the prosperity of his home city. Argument is often fruitless. Proof is unanswerable. This holds good with regard to all much-discussed questions and of none more than that of heredity. Of this the career of Charles Gooding Grubb affords convincing confirmation. A descendant of worthy ancestors, their sturdy virtues formed the ground work of his character and, in conjunction with his remarkable innate ability, insured his success. Those virtues and that ability he, in turn, transmitted to his son who will,

in the years to come, notably uphold the ancient prestige of the family name.

(The Gilpin Line).

This ancient and honorable race of Anglo-Norman origin has in the successive generations given to the world many statesmen, warriors and divines, and has exercised no small influence in the advancement of learning and art. Both in English and American annals the name is a prominent one, its original form, de Gylpyn, having been gradually moderated by dropping the "de" and changing the "y" to "i." There is a tradition that the family was planted in England by Bert de Gylpyn, who went thither in the train of William the Conqueror, and whose crest was, as an old rhyme says:

"—— the rebus of his name,
A pineapple pine of gold."

Richard de Gylpyn was the first of the family of whom we have authentic knowledge. He displayed signal courage in slaying a wild boar which had committed great devastation in Cumberland and Westmoreland, and as a reward was granted by the Baron of Kendal the estate of Kentmere, situated in the latter county. The Baron, like most of the nobles of that time, could neither read nor write, and therefore, on going to Runnymede to assist in wresting the Magna Charta from King John, took Richard de Gylpyn with him as secretary. For this service as well as for his other achievements, he was knighted, adopting the arms which have ever since been borne by his descendants: Arms: "Or, a boar statant sable, langued and tusked gules." Crest: "A dexter arm embowed, in armor proper, the naked hand grasping a pine branch fesswise vert." Motto: *Dictis factisque simplex.*

The estate was increased in the reign

of Henry III. by the grant of Peter de Bruys, of the Manor of Ulwithwaite to Richard, the grandson of the first of that name. This grant, written in Latin, is still preserved by the English head of the family. Kentmere remained in the family until the civil wars of the time of Charles I., when members of the family were fighting on both sides. About the same period another Richard Gylpyn purchased Scaleby Castle, near Carlisle, which has been in the family ever since, although it is not now owned by a Gilpin, but has passed into the female branch.

Among the most distinguished of those who have shed luster on the family name was Bernard Gilpin, often called "The Apostle of the North." Brought up a Roman Catholic, he was made rector of Houghton, but before the death of Queen Mary, he became satisfied with the doctrines of the Reformation, and until his death wielded an immense influence in ecclesiastical affairs. He was summoned to appear before Dr. Bonner, Bishop of London, to stand trial for heresy, and on the journey fell from his horse and broke his leg. Before he was able to appear before the judges, Queen Mary died, the reformers came into power, and he had nothing to fear. In those turbulent times, Bernard, contrary to custom, went unarmed and fearless, and was noted for his unflinching devotion to the people and to what he considered his duty. On one occasion, upon entering a church, he saw a gauntlet suspended in mid-air—a challenge of some trooper in the building. Taking the glove with him, he said during the sermon, "I see there is one among you who has, even in this sacred place, hung up a glove in defiance." Then, displaying it, he added, "I challenge him to compete with me in acts of Christian charity," flinging it, as he spoke, upon the floor. Queen Elizabeth offered him the Bishopric of Carlisle, which he de-

clined, preferring to preach the Reformation and endow schools. He was a spiritual guide, beloved by old and young alike.

A brother of Bernard Gilpin was William Gilpin, from whom the Pennsylvania and Maryland branches of the family are descended. He married Elizabeth Washington, of Hall Heal, a collateral ancestress of George Washington, first president of the United States. William Gilpin died and was buried at Kendal, January 23, 1577.

(I) Thomas Gilpin, of Warborough, was a colonel in the Parliamentary army and fought at the battle of Worcester, September 3, 1651. He afterward joined the Society of Friends, and for forty years was a preacher.

(II) Joseph Gilpin, son of Thomas Gilpin, was the founder of the American branch of the family. He was born in 1664, and, like his father, was a Friend. In 1696 he emigrated to the Province of Pennsylvania, and settled in Chester county, his home in England having been in Dorchester, county of Oxford. In the new land, Joseph Gilpin, after the manner of Friends, lived in perfect harmony and friendship with his Indian neighbors. It has been believed and handed down that his philanthropy and patriotism were not surpassed by any in the country. Great numbers of emigrants, principally Friends, on coming over, were kindly received and entertained at his house week after week, and he cheerfully devoted a good portion of his time for several years in assisting them to find suitable situations and to get their lands properly cleared. Part of his house is still standing, and the last of the property passed out of the family less than fifty years ago. It was situated at Birmingham meeting-house, on the Brandywine, and the house is said to have been the headquarters of General Howe. Joseph Gilpin married,

February 23, 1692, Hannah Glover, and among their children were two sons: Samuel, from whom was descended William Gilpin, governor of Colorado; Joseph, mentioned below. Joseph Gilpin, the immigrant, died November 9, 1741.

(III) Joseph (2) Gilpin, son of Joseph (1) and Hannah (Glover) Gilpin, was born March 21, 1704, and in 1761 removed to Wilmington. He married, December 17, 1729, Mary Caldwell, and they were the parents of twelve children, including a daughter Hannah, mentioned below. Joseph Gilpin, the father, died December 31, 1792.

To this generation of the Gilpins belongs a name illustrious in art, that of Benjamin West, who succeeded Sir Joshua Reynolds as president of the Royal Academy. John West, the father of Benjamin, was the son of Thomas and Ann (Gilpin) West, the latter the sister of Thomas Gilpin, of Warborough, the Parliamentary colonel.

It is probably that to this generation belongs also George Gilpin, a descendant of Joseph Gilpin, the emigrant. George Gilpin settled in Alexandria and was a friend of Washington. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary War he was made colonel of Fairfax militia and was present at the battle of Dorchester Heights. After the war he was interested with Washington in some navigation experiments on the Potomac, and at the funeral of the first president, George Gilpin was one of the pallbearers.

(IV) Hannah Gilpin, daughter of Joseph (2) and Mary (Caldwell) Gilpin, was born in Birmingham, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and married at Christiana, Pennsylvania, 1769, John Grubb, who was born on a farm at Brandywine Hundred, near Wilmington, Delaware. Their nine children are as follows: 1. Curtis, born October 3, 1770, died November, 1854; married Ann Crosier. 2.

Joseph, born January 1, 1772, died October 25, 1830; married Hester Spikeman. 3. Adam, born November 28, 1773. 4. Lydia, born September 24, 1775, died August 25, 1847; married Christopher Hussey. 5. Mary, born October 16, 1777, died December, 1852; never married. 6. Jemima, born November 5, 1779, died December, 1863; married Robert Eyears. 7. Elizabeth, born February 25, 1782, died November 7, 1843; married Daniel McPherson. 8. John, born June 21, 1784, died March 18, 1853; never married. 9. William, born July 4, 1788, died July 23, 1793.

HILL, James,

Prominent Manufacturer.

Conspicuous among the men whose memory survives not only because of distinction in the business world but by reason of forceful and magnetic personalities was the late James Hill, of the well known Faber Foundry Company, and largely identified with the interests of real estate. During the greater portion of his life Mr. Hill was a resident of Pittsburgh, and her most vital interests had no more faithful or zealous advocate.

James Hill was born February 20, 1822, in Manchester, England, and was a son of Joseph and Sarah (Redfern) Hill. When the boy was three years old his parents emigrated to the United States, settling in New Hope, Pennsylvania, where the father obtained work as a cotton spinner. At the age of twelve James began to work in the cotton mills and at fifteen he came to Pittsburgh with his parents. In that city the father was employed for a number of years in a foundry and the son, who had obtained such education as the schools of that day afforded, entered the foundry of Mr. Faber.

Industrious, faithful, and possessed of an uncommon measure of ability, James Hill was a youth whose future was not

difficult to foresee. Steadily and rapidly he advanced in the business, gaining thorough knowledge of its every detail and acquiring not only pecuniary profit but also a reputation which was of infinitely greater value. In association with Frank and Edward Faber he organized the Faber Foundry and Machine Company, building up a flourishing business.

About 1868 the Messrs. Faber retired from business, and Mr. Hill then associated himself with his brother, Andrew J. Hill, in the foundry and machine business in Allegheny, now North Side, Pittsburgh. They established the American Foundry and Machine Company, this organization and the Faber Company being pioneers in their line in Pittsburgh. The latter was situated near the site of the Pennsylvania Railroad Union Station. Both companies manufactured machinery for steamboats and mill engines, doing heavy foundry work of all kinds. The first engine for pumping oil wells was made by the Faber Foundry and Machine Company. Ere many years had elapsed Mr. Hill occupied a position of prominence in the business world, his strong will, force of character and knowledge of men and affairs making him truly "a man of mark" and investing him with great popularity and influence.

In the matter of investments, Mr. Hill's discernment and foresight rendered him singularly fortunate. He became the owner of much real estate, and thus played an important part in the development of certain portions of the city. In politics he was a staunch Republican, taking a public-spirited interest in every project which had for its end the betterment of conditions in his home city. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, he was widely but unostentatiously charitable. He was originally a member of the Baptist church, but later

became identified with the United Presbyterian communion.

Native ability, unabating energy and the strictest adherence to principle marked Mr. Hill as one of that class of substantial business men who constitute the bulwark of a city's strength and development and are intelligent factors in every idea and work which promotes the general welfare. He was of medium height and size, with that gift of presence which is independent of stature and infallibly distinguishes its possessor from those not so endowed. His eyes were blue and the keenness of their glance was tempered by a kindliness which came direct from the heart. His hair was brown and a light brown beard accentuated features which bore the stamp of the traits so strikingly manifested throughout his career. He was the trusted counsellor of his friends, old and young, and was often instrumental in settling doubts and disputes, adjusting differences and effecting reconciliations. His genial nature and companionable disposition gave him, in addition to his material success, another, not to be measured by financial prosperity alone, but by the kindly amenities and cordial associations that go so far to make up the sum of life.

Mr. Hill married, May 4, 1854, Mary E. Kennedy, born March 20, 1835, in Pittsburgh, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Sloan) Kennedy, both natives of Derry, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Hill were the parents of the following children: George, died in infancy; Elizabeth Ella, died in childhood; James Franklin, died in early manhood; Harry Ellsworth; and Albert Lincoln, of Los Angeles, California. Mr. Hill was exceptionally happy in his domestic relations, his wife, a charming and congenial woman, making his home the abode of peace and hospitality. Mrs. Hill, in her widowhood, resides

with her son, Harry Ellsworth Hill, in the East End. Mr. Hill is a director of the Illinois Iron and Bolt Company, of Carpenterville, Illinois, which he has built up into a large business. He belongs to the Pittsburgh Athletic and Bellefield clubs.

While still in the prime of life and the full maturity of all his powers Mr. Hill closed his career of usefulness and beneficence, passing away October 18, 1879. His death deprived Pittsburgh of one of her most eminent and valued citizens, always honorable in purpose and fearless in conduct, using his talents and opportunities to the utmost in every work which he undertook, fulfilling to the letter every trust committed to him and generous in his feelings and in every action of his life.

James Hill was one of the men who helped to lay deep and strong the foundations of the present city and Pittsburgh will not soon forget what she owes him, but not for his material benefits alone will she hold him in grateful remembrance. It was said of him that he "always lived the Golden Rule," and to the truth of the statement multitudes could testify. His business associates and subordinates, his personal friends, those whom he met in civic or religious fellowship—all knew him as a man of impartial justice, unfailing generosity and infinite kindness of heart. It is for these qualities even more than for his talents and successes that his memory is cherished to-day in the thoughts of those who were privileged to know him. He was one of the men who leave the world better than they found it.

KAHLE, Frederick Leander,
Prominent Lawyer and Court Official.

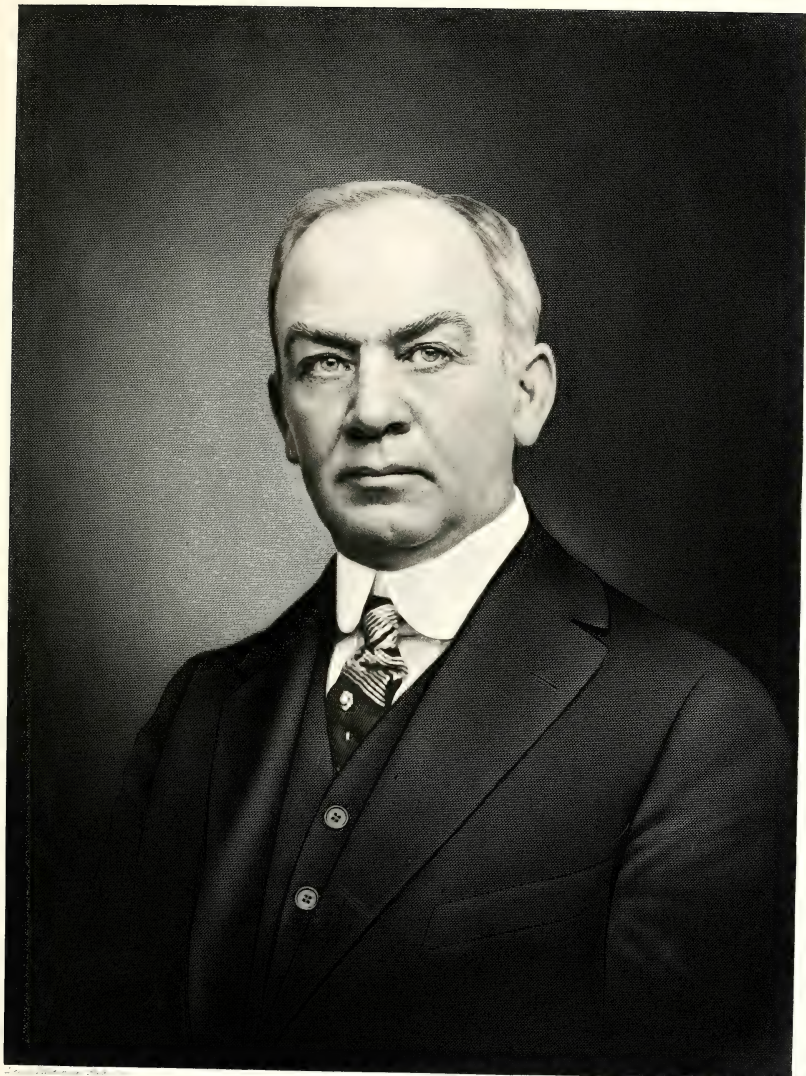
The world-fame of Pittsburgh is due not wholly to the men whose intelligence, courage and industry have made her the

industrial centre of civilization. It has been, in no small measure, achieved for her by the pre-eminence of her bench and bar by the advocates and counsellors whose names have now passed into history and also by those who are most ably and worthily filling their places, who are with us in "the living present." Prominent among those to the glory of whose achievements we are permitted to pay this timely tribute is Frederick Leander Kahle, of national reputation as counsellor for numerous men who are captains of industry and extensive corporations in different parts of the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Kahle's professional prestige has not eclipsed his sterling worth as a citizen and Pittsburgh gratefully acknowledges the debt she owes to his influential public spirit.

John Kahle, great-grandfather of Frederick Leander Kahle, was one of the early settlers of Clarion county, Pennsylvania.

(I) Frederick, son of John Kahle, was a judge in Pennsylvania. This fact is of peculiar interest as showing the legal ability possessed by the grandson to be an ancestral inheritance reappearing with increased power in the third generation, also a lumberman and merchant of Jefferson county, Pennsylvania. He was also a man of substance, being one of the largest landowners in the county. He married Elizabeth Hiskel, also of Jefferson county, a great-granddaughter of Conrad Weiser, who was secretary to William Penn.

(II) Frederick Peter, son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Hiskel) Kahle, engaged, during his early manhood, in farming and later became an extensive lumber merchant in Jefferson county. He married Isabel, daughter of Andrew and Sarah (Scott) McCutcheon, formerly of Jefferson and Allegheny counties, Pennsylvania. Mr. McCutcheon was a conspicuous figure in the iron and steel in-



Frederick L. Kahle,

dustry, owning furnaces in different parts of Clarion county. The four grandparents of Frederick Leander Kahle, are all buried side-by-side in the same cemetery in Jefferson county. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Peter Kahle: Benton Tilden, merchant of Pittsburgh, married Lizzie Rumbaugh, of Karns City, Butler county, Pennsylvania, and has two children, Edna and Claude; Emanuel W., oil operator, married Martha Sharp, of Segal, Jefferson county, died in 1882, leaving one daughter, wife of O. Phillip Gifford Jr., of San Diego, California, son of the Rev. O. Phillip Gifford, of Buffalo, New York, and Boston; Clarence, oil operator of Bartlesville, Oklahoma, married Lucy Barber, and has two children, Charles and a daughter Frances; Dr. Albert Wesley, physician of Buffalo, New York, married Clara Metheany Lynch and has three sons, Richard, Raymond and Warren, graduates of Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania; Dr. Raymond D., of Lima, Ohio, physician and surgeon, is chief surgeon to most of the railroads running into that city, Great Medical Examiner of Knights of Maccabees, and president of the Ohio State Board of Health, married Nellie Strickland, of Chautauqua county, New York, and has three daughters and a son; Frederick Leander, mentioned below; Alice Araminta, wife of Don C. Henderson, city solicitor of Lima, Ohio, one of the most prominent attorneys of the state, has two children, Dudley and Marjorie; Dr. William A., graduate physician of New York University, surgeon in Spanish-American war and shot while standing in his hospital tent in Cuba; Francis U. Kahle, a graduate chemist, married Louise, daughter of Judge Lorin L. Lewis, of the Supreme Court of New York State, has three children, one son Lorin and two daughters; Dr. Charles Edgar, physician of Okla-

homa City, Oklahoma, married Blanche Hays and has two sons; Philip A., attorney of Lima, Ohio, married Rosemond McKibbin, and has two daughters and a son; and Harry V., attorney of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, married Kate Gertrude Byrn and has a son and daughter. The mother of this large family is still living, at the age of eighty-four, the father died in May, 1914, in his ninety-second year, after giving eight of his sons a classic education and seeing them enter the learned professions. Since 1890 they have resided at Lima, Ohio, having formerly lived at Franklin, Pennsylvania. Mr. Frederick Peter Kahle was a Republican and had been at different times the incumbent of various local offices. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Kahle was one of the most learned men on the Bible of his time, having been for years a great Bible student.

(III) Frederick Leander, son of Frederick Peter and Isabel (McCutcheon) Kahle, was born April 18, 1862, in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, and was educated at the Plumer (Venango county, Pennsylvania) High School, the Rouseville Normal School and the Erie Seminary. For two years he was engaged in teaching at President and Shamburg. Venango county, and in 1883-84 he was principal of Sugar Grove (Warren county, Pennsylvania) High School. He pursued his legal studies under the guidance of the Hon. J. H. Osmer, of Franklin, Pennsylvania, and in October 1886, he was admitted to the bar of Venango county. In 1895 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and in 1899 he was invested with the right to appear in the United States Circuit and District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In 1905, on motion of Solicitor-General

Hoyt, he was admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The first twenty-five years of Mr. Kahle's career, history has already taken into her keeping. His record will live in the annals of his state and nation and holds brilliant promise for the quarter of a century yet to come. In 1888 he was elected District Attorney of Venango county, and served one full term of three years. He was elected five consecutive terms as solicitor of Franklin, Pennsylvania, and in 1898 he was appointed Referee in Bankruptcy for Venango county, serving until 1904, when he resigned and moved to Pittsburgh. He is attorney for extensive oil producers and oil corporations and represents professionally, a number of the largest coal interests in the state of Pennsylvania. From the outset of his career he gave evidence of that blending of broad legal knowledge, administrative ability and acquaintance with affairs of the day necessary for the making of a successful lawyer, and with the lapse of years his extraordinary development of these qualities has placed him in the commanding position which has long been his beyond the possibility of dispute. As a trial lawyer, as an advocate, he has few peers; he occupies a place of high honor among the leaders of the bar of this state, his law briefs for which he is so well known, are accurate legal presentations of marvelous clearness, exhaustive to a degree in covering the whole field of the law involved.

Mr. Kahle is emphatically a broad-minded man, possessing a range of interests which includes all the essential elements of a true life. First, last and always a lawyer, he never forgets that he is also a citizen, as his home city can abundantly bear witness. No movement or institution necessary to her substantial growth and truest welfare has failed to receive from him influential aid and

encouragement. He is the owner of a large amount of Pittsburgh real estate, thus doing much to further the development of certain portions of the city and as a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade he is a recognized force in matters municipal. He belongs to the Art Society and the Tariff Club, is a life member of the Americus Club and a life member of the Pittsburgh Press Club and affiliates with the Masonic fraternity. He is a member of the East Liberty Presbyterian Church.

The personality of Mr. Kahle is such as renders him one of the most conspicuous and commanding figures. Not only do his tall stature and air of conscious power mark him as one of nature's leaders, but one glance at his nobly formed head and lofty and capacious forehead reveals him as a man of keenly analytical mind, unflinching self-reliance, deep convictions and extraordinary personal power. Intensity and force are stamped upon his strong, finely-moulded features and his eyes, with their clear, steady gaze, speak of a tenacity of purpose and an ability to penetrate to the very heart and centre of affairs which go far to explain the position of leadership which he has long held in the Keystone State. Above all, his aspect tells of elevation and character, unwavering adherence to lofty ideals combined with broad human sympathies and a rare capacity for friendship. The most vivid and life-like description of his appearance is, perhaps, conveyed in the simple sentence: "He looks the man he is."

Early in his career Mr. Kahle had the good fortune to win the love of a woman admirably fitted in all respects to be his life-companion—Mary Galbraith, daughter of Dr. David Courtney and Angeline (Cubbison) Galbraith, of Franklin, Pennsylvania. Dr. Galbraith, who is now deceased, was an extensive oil producer, and one of the most prominent physicians

of his community. Mr. Kahle and Miss Galbraith were married on May 16, 1888, and are now the parents of a son and a daughter: Clarence Courtney, born March 18, 1894, graduate of Shady Side Academy and now junior at Washington and Jefferson College; and Anna, graduate of Thurston-Gleim School, Pittsburgh. Mrs. Kahle is a member of no clubs, but devoted to her home and family and the gracious and tactful discharge of the duties involved in her position in society. The city residence of the family is a centre of hospitality, and in their country home at Beaver Falls, Beaver county, they delight to gather their friends about them. Mr. Kahle is the owner of a splendid private library as well as one of the largest law libraries and one of the finest collections of oil paintings in the state of Pennsylvania, and his happiest hours are those which the strenuous demands of his profession permit him to pass at his own fireside.

The professional position of Mr. Kahle has long been one of acknowledged leadership and leadership on so grand a scale that his home city of Pittsburgh cannot call him hers alone and even the old Commonwealth confesses with pride that she cannot wholly claim him. He belongs to the Nation. In maintaining the ancient prestige of the bar of Pennsylvania the brilliancy of his triumphs has extended beyond the boundaries of his native state and has added new lustre to the splendid record of the bar of the United States of America.

BLAIR, Parr Dalton,

Prominent Educator.

This branch of the ancient Blair family descends from the Ayrshire line which has been seated in Scotland ever since the Norman Conquest. The Blairs of Blair represent a line of ancestry including more than one family tie with the throne

of Scotland. No crisis in Scottish history ever lacked champions among the Blairs, who were allies of Sir William Wallace and Robert Bruce. Not only were they great fighters for a just cause, but they were great defenders of the religious faith of Scotland in the Covenanting days. Many ministers and scholars have sprung from the house of Blair. Among these was Rev. Robert Blair, of St. Andrews, born in Ayrshire, in 1593. He was a professor in the University of Glasgow, chaplain of Charles I., and grand-nephew to the Laird of Blair. When the Presbyterian movement had its birth at the death of Queen Elizabeth and James VI. (I) came to the throne, Rev. Robert Blair was born to the inheritance of the Covenanters. He resigned his position at the university and at Court, and at the sacrifice of all worldly advantage took up the perilous fight for religious liberty which ended in his exile from the University of St. Andrew's, where he had subsequently been appointed. Rev. Robert Blair of St. Andrew's, as he was generally called, was the great-great-grandfather of Rev. Hugh Blair, of Edinburgh, whose fame as a preacher and rhetorician is well known. In 1623, Rev. Robert Blair went to Ireland to found the Presbyterian church at Bangor, County Down. Persecution followed him, and he led a stormy life, but never once did he abandon the cause of the Covenant. He died in 1666, in Scotland, leaving a number of children, several of whom remained in Ireland.

Descended from the family of Rev. Robert Blair of St. Andrew's, were two lines established in East Kilbride, County Antrim. To one of these belonged John Blair, of Donegore, who lived in the old homestead at Ballywee, still inhabited by Blairs of the same ancestry. This house was built about 1640, and one of the heirlooms in the family is an old chair beau-

tifully carved which bears this inscription: "John Blair, 1660." About 1730 there lived at Donegore a John Blair of this line who later attained the great age of one hundred and one years, longevity being a characteristic of these Blairs. A son of this centenarian was Hugh Blair, who was born in 1741, married twice in Ireland, and had a family of eleven children, all of whom emigrated to America. In 1802, Hugh Blair and his second wife, Jane Thompson, came to Pennsylvania with five children (all that were left at the time in Ireland), and joined here his older children. He was then sixty-one years of age, but full of vigor and enterprise. Shortly after his arrival he purchased a farm of two hundred acres partly cleared and improved by an earlier settler. This tract was located about two miles north of Hartstown, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and here the Blair family established itself permanently, this same land being still held by descendants of Hugh Blair, the emigrant. In 1902 a centennial reunion held at Hartstown brought together some four hundred Blairs, all of whom traced their origin to this same Blair ancestor.

The eleven children of Hugh Blair were all the issue of his first marriage in Ireland. They were: Rev. David Blair, of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, father of Judge John P. Blair, of that county, and of Hon. Samuel Steele Blair, of Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, member of Congress; Henry Blair, of East Fallowfield township; Moses Blair, of East Fallowfield township; Robert, of South Shenango; John, of West Fallowfield township; Hugh, of North Shenango; William, who died young; James, who inherited the homestead at Hartstown. There were also three daughters: Margaret, Ann Jane and Elizabeth, all of whom were married and have descendants.

John Blair, of West Fallowfield township, son of Hugh Blair, the Hartstown settler, married Miss Mary McQuiston, a member of one of the large and influential families of Crawford county. Of this union were born five sons and six daughters. The oldest son, Hugh Blair, grandson of Hugh, was born in West Fallowfield township, on his father's farm, two miles north of Hartstown, December 14, 1809. This farm consisted of a few acres of the original homestead deeded to him by his father (Hugh Blair, the emigrant), to which he and his most estimable wife, by their industry and frugality, added by purchase until they had over two hundred and fifty acres. They improved the farm and erected thereon modern buildings. Their sons were given farms from this estate. Hugh, the oldest, secured sixty acres, about ten of this being a part of the old homestead deeded by his grandfather to his father. On this part, which was favorably located and contained a good spring of water, he located his buildings. In 1840 he journeyed to Mahoning county, Ohio, and was united in marriage to Margaret Calvin. She was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, February 22, 1810. The Calvins had emigrated from France to the United States at an early date and settled in New Jersey, later moving to Hampshire county, Virginia, where they lived until 1816. Being surrounded by slaveholders, and not wishing to own slaves, Samuel Calvin (born December 29, 1767), and Margaret, his wife, sold their Virginia home, and with their two sons and six daughters moved to Mahoning county, Ohio, in 1816, and settled on a farm of four hundred and eighty acres located in Green township, which Samuel Calvin had purchased on a previous visit to Ohio. They made many improvements on this farm, where their children grew to manhood and womanhood. It was

here that Hugh Blair and Margaret Calvin were married in 1840, after which they went to live on their farm two miles north of Hartstown, Pennsylvania.

Margaret (Calvin) Blair often talked to her children of the old home in Virginia. She told of seeing the slaves work, and of seeing the little slave children kindly cared for. When three years old she stood on the high porch at her home and watched soldiers of the War of 1812 returning home, and heard them singing their homecoming songs in a joyous spirit. She told of the journey of the family over the mountains to the Ohio home. There were no Pullman coaches in those days. They moved in a number of large wagons with panelled boxes that looked more like big boats than wagon boxes. The wagons were each drawn by four large horses. Her mother rode her saddle horse, and often one of the younger girls rode with her. Side saddles were used in those days. They travelled over mountain roads and hills, forded rivers and streams, and after a number of weary days' travel arrived at their Ohio home. Here the land was so much more level than in the Virginia country that the only thing that looked natural was the large spring of cool water near the door. In religion the Calvins were Baptists and Lutherans; in politics they were Democrats.

(III) Hugh Blair and Margaret (Calvin) Blair had five children: Samuel Calvin, Mary Catharine, John Alexander, Sarah Ann, and Martha Jane. Hugh and Margaret Blair, being industrious and frugal, soon bought one hundred acres more land one mile north of the farm upon which they lived. A large part of this land was covered with original pine timber from which he had shaved pine shingles manufactured. These were marketed at good prices, as was also the stock and produce of the farm which enabled

them to improve the farm and erect thereon a modern basement barn. They were prepared to build a modern house also, when in 1859 they decided to sell and buy an excellent farm of one hundred and seventy acres one mile north of Hartstown. To this farm they moved in the fall of 1859, where they engaged in farming and stock raising. The children were educated in the public schools and the academies at Hartstown and Jamestown, Pennsylvania. Hugh Blair died April 2, 1886, aged seventy-six years; Margaret Blair, July 20, 1887, aged seventy-seven years.

(IV) John Alexander, son of Hugh and Margaret (Calvin) Blair, was born on the home farm, two miles north of Hartstown, on January 29, 1846. He was educated in the public schools and the Hartstown Academy. He was engaged in agriculture until 1870, when he went into the mercantile business as a partner of his brother, and financially lost all in the panic of 1873. He was united in marriage at Hartstown, Pennsylvania, on October 14, 1875, to Sarah Elva Hunter. She was born in Woodcock township, two miles east of Saegerstown, on December 13, 1854, the daughter of Samuel E. Hunter and Mary Elizabeth (Clark) Hunter, and granddaughter of David Hunter. The latter married Catherine Carr, and the following children were born: Mary M., William G., Griffith W., Nancy, Eliza Jane, Penelope, Samuel E., and John. Samuel E. Hunter was born in Woodcock township, and died at Hartstown, in January, 1887, aged fifty-six years. He married Elizabeth Clark, who was born at Watson Run, near Meadville, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1835, and died March 26, 1907, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John A. Blair, near Townville. The children of Samuel E. and Mary Elizabeth (Clark) Hunter were: Sarah Elva, William (died in infancy), Harry Eugene,

Edgar Ewing, Anna Drucilla, Bertha Dean and Mertie E. The children of John Alexander and Sarah Elva (Hunter) Blair are: Parr Dalton, born March 28, 1877; Thomas Lloyd, born February 4, 1879; and Mary Helen (Ingraham), born May 24, 1887. After his marriage, John A. Blair again engaged in agriculture. He is a progressive Democrat, and has held the various local offices. He is a member of Steuben Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and the Baptist church. During the Civil War, too young to pass the recruiting offices, he formed a wild plan to run away and join a cousin in the Union army, but was thwarted by the untimely death of the cousin, who was killed in battle. In 1884 he purchased a farm in Steuben township, Crawford county, one mile east of Townville. To this farm of one hundred and twenty acres he moved with his wife and two sons, aged seven and five years, where they engaged in dairying and stock raising.

(V) Parr Dalton Blair, eldest son of John Alexander and Sarah Elva (Hunter) Blair, was born on the home farm, one mile north of Hartstown, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1877, and is now the county superintendent of the public schools of Crawford county, Pennsylvania. He was seven years of age when the family moved to Steuben township in 1884. He received his early education in Rosedale Seminary (a private school taught by Miss Mary Rose in Townville), the public schools of Steuben township and Townville borough, and the Meadville high school. He later entered the Clarion State Normal School, and was graduated from that school in 1897. He did advanced work at the Normal School, and later entered Allegheny College in Meadville, Pennsylvania, in which institution he took part of his college course. Later he did work in Beaver and Grove City colleges, and was graduated from Grove

City College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and later was granted the degree of Master of Arts. Since graduating from college he has taken advanced work in Harvard University. During these years of study, Mr. Blair raised the funds necessary to enable him to continue his education by teaching in nearby district and borough schools. He taught two years in the Richmond township schools, one year in Mead township high school. For a time he was an instructor in the Clarion State Normal School, principal of the Spartansburg public schools one year, going from there to Glen Hazel, where he was principal for two years. In the summer of 1902 he was an instructor in Beaver College, then was principal at Springboro for two years, leaving there to complete his college course. He was then principal of the high school and supervising principal of the Irwin public schools (Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania) for three years. In 1908 he resigned this position to accept the supervising principalship of the Cambridge Springs public schools. He held this position until June, 1911. On May 2, 1911, he was elected county superintendent of the schools of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, which position he still holds, having been unanimously reelected in 1914 for a term of four years. Professor Blair has had a wide and successful experience as a student and a school man. He knows the schools of his county, their problems and their needs, and is making an excellent superintendent. He occupies a prominent position among the educators of the State. He is a member of the Pennsylvania State and the National Educational Associations. As a leader he has been very successful in encouraging and inspiring his teachers to a greater degree of efficiency. The courses of study have been rendered more comprehensive and practical and the entire



Wm. A. Clark

educational system has been benefited as a result of his energy and ability.

During the Spanish-American War of 1898, Mr. Blair, then a student at the Clarion State Normal School, offered his services to Captain A. J. Davis, who was principal of the Normal School. Captain Davis and the other recruiting officers, however, refused to accept recruits from the student body, but allowed a reserve company to be formed, available should another call be made upon Pennsylvania for men. This company Mr. Blair joined, and prepared for military duty should his service be required. He also took military training in college, and was a commissioned officer in the college battalion.

Mr. Blair was married to Miss Allie Belle Farley, at Spartansburg, Pennsylvania, on August 2, 1905. Miss Farley was born in Spartansburg, on June 3, 1876. She received her education in the Spartansburg and Meadville public schools, Allegheny College, and the Emerson College of Oratory in Boston, Massachusetts. She was a very successful teacher in the schools at Spartansburg and Springboro, and is a reader and impersonator of considerable ability. She is the daughter of William and Mary Amanda (Halladay) Farley. William Farley was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, on March 23, 1831, and died at Spartansburg, Pennsylvania, on December 28, 1910, aged seventy-nine years. When he was a boy, his father, Peter Farley, moved to Striker, Ohio, where he was engaged in agriculture. His early life was spent here as were also those of his brother and three sisters. When he was a young man he came to Pennsylvania, and for many years he was engaged in lumbering in Pennsylvania and in South Carolina. For many years he lived at Spartansburg, Pennsylvania, where he was a respected and honored citizen. He was for over twenty years

justice of the peace in Spartansburg. Mary Amanda (Halladay) Farley was born in Cayuga county, New York, November 17, 1835, and died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Blair, in Meadville, May 28, 1914, aged seventy-nine years. She was the daughter of William C. and Mary (Miller) Halladay. William C. Halladay was one of six brothers, all of whom except William were ministers. William was a teacher, a mason, and later a warden of the State prison at Auburn, New York. Mary (Miller) Halladay was a cousin of President Andrew Jackson. Mr. and Mrs. Halladay were the parents of twelve children.

Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Blair are the parents of four children: 1. Howard Farley, was born in Irwin, May 17, 1906, and died August 22, 1907; he was a bright, interesting little boy, and his early loss was a severe trial for his parents. 2. June Alatheia, was born in Irwin, Pennsylvania, on June 1, 1908; she is now nearly seven years of age, and is attending public school in Meadville. 3. Paul Dalton, was born at Cambridge Springs, on February 2, 1910. 4. John William, was born in Meadville, on January 20, 1912, and died at birth.

Mr. Blair is a member of Spartan Lodge, No. 372, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Crawford Lodge, No. 734, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Round Table of Meadville, and an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Meadville, Pennsylvania.

NEEB, William,

Journalist, Financier.

The "Fourth Estate" has ever been a power in Pittsburgh, and conspicuous among its advanced guard was the late William Neeb, for nearly fifty years one of the two proprietors of the "Freiheits Freund," the first German newspaper established in the Iron City. Mr. Neeb

was intimately associated with the financial, religious and social life of Pittsburgh, and for many years played an influential part in the political arena.

William Neeb was born July 3, 1822, in Naunheim, near Giessen, Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, and when he was two years old his father died. William Neeb was the only child, and he and his mother came to the United States with his father's brother, Casper Neeb, landing in Baltimore, Maryland. After remaining there a short time his mother took him to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, where William learned the printer's trade under Victor Scriba, owner of the "Freiheits Freund." In 1837 Scriba was prevailed upon by the German citizens of Pittsburgh to take his paper to that city, as the German element there was not satisfied with the representation accorded it by the papers. Scriba, therefore, transported his entire printing equipment on Conestoga wagons across the mountains to Pittsburgh, bringing with him also his helpers. Among these were the youth, William Neeb, and his cousin, John Louis Neeb. Thus it was that, seventy-seven years ago, Teutonic journalism first gained a foothold in the metropolis of Pennsylvania.

After spending some time in Pittsburgh, William Neeb went to New Orleans, where he engaged in the printing business, subsequently removing to Boston and publishing in that city a German paper. About 1842 he returned to Pittsburgh, where he became the joint proprietor of the "Freiheits Freund," the owner being his cousin, John Louis, who had bought the paper of Scriba on the latter's retirement. During the succeeding forty-seven years the two cousins successfully conducted this influential journal, making it not only an advocate of German interests, but a power for all that was best and truly progressive in the city,

the state and the nation. For nearly half a century William Neeb and his cousin, John Louis Neeb, were the chief source of its inspiration and prosperity.

Not only was Mr. Neeb conspicuously associated with the journalistic life of his city, but in the promotion of her other essential interests he always took a leading part. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him he was widely charitable, but such was his abhorrence of ostentation that the full number of his benefactions will never be known to the world. He was a director of the Germania Bank, the German National Bank, and the Lincoln National Bank. He affiliated with McKinley Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Allegheny (now North Side, Pittsburgh), and was a member of the German Evangelical church, taking an active part in its work and support.

Intensely public-spirited, Mr. Neeb was always keenly interested in matters political. He was one of the founders of the Republican party in Pittsburgh, organized in 1856 in Lafayette Hall, and for many years was actively identified with its history, serving as one of the presidential electors for President Hayes. To every movement which in his judgment tended to promote the welfare and advancement of his home city, he gave his hearty support and co-operation. The exceptionally strong mental endowments by which Mr. Neeb was always characterized were balanced by a wonderful depth of heart and breadth of mind, the whole dominated by a stainless integrity and an innate nobility of soul. His intuition, his courage and his fidelity to his word made him a leader among men, and he possessed also the faculty of vision, the ability to read the future and see whither events were tending. His temperament was essentially literary and he kept fully abreast of the thought of his time. Tall

in stature and of strikingly dignified presence, his finely moulded features accentuated by gray hair, moustache and beard, his manner genial and courteous, he had a most impressive personality. His dark eyes were keen but quiet, the eyes of a man who had seen and thought and done. He was a true gentleman and a noble gifted, kindly and lovable man.

Mr. Neeb married, May 16, 1850, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Stout) Voegtly. Mr. Voegtly came from Germany to the United States in 1822, settling in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, where he bought land, followed the calling of a miller and looked after his estate. Mr. and Mrs. Neeb were the parents of the following children: 1. John Nicholas. 2. Mary Elizabeth, married John M. Goehring, attorney, and president of the Pittsburgh councils, and ex-state senator, and had four children: William Neeb Goehring, M. D., a practicing physician in Pittsburgh; Harvey John Goehring, in the hardware business in Pittsburgh; Louis Meek Goehring, attending Washington and Jefferson College; and Flora Sadie Goehring, at home. 3. Sarah Anna, of Pittsburgh. 4. Charles William, died July 4, 1914. 5. Ella S., now deceased, married Chester Hoag, of California; children: Elizabeth, Charlotte, John and Chester, all of California. 6. Ida Flora, died in infancy. 7. Cora M. L., married Francis F. Williams, a broker of Chicago, and has two children: Virginia and Willa. 8. Olga V. C., now deceased, married John L. Boyd, of Seattle, Washington, and had two children: Catherine and William Neeb. John Nicholas Neeb, the eldest of this family, was associated with his father in the management of the "Freiheits Freund," and early entered political life. He was identified with the Republican party, and enjoyed extreme personal

popularity. At twenty-one he was a councilman, and subsequently he represented the Forty-second District in the State Senate. On February 19, 1893, he passed away, deeply mourned by a large circle of friends who regretted the premature ending of a career which seemed so full of brilliant promise.

In his domestic relations William Neeb was singular happy. He was essentially a home-lover and his fireside was the abode of peace and felicity. It was also a centre of hospitality and all who were privileged to be entertained there will never forget the gracious charm of their host and hostess. "Full of years and honors," this veteran journalist closed his long and useful career, passing away January 7, 1899, after sixty-two years of continuous work in the newspaper world. His was a singularly complete life, full of goodness, leaving a trail of light behind. Irreproachable in every relationship, he was loved and venerated by the entire community. The following "In Memoriam" was the tribute of the board of directors of the German Savings Bank:

Though quiet and unassuming in manner, he gave to the trusts reposed in him the highest degree of intelligent and conscientious care. It has been the good fortune of his associates on this board to profit by that wisdom and counsel, sterling integrity and business sagacity which have long rendered him a distinguished and honored citizen of the community. His death brings profound sorrow in this board, while his memory and example remain to be cherished and emulated.

William Neeb was one of the finest types of the German-American. A character like his is best described in the words of Shakespeare:

His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world—"This was a man!"

NEEB, John Louis,

Prominent Journalist.

It is impossible to recall the Pittsburgh of the latter half of the nineteenth century without summoning before our retrospective vision the figure of one of the men most closely associated with that period of the city's history—the late John Louis Neeb, for nearly sixty-one years continuously connected with the “Freiheits Freund,” and for forty-seven years one of its two joint owners. During his long residence in Pittsburgh Mr. Neeb was closely and influentially identified with her leading interests and was always numbered among her foremost citizens.

John Louis Neeb was born March 10, 1819, at Naunheim, near Giessen, Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, and was a son of Casper and Mary Neeb. The father followed the cooper's trade and with his children, his first wife having died, came to the United States, landing in Baltimore, Maryland, and after a short time removed to Richfield, Ohio. In Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, John Louis, at the age of sixteen, became an apprentice in the office of the “Freiheits Freund,” and in 1837 Victor Scriba, owner of the paper, removed, at the solicitation of the German residents of Pittsburgh, to that city, where he established his journal and from the outset prospered greatly.

On coming to Pittsburgh, Mr. Scriba brought with him his helpers, among whom were John Louis Neeb and his cousin William, a biography of whom appears elsewhere in this work. The former remained continuously with the paper, steadily advancing, by force of diligence and innate ability, from one higher position to another, and it was largely due to his efforts that the “Freiheits Freund” attained and kept for so long a period its commanding position in the newspaper world.

In 1840 Mr. Neeb purchased a half-

interest in the paper, and two years later persuaded his cousin William to come from Boston and buy the other half, Mr. Scriba having retired. Under the capable management of the two cousins the “Freiheits Freund” not only increased in circulation, but became more than ever distinguished for its liberal enlightened views, its sound wisdom, far-sighted judgment and elevated moral standards, and became and was recognized as the leading German paper in Western Pennsylvania. This paper as it is to-day the “Volksblatt and Freiheits Freund” is one of the leading German papers in America in standing, circulation and influence. John Louis Neeb, and his cousin, William Neeb, from their long and uninterrupted connection with the journal, may be said to have been in a special sense its heart and soul.

In politics Mr. Neeb was first a Whig and later a Republican, but he never took any active part in the affairs of the organization, steadily refusing to allow his name to be placed in nomination as a candidate for any office. His interest in all forms of philanthropic enterprise was ever keen and helpful and his private charities were numerous but known to few with exception of the recipients. He was a director in various institutions and belonged to several German fraternal orders. He attended the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

The personality of Mr. Neeb may be described as a man of creative genius consumed with the desire to do things well. The value of such a man to a community cannot be measured, especially, when, as in Mr. Neeb's case, these attributes are combined with a loyalty to principle which commands the absolute confidence and the highest esteem of the general public. Of fine personal appearance, he was of medium height, with iron gray hair and florid complexion, his smooth-



J. L. Neel

shaven face, with its strong yet sensitive features, bearing the imprint of a nature so genial and sympathetic as to possess a rare magnetism. Every line expressed the refinement of the litterateur and the man of cultivated tastes. His blue eyes were at once searching and thoughtful, eloquent of the kindly disposition which surrounded him with friends. He was a man of valiant fidelity, true and generous in thought, word and deed.

Mr. Neeb married, in November, 1848, Amanda Malvina, born July 28, 1828, at Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania, daughter of Richard and Mary (Mangold) Allison, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Allison was a native of New England, of old Puritan stock and his wife was born in Norristown, Pennsylvania, and her father was a native of Switzerland. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Neeb; Harry Adolph; Albert, died in infancy; Otto, also died in infancy; Amelia Mary, died January 10, 1901; Frank Caspar, a contractor of Lancaster, Ohio, died February 1, 1902; Alfred Rudolph, director and treasurer of the Neeb-Hirsch Publishing Company, died January 11, 1908. Mr. Neeb, a man of strong domestic tastes and affections, was the centre of a happy home, and it was there that he delighted to gather his friends about him. The hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Neeb has left precious memories in many hearts. The latter survived her husband eighteen years, passing away July 26, 1914.

The death of Mr. Neeb which occurred July 15, 1896, deprived Pittsburgh of one of her pioneers of the "Fourth Estate" who left a record of sixty-one years of unbroken activity as a journalist, and whose life, both as business man and citizen, was free from the slightest blemish. Editorially, a Pittsburgh paper said of him in part: "A life of great business ability was ended by the death of John Louis

Neeb. His was a life of high ambition. He was a man of many friends, and his death is deeply regretted by all those who were fortunate enough to possess his friendship."

This is the description of a true life—a life of quiet force, high-minded endeavor and large benevolence, a life that left the world better than it found it. Such was the life of John Louis Neeb.

CARSON, Robert,

Man of Affairs, Model Citizen.

The business men of the Pittsburgh of the latter half of the nineteenth century—a time now rapidly receding from our thought and vision—were a stately group, and among the commanding forms which now loom large through the mists of years none stood higher or played a more honorable part than the late Robert Carson, for a long period prominently identified with the development of the leading commercial interests of the Iron City.

The Carson family, originally of Normandy, in the course of time was transplanted to Scotland, and still later found a home in Ireland, a branch being still resident in Belfast, and numbering among its representatives baronets, judges, attorneys and others in the upper walks of life. The family crest is a hand clasping a falchion and the motto is—a proof of the Norman origin of the race—*Ne m'oubliez.*

Robert Carson was born in June, 1828, in Belfast, County Down, Ireland, and was one of the seven children of Robert and Ann (Morrison) Carson, the latter a member of an old Scottish family. Robert Carson received his education in his native land, and after the death of his father, came at the age of seventeen or eighteen years, to the United States. After spending some time in New Orleans and finding employment at various occupations Mr. Carson came to Pittsburgh, where he entered the wholesale

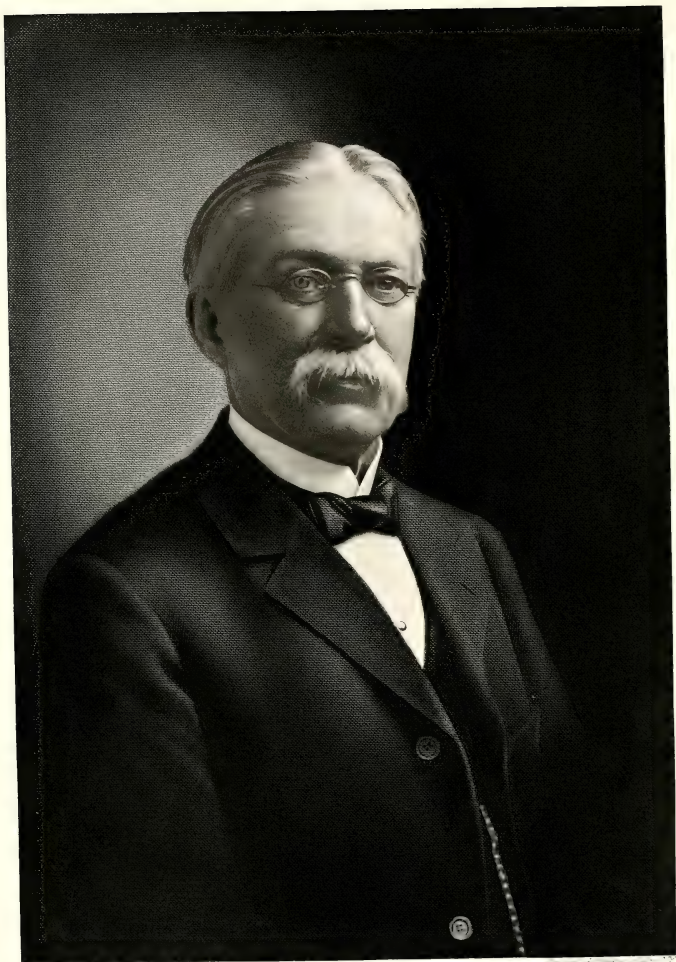
grocery business, building up a very large concern and, as the years went on, extending its scope. He was at first associated with his brother Alexander under the firm name of A. & R. Carson, but the outbreak of the Civil War caused a dissolution of the partnership, Alexander enlisting in the Union army, rising to the rank of captain and participating in many of the notable battles of the four years' struggle. Prior to his brother's withdrawal Mr. Carson had formed the intention of engaging in the iron manufacturing business, with which so many men of that period were associating themselves, but being left sole owner of the establishment which he had done so much to build up he decided not to abandon it and continued his connection with it to the close of his life. His capable management and far-sighted sagacity made of it, as the months and years rolled on, a monument to his rare business ability and unblemished integrity.

No man was ever more public-spirited than Mr. Carson. Nothing that in any way affected the welfare of Pittsburgh was a matter of indifference to him and his influential support and substantial aid were never withheld from movements and measures which commended themselves to his sound judgment and large benevolence. He was interested in many financial enterprises and owned much real estate on Federal street. Though frequently urged to become a candidate for office he invariably declined, but always, as a true Republican, voted for the men whom he deemed best fitted to discharge the duties of the offices for which they were nominated. In religion he was originally a Covenanter, but later became a member of the Second United Presbyterian Church.

Some men are so constituted as not to reveal in face and manner the quality of character and disposition. The observer

has, as we say, "to look below the surface." This, however, was not the case with Robert Carson. Everything about the man was expressive of the inner nature. His tall stature, large frame and broad shoulders told of strength, but strength dominated from within, and his fine, sensitive face, the florid complexion contrasting with the white moustache, small white beard and snowy hair, spoke of power used for lofty ends. The blue eyes beamed with friendliness and at times twinkled with humor. Those who met him immediately became aware that they stood in the presence of a man possessed of strong mental endowments and remarkable quickness of perception, intuitively recognizing and grasping every opportunity and turning it, with wonderful efficiency, to the best possible account. His ability to read character enabled him to surround himself with associates and subordinates exceptionally fitted to co-operate with him and such was his personal magnetism that he never failed, in controlling men, to win their enthusiastic loyalty. In manner he was simple, dignified and genial. His whole personality was that of the man of ancient race and noble traditions.

In the choice of a companion for life Mr. Carson was singularly fortunate. Miss Grace Walker Hand, whom he married on October 29, 1861, was a woman admirably fitted to be the presiding genius of his home and his faithful and sympathetic coadjutor in the benevolent and charitable work in which he was so deeply interested. Mrs. Carson was a daughter of George and Judith (Pritchard) Hand, and was brought up by an aunt, having been early left an orphan. Her father was an officer in the English army. Mr. and Mrs. Carson were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, who became the wife of W. M. Gormly, and died leaving four children,



Alm Morgan

William, Robert, Elizabeth, and Carson, now deceased; Ann Morrison, who married R. J. Butz, of Pittsburgh, and became the mother of three children, Robert, John, deceased, and Edward M.; Grace Walker, died in infancy; Mary, educated in Pennsylvania College and Bishop Bowman Institute and now living in Pittsburgh; Robert, of Pittsburgh; Margaret Jane, educated at Bishop Bowman Institute, married Edward Franklin Thompson, of Glen Osborne, Pennsylvania, and has two children, Edward and Margaret; Julia, graduate of Bishop Bowman Institute, member of the Twentieth Century Club and a favorite in the social circles of Pittsburgh; and Georgia, educated at Bishop Bowman Institute. Miss Georgia Carson has lived much abroad, having studied music and languages in Paris; she is a member of the York Club of New York City and spends much of her time in travelling on the Continent.

No feature of Mr. Carson's character was more strongly marked than his devotion to home and family, and the ruling motive of his life was the desire that those dear to him should be surrounded with all possible comforts and that his children should enjoy all available advantages of education. His happiest hours were those which he spent with the members of his household and in their society, and in the company of his books he found his favorite form of relaxation. The wife and mother, who was the heart and centre of the family life, survived the husband to whom she was so devoted, passing away March 1, 1900.

While he still lingered on the confines of old age and before infirmity had laid its heavy hand upon him Mr. Carson closed his career of usefulness and honor breathing his last on March 31, 1895. The success which he achieved was one not to be measured by financial prosperity, abounding as it did in philanthropies and

in the daily practice of those kindly amenities which make so much of the happiness of human life.

The passing of Robert Carson removed from Pittsburgh a noble presence—the presence of a man whose triumphs were never purchased at the price of honor and who, in building his own fortune, increased the prosperity of his home city and ministered to the welfare of his fellowmen.

MORGAN, Algernon S. M.,

Civil War Veteran, Man of Affairs.

Colonel Algernon Sidney Mountain Morgan was one of the last to pass away of a generation of Pittsburgh men, who as soldiers, engineers, manufacturers, bankers and men of business built upon the strong foundations of an older order, and to whom the city owes its present commanding place in the world of great affairs.

He was born May 9, 1831, in Washington county, and was the descendant of men who had won distinction in the early history of the colonies of the United States. His great-grandfather, Colonel George Morgan, of "Prospect," Princeton, New Jersey, and of Morganza, in Washington county, was one of the most notable men of his day, winning distinction as a patriot and a soldier in the Revolution, and renown as a scientific agriculturist. Others of his forbears fought in the Indian wars and in the Revolution, and many of them were intimately associated with the early history of Pittsburgh.

Colonel James B. Morgan, father of the subject of this sketch, and his wife, Susan Mountain Morgan, moved with their family from Washington county to Pittsburgh, in 1832. Here their oldest son, Algernon Sidney Mountain Morgan, at the age of eight years was placed in a private school on the property of George

Bayard, Esq., a property which is now included in Allegheny Cemetery. From this school he went to the Western University, of which his maternal grandfather, James Mountain, counsellor-at-law, was one of the founders. From the university he graduated in 1849, and was immediately appointed a rodman in the engineering force of the newly chartered Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which was organized to build a railroad from Pittsburgh to the west, and which is now embodied in the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. Other engineering experiences followed this, the last of which was on the Pittsburgh division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It was not in the spirit of that particular time, nor in the disposition of this young American, not to broaden out and develop his business career undulating in a new though allied field to that of railroading and in 1858 he embarked in the manufacture of coke, near Layton, and was engaged in the successful development of his interests there when he was called to the service of his country by the breaking out of the Civil War and enlisted in the City Guards, a company organized in Pittsburgh of which he was second and then first lieutenant.

He assisted in the organization of the 63rd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers (infantry), mustered into service August 1, 1861, of which he was lieutenant-colonel and later promoted to be colonel. He saw much active service, and on May 31, 1862, was severely wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks. In 1863 because of his wound not permitting him to rejoin the army, he was appointed ordnance storekeeper and paymaster in the United States army, and was stationed at Allegheny Arsenal, a position which he retained until 1893, when he resigned.

During these years, as senior member of the firm of Morgan & Company, Colo-

nel Morgan devoted much of his time to the development of the cokemaking industry, a business in which he was the foremost pioneer in western Pennsylvania. His later years were given up to the development of banking interests, and he became one of the founders of the Pennsylvania National Bank in 1890, its first president, and the organizer and president of the Pennsylvania Savings Bank. Colonel Morgan retired from business life in 1907. A charter member of Duquesne Post, No. 259, Grand Army of the Republic, and past commander in 1882 and 1883, he ever retained a deep interest in the men with whom he had fought in the Civil War. Distinguished for bravery as a soldier and a leader as well as a commander of soldiers he carried the same qualities into a successful business career, during which he aided the development of the industrial interests of Pittsburgh and ever stood for the highest principles of justice and honor.

Colonel Morgan's first marriage was to Clara Bascom Bell, daughter of William M. Bell, of Allegheny, on February 28, 1867, and their children were Clara Bell, wife of Joseph B. Shea, Julia Beach, wife of William Henry Singer, William Bell, deceased, and George Norris Morgan. His first wife died in 1886. His second marriage was with Eliza R. Miles, March 19, 1889, whose death on October 22, 1912, he only survived a little more than a year, passing away on March 10, 1914.

Singulary happy in all his domestic relations, Colonel Morgan, was essentially a home loving man, notwithstanding his keen, active interest in the affairs of the world. A brave soldier and officer, he commanded the respect and affection of his men in his regiment, just as he commanded confidence and regard in business transactions. Perhaps his most dominant characteristic was his mental poise and cool judgment, and though slow at work-

ing out his conclusions, he was accurate and just, and seldom was his judgment at fault. In personal appearance he was marked by distinction and soldierly bearing, his manner was reserved yet genial. Always a noticeable looking man, in his later years he was a striking figure, and his snow white hair, clear complexion, keen blue eyes and erect carriage formed a picture of beautiful old age.

MOORE, Delano Riddle,

Enterprising Business Man.

The majority of the business men of Pennsylvania have ever been of that alert, energetic, progressive type to whom obstacles are but an impetus, and during the latter decades of the nineteenth century there could be found throughout the length and breadth of the state no more perfect specimen of the type than the late Delano Riddle Moore, of Altoona, long a recognized authority in the lumber business. Mr. Moore, during his almost life-long residence in Altoona, was ever ready to do all in his power to advance the best interests of his home town.

John Moore, grandfather of Delano Riddle Moore, was of Leinster county, Ireland, and was forced by political trouble to leave his native country and take refuge in the United States, landing at Alexandria (Virginia). He was a member of the Presbyterian church. He was accompanied to this country by his three children: Robert; Johnston, mentioned below; and Ann.

Johnston Moore, son of John Moore, was a farmer in Morrison's Cove, Blair county, Pennsylvania. He married Maria Jane Wilson. Their children were: Ithamar, died in 1905; Theodosia, married Thomas B. Delo, of Elmira, New York, and died, leaving two children, Roy B. and Johnston Moore, a physician, of Philadelphia; Cassandra, married James P. Stewart, now deceased, banker and pro-

thonotary, of Hollidaysburg, later a resident of Webb City; Delano Riddle, mentioned below; Charles W., a business man of Altoona, married Mary Aiken, of Melroy, Pennsylvania, and died November 5, 1914; Samuel T., of Harrisburg, chief forester of Pennsylvania, married Anna Swartz and has two children, Erma and Mary.

Delano Riddle Moore, son of Johnston and Maria Jane (Wilson) Moore, was born March 14, 1843, at Morrison's Cove, near Williamsburg, Pennsylvania. He received his primary education in the public schools of Altoona, afterward attending the State College. His inclinations were for mercantile life and at the age of sixteen he went to Altoona and there entered upon the career which was to bring him not only pecuniary profit but a most enviable reputation. In association with his brother Ithamar he established the lumber business which he conducted to the close of his life. Under his capable management the concern gradually enlarged the scope of its transactions, eventually operating five mills in Cambria county. Mr. Moore was the owner of extensive lumber and coal lands and devoted all the energies of his vigorous and well balanced mind to the guidance and control of the great enterprise which owed its success and magnitude chiefly to his aggressive boldness and wise conservatism.

As a citizen with exalted ideals of good government and civic virtue Mr. Moore stood in the front rank. His political affiliations were with the Republicans, but he never took an active part in the affairs of the organization, matters of business engrossing his entire time and office-seeking being foreign to his nature. He was ever ready to do all that lay in his power for the betterment of conditions in his community and his charities were numerous but invariably bestowed

in the quietest manner possible. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

In early manhood Mr. Moore, like so many other young men of his generation, abandoned business pursuits in order to respond to the call to arms and enlisted in the Union army, but conditions frustrated his intention of going to the front.

The personality of Mr. Moore was that of a genial, kindly, warm-hearted, thoroughly well balanced man, of strong mental endowments and exceptional capacity for judging the motives and merits of men. He was of medium height and stout figure, but alert and active in his movements, always preserving his youthful energy. His hair and whiskers were light and his well moulded features were expressive of his dominant traits of character. His eyes, piercingly keen, held in their depths a humorous gleam which told of the fund of dry humor for which he was noted and which was one of his most attractive qualities. His business transactions were conducted in accordance with the highest principles and he was widely beloved, numbering friends in all classes of the community, and, it might be added, among the noblest of the brute creation, for he delighted in dogs and horses and they returned his affection.

Mr. Moore married, December 7, 1864, at Altoona, Emma L., daughter of Judge Benjamin Franklin and Eliza (Addleman) Patton. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Moore: Cora Estella, who died in infancy; Helen, wife of David Frank Gibson Crawford, of Pittsburgh, general superintendent of motive power of Pennsylvania railroad line west; Marie Jessie, wife of Roland Eldridge Hoopes, freight and passenger agent at Denora, Pennsylvania. By his marriage Mr. Moore gained the life companionship of a charming and congenial

woman, a true helpmate for one the governing motive of whose life was love for wife and children and who delighted in the exercise of hospitality. Mrs. Moore, in her widowhood, resides in Pittsburgh, where she takes an active part in charitable work, from time to time seeking enjoyment and recuperation in travel.

When scarcely past the prime of life Mr. Moore closed his honorable and useful career, passing away March 9, 1904, leaving a record strikingly illustrative of the essential principles of a true life, a solid, simple, strong and serviceable life, the life of a noble and upright man who fulfilled to the letter every trust committed to him and was generous in his feelings and conduct toward all. The lumber trade of Pennsylvania constitutes one of her chief sources of revenue and forms an integral part of her commercial greatness. It has been made what it is by such men as Delano Riddle Moore.

PATTON, Benjamin Franklin,

Lawyer, Honored Jurist.

The judges of the courts of Pennsylvania have ever been men of fine talents and unblemished character, noted for their rigid impartiality in the administration of justice and for their unflinching loyalty to duty. In this noble group of old-time jurists none stood higher than the late Judge Benjamin Franklin Patton, of Altoona, Pennsylvania. Judge Patton came of old colonial and Revolutionary stock, both his parents having been members of families distinguished in the annals of the Keystone State.

John Patton, founder of that branch of the race of which Benjamin Franklin Patton was a scion, was born in the north of Ireland, and came of Covenanter stock. In the early part of the eighteenth century he emigrated to the province of Pennsylvania, settling in Cumberland county, and in 1735 taking up a tract of

land. He married Susanna Tussey, and their children were: William, mentioned below; Mary; and Benjamin, who settled in North Carolina, and was a member of the convention that passed the famous "Mecklenberg Declaration." John Patton died in June, 1767, at his home in Cumberland county.

William, son of John and Susanna (Tussey) Patton, was born in 1730, in the North of Ireland, and was a young child when brought by his parents to Pennsylvania. He led a life of pioneer hardship and adventure, being once obliged to flee from his home in consequence of an Indian raid and take refuge with his family in Carlisle. He married, August 5, 1754, Elizabeth Moore, born in 1732, and the following were their children: Mary; John, mentioned below; Elizabeth; James; Letty; Benjamin, died in infancy; and Benjamin (2) and Joseph, twins. Joseph, in 1801 and 1805, was county commissioner of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. William Patton died March 23, 1777, and his widow survived him many years, passing away, June 11, 1819.

John, son of William and Elizabeth (Moore) Patton, was born December 25, 1757, in Cumberland (now Franklin) county, Pennsylvania, and early in life took up a tract of land in the Woodcock valley, near McConnellstown, and there made his home during the greater part of his remaining years. During the Revolution he was one of the Cumberland County Associators and saw active service in defending the frontier from invasion by the British and Indians from New York. He enlisted in the Continental army as a private and between 1778 and 1782 served as lieutenant of the county militia. Between 1788 and 1821 he served nine terms as sheriff of Huntingdon county, having four successive yearly appointments and five elective

terms. In 1831 he was engaged in the construction of the Pennsylvania canal. His religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian church. Lieutenant Patton married, April 16, 1801, Rebecca Simpson, whose ancestral record is appended to this sketch, and their children were: Margaret Murray; William Moore; John Simpson; Elizabeth and James, twins; Joseph; Benjamin Franklin, mentioned below; George; and Rebecca Simpson. Lieutenant Patton died May 23, 1836, on the home farm in Woodcock valley, Huntingdon county. He was an efficient and at the same time a popular official and presented a striking appearance in the picturesque costume of the Revolutionary period.

Benjamin Franklin Patton, son of John and Rebecca (Simpson) Patton, was born November 26, 1812, and early elected to follow a business career. His success soon made it apparent that his talents were such as fitted him in an exceptional degree for the calling to which his inclinations drew him, and he became the leading merchant of Warriors Mark, Huntingdon county. As a business man he was in many respects a model. Success was, of course, the goal of his ambition, but, like the high-minded man that he was, he scorned all success which had not for its basis truth and honor. A just and kind employer, he won from his subordinates the devoted attachment and loyal co-operation which his attitude toward them richly merited.

In the sphere of politics Mr. Patton played an active part, always acquitting himself in such a manner as to command the respect and admiration of his fellow citizens. Zeal for the public good was his governing motive, and his neighbors showed their appreciation of this by making him justice of the peace. He was also elected sheriff of the county and filled the office with no less acceptance than his

father had done. In 1856 he was elevated to the bench as associate judge, and in 1861 re-elected. This was the crowning honor of his life and the efficiency and strict adherence to principle in the discharge of the important duties to which he was called showed him to be in the highest degree worthy of it.

Judge Patton was a man of noble mien and dignified and gracious manners. His features bore the imprint of the sound judgment and alert energy which made him a widely known and successful business man. His eyes, with all their keenness, had the intensely reflective look of the jurist who has been accustomed to study and ponder the most intricate problems of law and the whole countenance had an aspect of deep thoughtfulness softened by the large benevolence which was so marked a feature of his character. He was a true and kindly gentleman and an upright, courageous man.

Judge Patton married, January 23, 1836, Eliza, daughter of John and Sarah (Ganoe) Addleman, and among their eight children was Emma L., now the widow of Delano Riddle Moore, a biography of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Peculiarly happy in his domestic relations, Judge Patton was a man to whom the ties of family and friendship were sacred. He loved his home and all who were ever privileged to be his guests could testify that he was a delightful host. His conversational powers were remarkable and his fund of information unusually comprehensive, the result of his long and close contact with prominent men of all professions and callings.

In 1867 Judge Patton removed to Altoona, and there made his home during the remainder of his life, honored as he deserved to be. On July 6, 1885, he passed away, leaving the record of a well-spent

life, a life of worthy achievement, that of an honorable merchant and an upright judge, "a man who kept his word absolutely."

Benjamin Franklin Patton was one of the last surviving jurists of a former generation. Truly could it be said: "Never was there a judge who preserved more inviolably the sanctities of his high office and kept the ermine purer and more unsullied than did this noble magistrate of the old Commonwealth."

John Simpson, father of Mrs. Rebecca (Simpson) Patton, was born in 1744, and during the Revolutionary War served with the rank of second lieutenant in a company of Pennsylvania militia commanded by Captain James Murray. Lieutenant Simpson married Margaret Murray (see below) and his death occurred in 1807. Their daughter Rebecca, born April 8, 1777, became the wife of John Patton and died October 13, 1845.

John Murray, founder of the American branch of the family, came from Scotland in 1732 and settled in Pennsylvania. He was accompanied by his two sons: William, mentioned below; and John.

William, son of John Murray, settled on the Swartara, in Pennsylvania. Among his children was James, mentioned below.

James, son of William Murray, was born in 1729, presumably in Scotland, and in the first year of the Revolutionary War was a member of the Committee of Observation of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, subsequently serving in the Continental army with the rank of captain. He participated in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. Captain Murray owned a farm in Dauphin county and in 1768 entered an application for more in the Land Office. He represented Paxtang township on the Committee of Safety. Captain Murray married Rebecca McLean and their daughter Margaret became the

wife of John Simpson (see Simpson record). Captain Murray died in 1804.

It is interesting to note that among the descendants of John Murray, the immigrant, was Lindley Murray, famous as the author of "Murray's Grammar."

STEWART, Henry S. Atwood,

Financier, Public-spirited Citizen.

Pittsburgh, like every other great city, places her main reliance for power and prosperity on the strength of her financial institutions—and not in vain. They are, indeed, her Gibraltar, fortified and controlled as they are by men of sterling worth, men of the type of Henry S. Atwood Stewart, vice-president and director of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company, and officially connected with other leading monetary institutions and with great manufacturing concerns. For more than forty-five years Mr. Stewart has been prominently identified not only with the business interests of Pittsburgh but with all the elements essential to her existence as a powerful municipality.

Henry S. Atwood Stewart was born December 5, 1846, in Steubenville, Ohio, and is a son of William and Eliza (Glenn) Stewart. A sketch of William Stewart, with a history of the Stewart family, appears elsewhere in this work; also a sketch of his son, David Glenn Stewart. Henry S. Atwood Stewart was educated in public schools of Steubenville and Gambier, Ohio, and began his business career at McConnellsville, Pennsylvania, in association with the oil industry, then in its infancy. This was about 1858-60, and at the end of the two years he became freight bookkeeper for the Pan Handle Railroad, looking after the freight agents between Pittsburgh and Columbus, Ohio. Before taking this position he had made his first essay as a Pittsburgh business man by serving as clerk for a coal company in that city.

It was there that he first became, in 1867, an independent manufacturer, owning and operating, in connection with his father, a small refinery on Thirty-third street, the business being in the name of H. S. A. Stewart. There, until 1874, he engaged in the manufacture of burning and lubricating oil and then sold out to the Standard Oil Company. For ten years thereafter he remained with this famous concern, looking after their refineries in Pittsburgh, developing those executive abilities and gaining that ripe experience which have made him a forceful factor in the business world. He next turned his attention to real estate, becoming an extremely successful operator and developing, by building and in similar ways, Negley avenue, Stanton avenue, Hays street and other portions of the East End. For about sixteen or eighteen years he was engaged in this manner and during that time did much to improve with handsome residences this part of the city.

At the present time Mr. Stewart devotes the greater portion of his attention to the care of his own extensive private interests, being prominently associated, however, with various large financial institutions. He was one of the original subscribers to incorporate the Fidelity Title and Trust Company, and when it was incorporated, on November 27, 1886, he was elected one of its first directors, and has been a director continuously ever since. In 1904 he became one of its vice-presidents. He is also a director and member of the executive committee of the Crucible Steel Company, vice-president and director of the Western Insurance Company, director of the People's National Bank and the Union Fidelity Title Insurance Company and trustee of the C. L. Magee estate, and the Elizabeth Steel Magee Hospital. He has been at different times financially connected with

many Pittsburgh concerns, both in the oil business and along manufacturing lines. In all business transactions he is characterized by quick appreciation, prompt decision and the courage to venture where favorable opportunity is present—a combination of qualities which insures the realization of hopes and the consummation of enterprises.

Public-spirited and possessed of rare rapidity of judgment, Mr. Stewart has been able, in the midst of incessant business activity, to give to city affairs valuable effort and notably was this the case at the time when he was a member of the old Fourth Ward school board, serving also on the financial committee, the other members being James M. Bailey and Dr. Charles Shaw, both now deceased. Mr. Stewart was active in the building of the North school at Eighth street and Duquesne Way, and so advantageously did the financial committee dispose of the old school property, situated where Joseph Horne's store now stands, that it was not necessary to levy a tax to erect the new school building, and after the completion of the structure a sum remained sufficient to defray its expenses for several years—a thing unprecedented in Pittsburgh school annals and largely due to the public-spirited efforts of Henry S. Atwood Stewart.

In politics Mr. Stewart is a Republican and has occupied a seat in the select council, the only office he ever consented to hold with the exception of that of member of the school board. No good work done in the name of charity or religion appeals to him in vain. He belongs to the Duquesne Club (of which he was for two years president), the University Club, the Pittsburgh Golf Club, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and many other similar organizations, both in Pittsburgh and elsewhere. He attends the Presbyterian Church.

The impression conveyed by Mr. Stewart's personality is that of a broad-minded man of much quiet force, a progressive man accustomed to exerting a strong influence in business circles. Of average height, and florid complexion, his head crowned with snow-white hair and his face lighted by grey eyes which, with all their keenness, are yet most kindly in expression, and in manner always genial and courteous, he wins friends in all grades of society. A man of cultivated tastes and liberal views, he advocates progressive interests with a ready recognition of his duties and obligations to his fellowmen.

Mr. Stewart married, December 4, 1888, Annie E., daughter of William H. and Annie Armstrong, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Armstrong was engaged in the practice of law. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart became the parents of one child: Henry S. Atwood Stewart Jr., born May, 1890, and educated by tutors and in private schools. Mrs. Stewart, who passed away January 11, 1904, was a woman of fine fibre and delicate culture, invested with the charm of domesticity and presiding with innate grace over the beautiful home in the East End which was a centre of hospitality.

Few men, throughout the entire course of their business careers, have touched life at as many points as Mr. Stewart, and still fewer have been so uniformly successful. Public-spirited in all things, he has caused the fruition of his labors to benefit not himself alone, but also the city with which they have all been identified. Nor has it been in material prosperity only that he has rendered Pittsburgh stronger and more opulent. By his efforts in behalf of her school system he has helped to lay the best foundation for the making of good citizens. The man who does this deserves to be held

in lasting honor and Pittsburgh will not show herself ungrateful to Henry S. Atwood Stewart.

SEMPLÉ, John, M. D.,

Physician, Public-Spirited Citizen.

In recalling the names of the eminent physicians and surgeons of Western Pennsylvania who have now passed into history, that of Dr. John Semple immediately recurs to the mind and rises to the lips of all those familiar with the medical annals of that portion of the State during the latter half of the nineteenth century. For more than fifty years this distinguished physician and noble man was identified with Wilksburg, not only standing foremost in the ranks of the medical profession, but taking a great and beneficial interest in all that made for her best welfare and her truest progress.

James Semple, grandfather of John Semple, was born March 9, 1756, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and during his youth lived for a time in Maryland. While still very young he returned to Pennsylvania, taking up his abode in his old county. During the Revolutionary War he served as captain in the Sixth Company, Third Battalion of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania Militia. On the return of peace he removed to Allegheny county, where he took up a tract of land, on a portion of which Millvale now stands. At his death the estate was divided among his sons, and a portion of it consisting of four hundred acres, at Pine Creek, now Wildwood, is still in the possession of the Semple family. In Allegheny county James Semple was a leader in public affairs, and was the second sheriff ever elected in that county. His calling in life was that of a farmer, and his industry resulted in the acquisition of a considerable fortune. Mr. Semple married Christina Taggart, born May 12,

1755, and their children were: Mary, James, John, Thomas; Robert Anderson, mentioned below; Samuel, Eliza, and William. The mother of the family died November 10, 1829, and the father survived her but one year, passing away November 13, 1830.

Robert Anderson, son of James and Christina (Taggart) Semple, was born December 10, 1793, on the homestead at Gertys Run, now a part of Pittsburgh. Like his father, he was a successful agriculturist. He married Mary Simpson, and the following children were born to them: James, married Jane Ross; John, mentioned below; William, died at the age of twenty-two years; David, died in childhood; Eliza, married William Hutchinson; Mary; Sarah, married Robert Ferguson; Robert, married Hannah Myers; and Silas, married Eliza J. Steward. Robert Anderson Semple died October 7, 1886, the death of his wife occurring July 12, 1885.

Dr. John Semple, son of Robert Anderson and Mary (Simpson) Semple, was born February 16, 1822, on the homestead at Wildwood, and his preliminary education was received from his grandfather. Later he attended the college at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, graduating with honor from this institution. Deciding to devote himself to the profession of medicine, he began his studies under the preceptorship of Drs. Brooks and Spear, subsequently entering Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and in 1848 receiving from that institution the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately thereafter Dr. Semple entered upon a career of active practice in Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, but at the end of one year was summoned to Wilksburg to take charge of the clientele of Dr. James Crothers. For the remainder of his long and useful life this was his home town, and he rapidly developed that ex-

traordinary ability which gave him a reputation not merely local but extending throughout Western Pennsylvania. The highest tribute to the character of Dr. Semple, both as a physician and a man, is found in the enthusiastic devotion which his patients evinced toward him. He was not the family physician alone; he was also the family friend, ministering to three generations of the most distinguished residents of the city. In his latter weeks, when not strong enough to leave his home, his patients insisted upon visiting him there. He was the medical adviser and also the warm personal friend of Andrew Carnegie. Dr. Semple was a member of the American Medical Association, the State Medical Association and the Bedford Medical Association. For the last-named organization he wrote many noteworthy papers, making a specialty of subjects having a bearing upon botany.

While never allowing anything to interfere with the discharge of his professional duties, Dr. Semple ever manifested an active and helpful interest in all matters pertaining to the betterment of conditions in his home city. He bestowed special attention upon the cause of education, greatly to the benefit of the school system, and one of the public schools of Wilkinsburg was named in his honor. In politics he was an ardent and active Republican, serving from 1888 to 1890 as burgess of Wilkinsburg. The philanthropic institutions of the city received from him liberal aid and encouragement, but so unostentatious were his many acts of private charity that a number of them were discovered only after he had ceased from earth. He was prominent in the Masonic fraternity, and was one of the charter members of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkinsburg, generously contributing to its work and support and until his death holding the office of elder.

Strong mental endowments and strict adherence to the loftiest standards of right and duty were combined in the character of Dr. Semple with unbounded kindness of heart and an exceptionally magnetic personality. He was of medium height and rather massive proportions, having a noble head crowned with snowy hair, a white moustache imparting an air of singular distinction to strong, clear-cut and refined features. The calm, searching, steady but infinitely benevolent gray eyes told their own story of thought, experience and accomplishment. It was a delight to know him and a joy to meet him and no man ever felt or inspired more ardent and lasting friendship.

Dr. Semple married (first) March 20, 1848, Isabella, daughter of William T. and Margaret (Russell) Smith, from the neighborhood of Glasgow, Scotland. On coming to the United States they settled first in Ligonier, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Smith engaged in farming, later removing to Pittsburgh. Dr. and Mrs. Semple were the parents of one child: Mary I. R. Semple, who now resides in the old family mansion and is the centre of a group of warmly attached friends. On March 22, 1852, Mrs. Semple passed away, and Dr. Semple married (second) June 8, 1854, Nancy, daughter of Edward Thompson, of Wilkinsburg. The only child of this marriage was another daughter: Margaret Jane Semple, who became the wife of Maurice Scott, and died January 23, 1885, leaving one son, John Semple Scott. In compliance with a wish of Dr. Semple, who earnestly desired that the family name should not become extinct in his own line of succession, application was made to the legislature to have the boy's name changed to John Scott Semple. Mrs. Semple died January 26, 1895.

John Scott Semple was born December 8, 1879, and received his early education



L. R. Miller

in Pittsburgh schools, passing thence to St. John's Military Academy and graduating from that institution. He is now the owner of a plantation in Florida. Mr. Semple married, May 1, 1901, Marguerite O. Downing, of Eastern Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of three children: Mary Margaret, born January 16, 1905; John Semple, born June 27, 1911; and Robert Downing, born October 11, 1912.

The home of Dr. Semple was a spacious and attractive house erected by himself on Penn avenue, and there he had his offices to the close of his life. He was essentially a home-lover, and delighted in the exercise of hospitality. A great lover of animals, he always had about his dwelling a number of pets, notable among them being a macaw which attained to the age of twenty-six years. Much of Dr. Semple's leisure time was devoted to the study of botany and horticulture and in these branches of research he was a recognized authority.

On October 9, 1901, this gifted and lovable man passed away, "full of years and of honors." He was one of the oldest and most eminent physicians of Western Pennsylvania and a leader in all that made for the best in his community. The memory of a man like Dr. John Semple is imperishable. It lives not only by reason of great attainments and valuable services but by the ever-living force of a most noble and endearing personality. Eminent in his profession he was and in its annals his name is enduringly inscribed, but in the hearts of those who knew him and in the hearts of their children and their children's children it will continue to live as that of a "man greatly beloved."

MILLER, Zachariah Taylor,

Homoeopathic Physician and Author.

The long roll of those that have won fame and honor for conspicuous service

to humanity in the Homoeopathic School of Medicine in Pennsylvania, bears perhaps no name more brilliant than that of Zachariah Taylor Miller.

Endowed with a mind of unusual strength and clearness and a character of unwavering fixity of purpose, he early won to the commanding position as a leader in his profession, which he maintained until his death. His work as a doctor and his writings on medical and scientific subjects brought him wide recognition, and his personal charm and broad catholicity of tastes gained him many warm friendships with men prominent in varied fields of endeavor.

A doctor of notable ability, a writer whose polemics won respect even from his bitterest opponents, and whose fiction and verse charmed all who read, a painter of no mean powers, an accomplished musician, a recognized critic and connoisseur in all that pertained to music, art and literature, a conversationalist whose well formed ideas and keen clear opinions, tinged with a subtle cynicism all his own, delighted all who met him, kindly, genial, affectionate—such was Dr. Miller. And when from the midst of his busy work, in the prime of his life with his powers unimpaired, he went to that "bourne whence no traveller returns," he left a great void.

Dr. Miller was born November 17, 1847, the seventh child in a family of twelve. He was the son of William and Ann (Cline) Miller; at the time of his birth his father owned a small tobacco farm and country store near the little town of Mason, Ohio, not far from Cincinnati. For three years he attended the country schools of Mason, and the common schools of Miamisburg, Ohio, where the family afterward made their home. He was destined however to receive scant schooling, for at the age of fourteen the outbreak of the Civil War so seriously

affected the finances of the family that it became necessary for him to seek some means of supporting himself. He worked for a few months on a farm, and then in response to the call for troops, enlisted as a musician in Company B of the Sixty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteers. He served but a short time with his company, however, being, through the interest of his commanding officer, detailed to act as a clerk to Captain Edward Robinson, of the staff of General Carl Schurz, in which capacity he served through the greater part of the term of his enlistment. After his discharge he acted as civilian clerk at the quartermaster's office in Atlanta until the close of the war. Through the nearly four years of his service he saw many of the stirring events that marked the progress of the great conflict. His diary, which was as much a record of the boy's development to manhood as a journal of the war, tells of the battle of Bull Run, the battles and skirmishes of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, of Gettysburg, of the fall of Atlanta, and the beginning of the famous March to the Sea.

The experience and training gained during his service were of the utmost importance to the development of his mind. When he enlisted he was a callow boy of fourteen, with the rudiments of a country school education. When he returned home, though only eighteen years of age, he was a man with a well developed mind and firmly defined character. The contact with the men who were guiding the destinies of a great army, who were carrying out no inconsiderable part of the work of ending the rebellion, enlarged his vision, developed the feeling of responsibility, and established within him an ambition to accomplish something for himself in the world's work.

Upon his release from duty, he returned home and for a time worked on his

father's farm. While so occupied, he devoted his evenings and spare time to the study of telegraphy, and as soon as he had become proficient, secured a position as telegrapher at Miamisburg, later shifting to the growing city of Dayton, where he was employed for several years. It was during his residence in the latter place that he first came in contact with the most potent influence of his life. While on a visit to some relatives, he met and fell in love with a fourth cousin, Katherine Keziah King. She was a daughter of Benjamin King, a manufacturer and bridge builder of Tippecanoe, Ohio, and Julia Ann (Bolander) King. Like Dr. Miller, she was of German extraction, of hardy stock, and possessed many charms of mind and character. Their mutual interest deepened into a profound attachment, and on June 11, 1872, they were married at Troy, Ohio. Mrs. Miller had received a thorough education which she supplemented after her marriage with a short course in a normal school. She was fitted in many ways to enter into and to share the activities of her husband's life, and was able to give him a companionship that meant much in encouragement through the difficulties of his career.

After his marriage he continued for a time at his telegraph key in Dayton, later removing to Cleveland. While in the Cleveland telegraph office a very serious error was made by a fellow employee, for which he was compelled to take the blame, though he was in no way responsible. He promptly resigned and removed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he secured a position as night operator in the Western Union Company. But his experience in Cleveland had been very distasteful, and he determined that he would become his own master as soon as possible. He continued to work as a telegrapher, but with the sole object of

saving enough to get the training necessary for the practice of medicine. His wife taught school in the old city of Allegheny, with the same object in view and together they worked, he at the key—she at school during the day, both doing preparatory dissecting in the evening for several years, until the goal was almost reached. His plans were perfected, all arrangements made, when the bank which they had entrusted with their savings failed, and the results of their years of labor and self-denial were swept away. Such a blow would have broken the spirit of many a man, but Dr. Miller and his wife wasted no time in idle regrets. They commenced over again and he was soon able to leave his instrument and carry out his ambition of going to a medical school. He chose homœopathy because he was convinced of the justice of its claims as an exact science. The Hahnemannian principles appealed to him as eminently rational. An early experience at the hands of a homœopathician had demonstrated to him the efficacy of the treatment, and his own studies and investigations confirmed him in his choice. He pursued his studies for four years, first at the New York Medical College, and later at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, where he was graduated in the class of 1877. During the summer vacation and for some time after receiving his degree as a doctor of medicine, he returned to the key, working as a night operator and spending his days in his office. As soon, however, as he succeeded in establishing a practice sufficient to support himself and his wife, he left his instrument and devoted his entire time to the practice and study of homœopathy. About this time he removed to the South Side, locating on Carson street, near the Jones & Laughlin Mills, in what was then known as Birmingham.

As his practice prospered, Mrs. Miller

gave up teaching, and turned her attention to the making of a home. A house was built on Carson street, not far from their first location, that should serve as home and office, and here centered all the interests of his life. Here for twenty-eight years he practiced medicine, here his only child, a daughter, Louise Rive King, was born, and here first his wife, and four years later he himself, passed away.

Mrs. Miller died December 30, 1909, of œdema of the lungs, which developed very rapidly after a severe cold. With the passing of his wife, Dr. Miller's interest in life waned. Though he continued his medical work until the end, he never ceased to mourn the loss of the one who had been the sole spur and inspiration of his career, and when his time came, it was with a feeling of relief that he welcomed release from the sorrow that weighed so heavily on his spirit. Dr. Miller died very suddenly of an attack of angina pectoris, November 14, 1913, within three days of his sixty-sixth birthday.

Though there were many interesting facets to the character and personality of Dr. Miller, the dominant interest of his life was homœopathy. He devoted all the vitality and concentration of his vigorous mind to a study and to the propagation of its principles. He was a "high potency" prescriber and clung so closely to the methods of the founder of homœopathy, he came to be known as a "true Hahnemannian," and his reputation as an advisor and consultant gained him also the title of "the Doctor's Doctor," he was so frequently called in by his fellow practitioners. For thirty-five years he served on the staff of the Pittsburgh Homœopathic Hospital. His methods of diagnosis and the minute care he gave to the study and analysis of each case produced results which justly marked

him as a doctor of exceptional ability and success.

He had formed many firmly entrenched convictions on medical subjects as a result of his long years of study and observation, some of which were greatly at variance with the ideas of the majority of his fellow practitioners. For these he contended with all the strength at his command and in their support contributed articles and letters to the current medical journal, and read papers before the County, State and National Homœopathic societies. His writings on such subjects were notable for their originality, both of subject and treatment and the strength of his own convictions gave an earnestness to his expressions that impressed his hearers and won him the reputation of a most careful observer and original thinker.

Of his many points of variance with his time, he undoubtedly considered his stand on the question of vaccination as the most important. He was one of the earliest investigators to point out the dangers of the practice and the evil effects of its universal enforcement, and threw himself into the fight against compulsory vaccination with all his customary vigor and enthusiasm. He was firmly convinced that vaccination was the chief cause of the alarming growth and propagation of tuberculosis, the number of cases of which he saw in his own time increase by leaps and bounds. He was equally sure from the results of his own practice that as a prevention of smallpox it was ineffectual. He showed that modern and improved methods of sanitation, if universally applied, would act as efficiently as any serum in the suppression of smallpox, without entailing the penalty of the diseases that the latter left in its train. In conjunction with a small group of physicians who agreed with him, he founded the Anti-Compulsory Vaccina-

tion Society of Western Pennsylvania, of which until the time of his death he was president. He was also elected honorary vice-president of the national society as a recognition of his services to the cause of anti-compulsory vaccination in the State of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Miller kept in close touch with the scientific movements and pioneer work of his time, being a close student of every new method or theory that was presented to his profession, but his coldly analytic mind rejected many of the vaunted "discoveries" of the day which afterwards failed to make good the claims of their discoverers.

He maintained an active interest in the work of the medical societies, being throughout his practice a member of the Allegheny County Medical Society of the State Society, the American Institute of Homœopathy, of which he was past president and an honored senior, and the International Hahnemannian Society. In all of these organizations he held at various times the highest offices in their power to give.

Through the years of his service to medicine his practice grew and his reputation spread until his patients were no longer confined to the vicinity of Pittsburgh, but were scattered throughout the country,—they came or wrote to him over long distances. His first interest was the good of humanity and no doctor in Pittsburgh carried more free patients or gave more of his time to charity than Dr. Miller.

While devoting the major part of his time to his profession. Dr. Miller did not fail to keep in touch with his time in other matters. He was well informed on topics of general interest—politics, science, literature and art all drew his attention, and he formed clear, well-balanced opinions on such matters, which he expressed extremely well. He was a charming con-

versationalist, clever, witty, of most cheerful humor and with a style of speech and thought that was most fascinating.

He had many avocations to which he turned for rest and relaxation. His early love of music never faded, and he became proficient with several wind instruments. He had always taken a great interest in painting and counted among his friends a number of artists who had made their mark. His interest led him to attempt expression in color with a success that surprised no one more than himself. He painted during his spare time for many years and produced a number of canvasses that were professional in spirit. In this as in other things Dr. Miller was confessedly an amateur, but the quality of his work indicated what might have resulted had he turned his undivided attention to its study.

Perhaps his favorite amusement was writing. He wrote much verse, some fiction and an enormous number of papers on literary, scientific and political subjects. He was for many years a member of the Franklin Literary Society, and presented many papers at its weekly meetings. In addition to his many other activities, he held from the time of its founding, until his death the chair of artistic anatomy in the School of Applied Design at the Carnegie Institute of Technology. He was, too, a member of the Union Veteran Legion.

The year that marked Dr. Miller's death, robbed the two institutions he loved and served of their most devoted support. The deaths of Dr. McClelland, who passed away a few hours after Dr. Miller, and Dr. Gregg, who preceded him by but a few months, left the hospital bereft, and the passing of Dean Charles Hewlett, of Applied Design, who was buried the day of Dr. Miller's death, left a vacancy well nigh impossible to fill.

The hospital in the memorial it held

for its three good servants, paid Dr. Miller an exquisitely appropriate tribute. But among the many tributes to his life and work, the editorial in the Pittsburgh "Gazette Times" has perhaps summed it up the best:

Literally like a thief in the night, came the Man on a Pale Horse to that house on Carson street, and when he rode away he carried with him a physician and philosopher, a soldier and a gentleman—one who lived by the side of the road and found his life's mission in being a friend to man. It seems hardly possible that Dr. Miller will not again brighten the homes that have known him, the hospital in which he was so active and valuable, the societies and institutions that were his vogue and special delight. Why, he was at the theatre on Tuesday evening and at a family gathering of friends on Sunday evening, and possibly was around somewhere, where there was music, or painting, or cultural enlightenment or entertainment as late as Wednesday and Thursday evenings. For more than a generation he had practiced medicine on the South Side, and he was personally known to thousands of Pittsburghers, old families and new. In whatsoever was good for the community—for its health, its elevation, its education, its proper diversion and its progress in refinement, there was Dr. Miller, with its benign personality, his staunch individualism and his rugged and homely philosophy. Advancing years were not permitted to warp his judgments nor to sour the milk of human kindness which had been his abiding blessing. The glasses through which he peered at his patients, if they disclosed the bad there is in the world, never blinded him to the good, nor misled him into the bypaths of the sated cynic. A bugler in the civil war at fourteen, fifty years and more later he still retained a boy's zest in the things that enrich living and refresh the mind and body. He was about as independent in his mental processes, his intellectual freedom, as a man can be, resisting the encroachments of those whom he considered experimentalists and resenting their alleged discoveries with stout scorn. But what would you? That physician who does not think for himself will not go far for others—and Dr. Miller went far for many. His degree is embalmed in the work of relief and healing he bore to countless households, and it is written in the hearts that were warmed by his.

To words like these what can be added? Scholar, author, artist—all these was Dr. Miller, but oftenest and longest will he be remembered, in the annals of his profession and in the hearts of those to whom he brought help and healing, as "the Beloved Physician."

WESLEY, Frank Augustus,
Insurance Actuary.

Frank Augustus Wesley, vice-president and director of agencies of the Standard Life Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, has, during the last ten years, fully succeeded in establishing his claim to prominence in the field of the insurance business.

Peter G. Wesley was the great-great-grandfather of Frank Augustus Wesley. Peter G. (2) was the son of Peter G. (1) Wesley. Michael G., son of Peter G. (2) Wesley, was of Canada, and migrated to Massachusetts, where he passed the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits. He married Christine Gay.

Augustus G., son of Michael G. and Christine (Gay) Wesley, was born in October, 1842, and was of Cambridge, Massachusetts. He married Mary Jane Stevens, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography. Mrs. Wesley passed away December 2, 1914.

Frank Augustus Wesley, son of Augustus G. and Mary Jane (Stevens) Wesley, was born January 14, 1875, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and received his education at the East Greenwich Academy and the Wesleyan University. He at once associated himself with the insurance business with which he has ever since been continuously identified, entering its ranks immediately after his graduation from the university. At the outset of his career, Mr. Wesley worked for the New York Life Insurance Company, leaving it to become assistant New England manager for the Bankers' Life In-

surance Company of New York. Meanwhile, in association with Mr. Woodbridge, he worked for a year and a half on plans for the organization of the Columbian National Life Insurance Company of Boston, and for nine years was associated with the concern, filling almost every capacity of leadership. He was first made Boston manager of the company, and his success in this limited field led to his promotion to the position of manager of the New England territory. The manner in which he launched the company's business in all the New England States was the beginning of his advancement, which was very rapid and due entirely to his executive abilities and untiring energy. Mr. Wesley was next made assistant director of agencies for the Columbian National Life Insurance Company, later director of agencies and he was then admitted to the directorship of the company.

During these years Mr. Wesley's work had attracted attention, gaining for him an assured reputation, and in May, 1910, he severed his connection with the Columbian National and accepted the position of vice-president and director of agencies of the Standard Life Insurance Company of Pittsburgh. This position he has since continuously filled. The organization which Mr. Wesley now represents is one of the most important and successful in Pennsylvania. He is familiar with every detail of the business, his knowledge being the fruit of actual experience. His mind is essentially that of an organizer and originator and he has introduced into life insurance work some special plans which have proved extremely efficacious in the promotion of the business. It would be impossible to convey in a single paragraph any adequate idea of the comprehensiveness of his work as a director of agencies. This branch of the insurance business is con-



Frank A. Wesley



Henry Lee Mason, Jr.

sidered one of the most important factors in the upbuilding of any company, requiring as it does the highest degree of insight and the minutest conception of detail. As one of the leading spirits in a splendidly equipped and organized company he holds a commanding position in the insurance circles of the state.

In public affairs Mr. Wesley takes the keen and helpful interest expected and demanded of every good citizen, and to any movement which in his judgment tends to promote betterment of conditions in his home city he gives ready aid and substantial support. He affiliates with Oriental Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Edgartown, Massachusetts.

Mr. Wesley married, December 10, 1902, Stella Emery, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they are the parents of one son: Robert Emery Wesley, born April 10, 1909. Mr. Wesley, while of social temperament, is extremely domestic in his tastes, spending the happiest hours of his busy life in the home presided over by his wife, a charming and congenial woman of many social gifts and withal devoted to the ties and duties of the household.

(The Stevens Line).

— Stevens married Desire Churchill. Their son, Hubbard, married Harriet Brackett (see Brackett line). Mary Jane, daughter of Hubbard and Harriet (Brackett) Stevens, was born at Acton, Maine, and became the wife of Augustus G. Wesley, as stated above.

(The Brackett Line).

Samuel Brackett, the first ancestor of record, married Elizabeth Emery.

(II) Joshua, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Emery) Brackett, was born July 9, 1728, in Berwick.

(III) Jacob, son of Joshua Brackett, was born August 14, 1760, and married

Hannah, born February 25, 1777, daughter of Gersom and Hannah (Young) Wentworth.

(IV) Harriet, daughter of Jacob and Hannah (Wentworth) Brackett, was born February 1, 1808, and became the wife of Hubbard Stevens (see Stevens line).

(The Emery Line).

John S. Emery was born July 22, 1808, and married Eliza Emery, who was born January 8, 1811. Mr. Emery died September 9, 1858, and his widow passed away December 17, 1873. Their son married Amelia, daughter of Bradford Bullock. Bradford Bullock was born July 20, 1809, at Grafton, New Hampshire, and died September 26, 1876. His wife was born December 25, 1813, at Alexandria, New Hampshire, and died February 4, 1879. Mr. Emery was of Concord, New Hampshire. His daughter Stella is now the wife of Frank Augustus Wesley, as stated above.

MASON, Henry Lee, Jr.,

Man of Affairs, Enterprising Citizen.

Among the solid business men of Pittsburgh must be numbered Henry Lee Mason Jr., president of the old-established J. R. Weldin Company, and officially connected with a number of the benevolent and philanthropic institutions of his native city of which he has been a life-long resident.

Henry Lee Mason Jr. was born September 16, 1868, in Pittsburgh, and is a son of the late Henry Lee and Myra (McLaughlin) Mason. A biography and portrait of Mr. Mason appear elsewhere in this work. Henry Lee Mason Jr. was educated in private schools, at Shady Side Academy, and Princeton University. When the time came for him to begin the active work of life he entered the book and stationery store of J. R. Weldin & Company, the business being then owned

by his father and having been founded by the latter's uncle, and, starting at the bottom, became thoroughly familiar with every detail of the management. Beginning as assistant bookkeeper, in 1890, Mr. Mason steadily advanced until he came, in the course of time, to occupy his present position. While bestowing the most careful attention on every department of the establishment he has always taken special interest in the steel and copper plate engraving department. He is quietly and ably conducting the business of his father and his grand-uncle, J. R. Weldin, and under his capable management it has retained its position as the leading stationery and book concern of Western Pennsylvania. In 1913 he purchased the business from the estate of his father and incorporated it, and in the spring of 1914 the company moved the retail department into handsome new quarters on Wood street, giving up the jobbing portion of the business.

In politics Mr. Mason is a Republican, and in everything pertaining to the welfare and progress of his home city he has always taken a keen and helpful interest. He holds directorships in the Union National Bank of Pittsburgh and the Tri-State Telephone and Telegraph Company of St. Paul and Minneapolis. In the Western Pennsylvania Humane Society he holds the office of treasurer, and in the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb he occupies a seat on the board of directors. He is a vice-president of the Kingsley House Association and one of the managers of the Pittsburgh Free Dispensary. His private charities are numerous but very quietly bestowed. He belongs to the Duquesne, Union, Pittsburgh, Allegheny Country and Pittsburgh Golf clubs and is president of the Automobile Club, being particularly fond of motoring. He is a mem-

ber and vestryman of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church.

The personality and appearance of Mr. Mason are those of an able business man of cultivated tastes and genial disposition. He is essentially a man's man, popular with men because he is so thoroughly manly.

Mr. Mason married, June 25, 1895, Martha Frew, daughter of the late Charles and Jane (Walker) Lockhart. Mrs. Lockhart was, in her day, one of the most charming women in Pittsburgh and many of her graces, together with her loveliness of character have been inherited by her daughter. Mrs. Mason, who is several years younger than her husband, is a graduate of the Pennsylvania College for Women. Gentle and self-effacing, but with a quiet charm pervasive as the odor of violets, she might almost be described as an influence rather than a personality were it not for the intense individuality which impresses all who are brought into contact with her. Possessing uncommon strength of character softened and adorned by the most perfect womanliness and controlled by the loftiest purposes, she has ever been to her husband at once the presiding genius of his hearthstone and his inspiration in all that is highest and noblest. Endowed with wealth, she has consecrated it to the service of the poor, the ignorant and the suffering. Without children of her own, her heart has gone out to the neglected and unfortunate waifs of the great city and among the numerous charitable organizations with which she is identified is the Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh of which she is one of the managers. For the last few years in frail health, Mrs. Mason has, nevertheless, given herself without stint to aiding the progress of philanthropic enterprises and to furthering the work of the Sixth United Presbyterian Church of which she is a member.

In benevolent and religious work, as in all things else, she and her husband have gone hand in hand, fellow-workers in causes equally dear to both. The city residence of Mr. and Mrs. Mason is the old Lockhart mansion in the East End and their summer home is situated on Sewickley Heights. Country life appeals strongly to both and at their rural retreat some of their happiest hours are passed. Essentially home-lovers and delighting in the companionship of their friends, society, in the usual sense of the term, has few attractions for them. Mrs. Mason belongs to no clubs with the exception of the Twentieth Century, the Pittsburgh Golf and the Allegheny Country.

Mr. Mason is a true Pittsburgher, conservative, yet quietly aggressive, but always too busy to talk about what he is doing and leaving his work and its results to speak for him.

ELLIOTT, Byron Kenneth,

Enterprising Business Man.

Byron Kenneth Elliott, president of the B. K. Elliott Company has been for nearly a score of years a conspicuous figure in the business circles of Pittsburgh. Mr. Elliott is a representative of a family which has been for about two centuries resident in Pennsylvania, and has given, in the successive generations, useful and patriotic citizens to the commonwealth.

William Elliott, great-great-grandfather of Byron Kenneth Elliott, was of West Nantmell township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and married Mary ——. The will of Mr. Elliott was probated May 19, 1769.

(II) Samuel, son of William and Mary Elliott, was of Caernarvon township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and during the Revolutionary War served as captain of a company of the Fifth Battalion, Lancaster County Militia, Pennsylvania

troops. He married Susannah Hughes. From 1759 to 1786 Captain Elliott was a vestryman of Bangor Protestant Episcopal Church, at Churchtown, Lancaster county.

(III) James, son of Samuel and Susannah (Hughes) Elliott, was born in 1772. He was a farmer of Raccoon Creek, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and later moved to the neighborhood of Ohioville, in the same county. He also lived at one time in Allegheny county. He married Elizabeth Laughlin, whose family record is appended to this biography, and their children were: Morgan, of McDonald, Pennsylvania; Laughlin, of Smith's Ferry, Pennsylvania; Samuel, mentioned below; Ferguson, a physician of Ohioville, Pennsylvania; Wilson, of Ohioville, Pennsylvania; James, of the same place; Barbara; and Rebecca. Both the daughters are of Ohioville. Mrs. Elliott passed away in 1832, and the death of Mr. Elliott occurred, 1847.

(IV) Samuel (2), son of James and Elizabeth (Laughlin) Elliott, was born March 13, 1818, where Murdocksville, Pennsylvania, now stands, and was educated in schools of the neighborhood, and also for a time taught school in Beaver county. He studied dentistry, and almost to the close of his life practiced his profession in Hagerstown, Indiana. He was a Republican in politics. Mr. Elliott married, October 27, 1858, Mary Agnes Herdman, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and the following children were born to them: Georgia, of Hagerstown, Indiana; Jennie, married Walter S. Sprinkle, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and died August 26, 1899; Elizabeth, wife of George H. Best, of Delphi, Indiana; and Byron Kenneth, mentioned below. Mr. Elliott died December 13, 1899, and was survived by his widow until June 29, 1911.

(V) Byron Kenneth Elliott, son of

Samuel and Mary Agnes (Herdman) Elliott, was born May 15, 1870, in Hagerstown, Wayne county, Indiana, and received his education in the public schools of his birthplace. He was then for two years engaged in mercantile business in Richmond, Indiana, and in 1889 entered the service of the engineering department of the Pennsylvania Company Lines West, being employed one year in Logansport, Indiana; one year in Hamilton, Ohio, and five years in Pittsburgh. An affection of the eyes forced him to resign this position, and he was then from 1895 to 1897 connected with a mathematical house in the Iron City.

Now came the turning point in his life. Having formed a partnership, he purchased the business operating under the firm name of the Elliott Electric Blue Print Company, situated for a time at Twenty-fifth street and the Allegheny Valley railroad, and later at 723 Liberty street. In 1905 the concern was incorporated as the B. K. Elliott Company, with Mr. Elliott as president and treasurer. Their place of business was at this time situated at 108 Sixth street, but in April, 1915, they took possession of the handsome new Elliott building on Sixth street, a fireproof structure of seven stories and a basement. The company employs the most modern methods, carrying drawing materials, surveying instruments, all kinds of artists' materials and projection apparatus and a full line of optical goods. An air of quiet elegance pervades the establishment, and all the appointments are handsome and harmonious. The firm constitutes an optical house unequalled in Western Pennsylvania, and not surpassed by any in the United States. A branch is situated in Cleveland, Ohio.

In politics, Mr. Elliott is a Republican, and is always found in the van of any movement tending to promote the prog-

ress of his city. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the trade extension committee of same. His clubs are the Rotary, the Pittsburgh Architectural and the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, and he is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner; is treasurer of the Indiana State Society, and belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church.

The air of quiet determination which characterizes Mr. Elliott's demeanor is an indication of the unobtrusive force which has marked his entire career, force which attains its object almost without apparent effort, and in doing so never loses sight of the consideration due the rights and feelings of others. He is manifestly a leader, and a stranger, on entering his establishment, would immediately recognize him as the proprietor. A man of pleasing personality and most courteous manners, he inspires sincere respect and cordial liking in all who are in any way associated with him.

Mr. Elliott married, June 18, 1907, Margaret, daughter of Robert and Agnes (Coulter) Martin, of Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Martin, who are natives of the North of Ireland, went first to Scotland and then came to the United States. Mr. Martin has now retired from business. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott are the parents of two children: Virginia Agnes, born July 22, 1909; and Byron Kenneth, born October 5, 1912. Mrs. Elliott is a member of St. James' Memorial Protestant Episcopal Church, and belongs to the board of managers of the Public Wash House and Baths Association of Lawrenceville. Mr. Elliott is devoted to his family and both he and his wife, a woman of charming personality, enjoy a high degree of popularity in Pittsburgh society. Their



R. Cummins

attractive home in the East End is a centre of hospitality.

Mr. Elliott is a type of man that represents quiet aggressiveness, a type which aids influentially and permanently in the upbuilding of great cities. There can be no better wish for Pittsburgh than that she may find herself in the future possessed of many such citizens.

(The Laughlin Line).

James Laughlin was of Washington county, Pennsylvania. He married, and his children were: William B.; Wilson, born in 1791, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, died in 1868, in Rush county, Indiana; and Elizabeth.

William B., son of James Laughlin, served an apprenticeship of seven years learning the hatter's trade and meanwhile embraced every opportunity of supplying his educational deficiencies. By the time he had finished his apprenticeship he was fitted to enter Jefferson College, where he took a full course, graduating at the end of six years. In 1812 he migrated to Scott county, Kentucky, and in 1816 settled in Franklin county, Indiana, where he entered upon the study of medicine. In 1820 he removed to Rush county, with the early settlement of which he was prominently identified, naming the county and its chief town in honor of Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia. He studied law in Pennsylvania, and was elected judge soon after settling in Franklin county. In 1818 he became a member of the Indiana legislature, which met at Corydon, then the capital of the State. He owned the land upon which the greater portion of Rushville now stands, and in 1822 he donated twenty-five acres of this land to the county for the purpose of having the county seat established thereon. Judge Laughlin died January 1, 1836.

Elizabeth, daughter of James Laugh-

lin, became the wife of James Elliott, as stated above.

(The Herdman Line).

William Herdman, grandfather of Mrs. Mary Agnes (Herdman) Elliott, was numbered as a resident of South Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, prior to 1810. He married.

(II) Robert, son of William Herdman, was of Allegheny county and married Jane Hanson. Their children were: Thomas, D. D., dean of McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois; Hamilton, of Mount Vernon, Illinois; Mary Agnes, mentioned below; John, of Xenia, Illinois; James, of Monmouth, Illinois; and Jennie, wife of Dr. A. Z. Given, of Paxton, Illinois.

(III) Mary Agnes, daughter of Robert and Jane (Hanson) Herdman, was born January 26, 1836, and became the wife of Samuel Elliott, as stated above.

CUMMINS, Robert Wallace,

Lawyer, Man of Affairs.

Both as lawyer and business man, Robert Wallace Cummins has long been a markedly conspicuous representative of the oil and gas interests of the city of Pittsburgh and the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Cummins is counsel for the South Penn Oil Company and a number of similar corporations, president and director of the Hazelwood Oil Company, and an actively public-spirited citizen of the most progressive metropolis in the world.

Robert Cummins, grandfather of Robert Wallace Cummins, was a native of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, and married Mary Sterrett, daughter of David and Elizabeth Hannah Sterrett in 1811.

Cyrus, son of Robert and Mary (Sterrett) Cummins, was born July 10, 1812, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, and was

a minister of the Associate, now United Presbyterian Church, first in Greene county, Ohio, and later in Lawrence and Mercer counties, Pennsylvania. He married Nancy, daughter of Archibald and Eleanor (Wallace) Collins, and their children were: Mary, of Pittsburgh; Archibald, married and now of Virginia; Robert Wallace, mentioned below; and John C., of Lexington, Kentucky, vice-president of the New Domain Oil and Gas Company. The Rev. Mr. Cummins passed away September 12, 1887, leaving the record of a faithful ministry and a self-denying life.

Robert Wallace Cummins, son of Cyrus and Nancy (Collins) Cummins, was born October 9, 1854, in Greene county, Ohio, and at the age of five years was taken by his parents to Lawrence county, Pennsylvania. His education was received first in local public schools and subsequently from private tutors and at Blairsville Academy. He began the study of law with D. W. & A. S. Bell, of Pittsburgh, with whom he remained one year, afterward completing his course under the guidance of his brother Archibald. In 1879 he was admitted to the bar. Since that event Mr. Cummins has continuously practiced in Pittsburgh, for the first five years alone, and subsequently as counsel for oil companies. From 1889 to 1902 he was connected with the Forest Oil Company and from that time to the present has been counsel for the South Pennsylvania Oil Company. As corporation counsel he occupies a commanding position and as a business man has made a brilliant record, being president and director of the Hazelwood Oil Company and director of the Pen-Mex Fuel Company and others.

The political affiliations of Mr. Cummins are with the Republicans, and he has taken an active part in local affairs, consenting, despite the pressure of pro-

fessional demands, to become a candidate for office in the borough of Swissvale. He was thrice elected a member of the council, and for two terms served on the school board. He belongs to the Allegheny County Bar Association and the Edgewood Club, and is a member of the United Presbyterian church.

The face of Mr. Cummins is that of a man whom nothing escapes—alert to opportunity but ever mindful of the rights and feelings of others. Gray hair and moustache, strong features and eyes kindly, humorous and keenly observant constitute an aspect familiar to many and always cordially welcome to a host of friends.

Mr. Cummins married, August 10, 1886, Minnie S. Curry, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they are the parents of the following children: Alden Curry, born July 10, 1887; Marian W., educated at Mount Holyoke College; and Anna Lois, educated at Miss Cowles' School for Girls, Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania. Alden C. Cummins was educated in Pittsburgh schools and at Lehigh University, graduating in 1911 as electrical engineer and now with the United States Steel Corporation. He married Harriet, daughter of the late S. B. Donaldson, a Pittsburgh lawyer, and they have one child, Nancy J. Cummins. Mrs. Robert Wallace Cummins is a member of various clubs and withal an accomplished homemaker. She and her husband delight in the exercise of hospitality and the whole family enjoy a high degree of popularity in the social circles of Pittsburgh.

Men of ability and force of character invariably stamp themselves, though in different ways, upon their communities. Robert Wallace Cummins has placed upon his city and state the impress of an able lawyer and a gifted man of affairs.

(The Curry Line).

Samuel Curry, the first ancestor of record, came in 1733 from Scotland to the province of Pennsylvania, settling in Chester county. He married, in his native land.

(II) Moses, son of Samuel Curry, was born in 1733, on the voyage to America. He married Sarah Moore, of York county, Pennsylvania.

(III) Moses (2), son of Moses (1) and Sarah (Moore) Curry, was born April 18, 1770, and followed the calling of a surveyor. He went to Virginia, and then to Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, settling in 1805 near Bethel Church. He married, January 27, 1803, Elizabeth Barnes, of Havre de Grace, Maryland, and their children were: Nancy, born March 24, 1806, died in 1888; Mary, born October 19, 1807, married Robert Shaw and died in 1872; Sarah, born November 28, 1809, married Mitchell Bryant, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and died in 1904; John, born November 27, 1811, died in 1873; Moses, mentioned below; Elizabeth, born May 20, 1817, died February 10, 1825; and Margaret, born September 22, 1819, died February 11, 1825. Moses Curry, the father, died August 16, 1833.

(IV) Moses (3), son of Moses (2) and Elizabeth (Barnes) Curry, was born November 27, 1813, received his education in the schools of Allegheny county, and in 1846 settled in McKeesport, Pennsylvania, engaging in the tanning business with Robert Shaw, his brother-in-law. He was a member of the council and for years served on the school board. He married, in November, 1847, Sarah, born in April, 1826, daughter of James Nicholls, of Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Nicholls was a farmer and belonged to an old family of Western Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Curry were the parents of the following

children: Elizabeth L.; Alfaretta; Minnie S., mentioned below; James A., with the South Pennsylvania Oil Company; three who died young; and Glendon Elder, a Pittsburgh physician. Mr. Curry died February 28, 1898, and his widow passed away in March, 1913. Both were charter members of the First United Presbyterian Church of McKeesport.

(V) Minnie S., daughter of Moses (3) and Sarah (Nicholls) Curry, became the wife of Robert Wallace Cummins, as stated above.

BOYD, David Hartin,

Physician, Hospital Official.

One of Pittsburgh's younger physicians who has not yet completed a decade of successful practice is Dr. David Hartin Boyd, already well and favorably known to the public and the profession. Dr. Boyd is a native Pittsburgher, and has entered upon his work with the intention of making the city of his birth the scene of his professional achievements.

David Boyd, grandfather of David Hartin Boyd, came from the north of Ireland to the United States and settled in Ohio, where he engaged in the grain business, owning mills and grain elevators. He married Mary Hartin. Mr. Boyd died in 1912, in Kansas City, Kansas.

Thomas H. Boyd, son of David and Mary (Hartin) Boyd, was born in Huntsville, Logan county, Ohio, and came to Pittsburgh, where he is now officially connected with the Gulf Refining Company. He married Sarah, daughter of John A. and Eleanor (Anderson) McKee, of Pittsburgh. Mr. McKee came from Ireland to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania and later to Pittsburgh, where he engaged in the oil business and eventually sold out to the Standard Oil Company. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd were the parents of three children: Morton M., whole-

sale grocer of Pittsburgh, married and has three children: David Hartin, mentioned below; and Eleanor N., died in girlhood.

David Hartin Boyd, son of Thomas H. and Sarah (McKee) Boyd, was born February 17, 1880, in Allegheny, now North Side, Pittsburgh, and after graduating from the public and high schools of his native city entered Washington and Jefferson College, receiving from that institution in 1902 the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was fitted for his profession at Harvard Medical College, graduating in 1906 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After serving for thirteen months as interne in the Allegheny General Hospital, Dr. Boyd, in 1909, entered upon a career of general practice on the North Side, Pittsburgh, meeting from the outset with a gratifying measure of success. He has for some time given special attention to the treatment of children's diseases and to obstetrics, and it seems probable that he will eventually devote himself exclusively to these two branches of his profession. He is assistant obstetrician on the staff of the Allegheny General Hospital and assistant physician on the staff of the Children's Hospital. His private practice is already large and he has begun to be known as a contributor to medical journals. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the Allegheny County Medical Society.

A good citizen, Dr. Boyd is deeply interested in all that makes for betterment of conditions and gives the support of his vote to all measures which he deems calculated to further that end. He belongs to the University Club and the Stanton Heights Golf Club, and is a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

ROBINSON, William Henry,

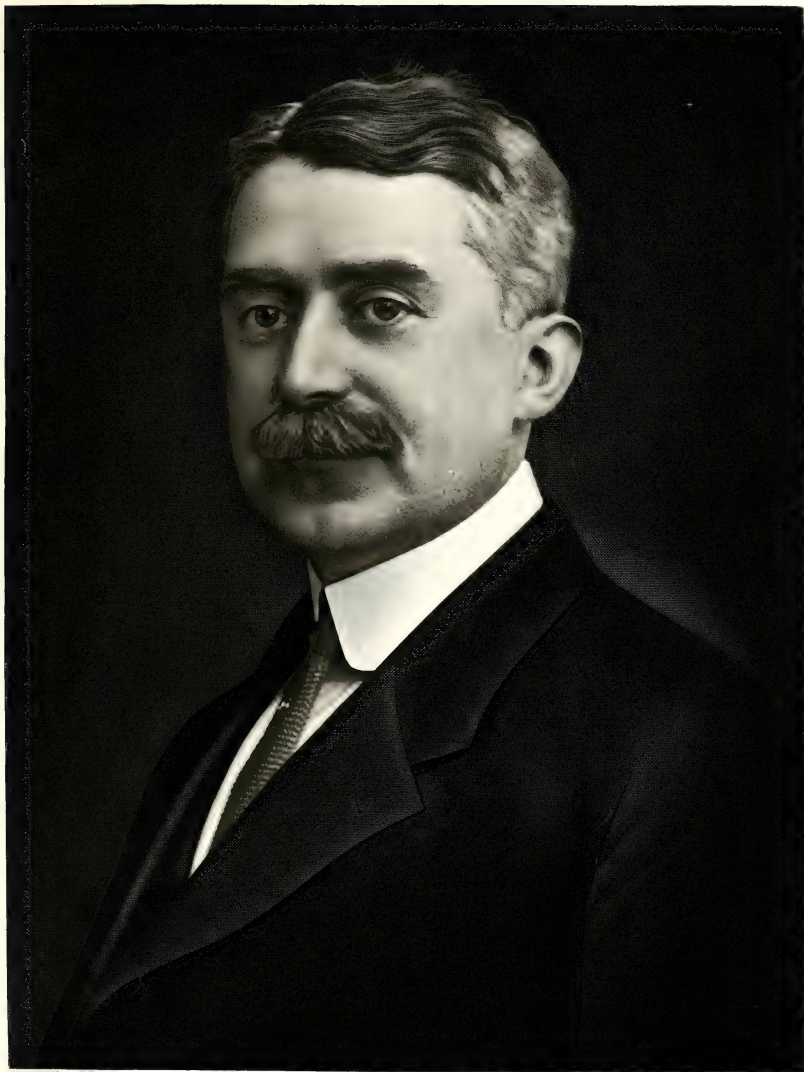
Treasurer of H. J. Heinz Company.

William Henry Robinson, treasurer and director of the H. J. Heinz Company, is one of those quiet, forceful business men who have done so much to build up and maintain the industrial and commercial greatness of Pittsburgh. For thirty years Mr. Robinson has been a resident of the Iron City and has ever, to the utmost of his power, given encouragement and support to all her leading interests.

William Robinson, grandfather of William Henry Robinson, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and married Mary Francina Lewis.

Joseph P., son of William and Mary Francina (Lewis) Robinson, was born February 10, 1842, in Chester county, and for years was engaged in the lumber business in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania. During the Civil War he enlisted in the Ninety-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served three years. He is a Republican, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Robinson married Hannah Jane, daughter of Henry and Lucinda (Hindman) Wilson, of Chester county, and their children are: Josephine, married Harry Emery, of Phillipsburg, Pennsylvania, and has one child, William F.; William Henry, mentioned below; Emma May, living in Curwensville, Pennsylvania; Ruth Anna; and Ida Blanche. Mr. Robinson is now living in retirement, having withdrawn from the cares and excitements of the business world.

William Henry Robinson, son of Joseph P. and Hannah Jane (Wilson) Robinson, was born February 13, 1866, at Old Brick Meeting House, Maryland, and received his education in the schools of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania. His first business venture was in the lumber trade, and was made at Curwensville, Pennsylvania. It



W. McKinstry

was of short duration, and in 1884 he came to Pittsburgh and associated himself with the H. J. Heinz Company. Beginning with office work, he was advanced to the accounting department, and in 1891 acquired an interest in the business. In 1905, when the concern was incorporated, he was chosen to fill his present positions of treasurer and director.

The history of the great productive enterprise with which Mr. Robinson has now been for many years connected began in 1869 in a vegetable garden at Sharpsburg. The world knows the rest. How, in 1872, the increased proportions of the undertaking justified the opening of a business house in Pittsburgh and how, as the years went on, larger and larger quarters were required, until today, in twenty-three spacious brick buildings each of which embodies the best features of the most approved of modern factories, is carried on a portion of what the company is doing. Its branch houses are found in all parts of the world. The many years of Mr. Robinson's connection with the company are in themselves a statement of his efficiency. He is thoroughly familiar with every department of the great concern, and how much its present proportions are the result of his astute foresight and wisely directed aggressiveness can be fully known to none but his associates. Mr. Robinson is also a director of the Real Estate Trust Company, the Central Accident Insurance Company, the Armstrong Cork Company and the Parrell Durango Railroad Company.

In the charitable and philanthropic institutions of his city, Mr. Robinson takes a special interest, giving to benevolent work as much time as his engrossing business duties will allow. He is a trustee of St. Barnabas' Home, and is also interested in the Soho Settlement Baths. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and

belongs to the Duquesne, Oakmont Country and Pittsburgh Country Clubs, and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He is a member and trustee of the Point Breeze Presbyterian Church.

One very distinctive feature of Mr. Robinson's personality, and one which undoubtedly has had much to do with his exceptional success, is his capacity for hard work. In the course of each day he accomplishes much more than the average man is capable of and that without seeming fatigue or excitement. His general appearance, his expression, his manner and the glance of his eyes are all indicative of quiet power and also of a kindliness and good will which has drawn to him many warm and loyal friends.

The marriage of Mr. Robinson, on April 16, 1896, to Martha Jane, daughter of the late Thomas and Martha Jane (Porter) Armstrong, secured for him the life companionship of a woman of much sweetness of disposition and beauty of character. Mrs. Robinson, who is a member of the Twentieth Century and many other clubs, goes hand in hand with her husband in his philanthropic endeavors, taking a special interest in the institutions which most engage his attention. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are the parents of four children: Thomas Armstrong, born February 4, 1897, who received his preparatory education at the Boys' Collegiate and Hills' Schools and will graduate from Yale University with the class of 1918; Mary Armstrong, educated at Winchester School; William Henry, born March 6, 1905; and Elizabeth Jane.

Mr. Robinson is a true Pittsburgher, averse to speaking of himself and equally averse to laudation from others. The narrative of his work is here presented as he would wish to have it, without commendation other than that conveyed by the simple statement of fact.

McLAIN, Benjamin Negley,

Prominent Business Man.

Prominent in that class of progressive business men so essentially characteristic of Pittsburgh is Benjamin Negley McLain, president and director of the well known J. G. Bennett Company. In the course of his long and successful business career Mr. McLain has been associated with leading interests of his native city and has done all in his power for their promotion and support.

Benjamin Negley McLain was born December 19, 1849, in Pittsburgh, and is a son of Benjamin and Susan Story (Johnson) McLain, and a brother of John Westfall Johnson McLain, whose biography, with ancestral record, appears elsewhere in this work. Benjamin Negley McLain received his preparatory education in Pittsburgh schools, and for a time attended the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh.

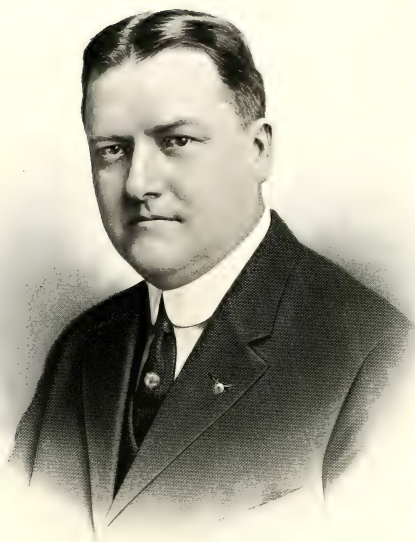
It was as clerk for J. D. Ramaley, hatter, that Mr. McLain made his entrance into the business world, thus associating himself at the outset with the line of industry with which he has ever since been so notably connected. In 1877 he allied himself with the late John G. Bennett, and slowly but surely began to rise into the prominence which his talents and integrity so richly merited. In 1900, when the firm was incorporated, he became vice-president, and on the death of Mr. Bennett, in 1912, succeeded to the presidency. The establishment of the company is the finest of its kind in the city and during the thirty-eight years of Mr. McLain's connection with the business his clearheaded sagacity and fine administrative abilities have contributed immeasurably to its prosperity. Under his wise and capable leadership this prosperity is maintained on sure foundations,

all the departments being in the most flourishing condition. From time to time Mr. McLain has been interested in outside concerns, and for a certain period was director of the Pension Mutual Life Insurance Company, but his attention is now given exclusively to the discharge of the important duties and strenuous obligations of his responsible position, which alone would transcend the capabilities of any man less systematic and executive than himself.

A steadfast adherent of the Republican party, Mr. McLain possesses a full share of the public spirit always characteristic of his family, and in 1895 represented the Twentieth ward in the city council. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, affiliating with all Masonic bodies, and in 1910 was grand standard bearer of the State of Pennsylvania, Knights Templar. He belongs to the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and the Church Club of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, and has been for fifteen years a member of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, in which he holds the office of junior warden.

Aggressiveness is a marked trait in Mr. McLain's character, but always unobtrusively exercised and recognized chiefly in its results. Always dignified and courteous, he possesses withal much geniality of nature and kindness of heart and numbers friends in all classes of the community.

Mr. McLain married, December 9, 1869, Martha F., daughter of the late John and Catherine (Hutton) Liggett, of Pittsburgh, and sister of the late Sidney B. Liggett, whose biography, with ancestral record, appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. McLain are the parents of one daughter, Loucinda Childs McLain, who was educated in public and private schools of Pittsburgh. Devotion to home and family has ever been a dominant motive in Mr. McLain's life and he finds



James B. Clear

one of his chief pleasures in the exercise of hospitality.

Benjamin Negley McLain is one of those men whose quiet force exerts a more dominating influence than is fully realized even by those who most appreciate it. Working without friction and without display he has aided and promoted, at different times, not only the business interests of his city, but other elements essential to her true prosperity, and his work, unostentatious though it is, has a very real and permanent value.

CLARK, James Bly,

Leading Moving Picture Proprietor.

James Bly Clark, of the firm of Rowland & Clark, of Pittsburgh, one of the largest moving picture concerns in the United States. "Enough!" the public exclaims. "What need is there for further words? Every Pittsburgher, every Pennsylvanian, every American citizen, knows all about James Bly Clark, and his phenomenal achievements." That is true, but we are writing for future generations of Pittsburghers, Pennsylvanians and American citizens at large, who, while they will certainly be familiar with Mr. Clark's name, cannot be acquainted, except by the pen of the historian, with the many interesting details which go to make up one of the most remarkable business careers of modern times. It is to place them in possession of these facts that this biography is given to the world.

James Clark, grandfather of James Bly Clark, was a farmer of Indiana, Pennsylvania. His son, James L. Clark, was of Pittsburgh, and married Laura E. Meixner.

James Bly, son of James L. and Laura E. (Meixner) Clark, was born February 17, 1871, in Pittsburgh, and received his education in the public schools of Indiana, Pennsylvania, and at the Indiana Normal School of the same place. After

completing his course of study he went to Pittsburgh where he became book-keeper for Gillespie, Curll & Company, wholesale grocers. The fact that he retained the position eighteen years is conclusive proof of his ability and faithfulness, but at the end of that time he resigned in order to enter the field in which he was destined to achieve a national reputation.

In 1905 Mr. Clark associated himself with Richard A. Rowland in the moving picture film business, forming the Pittsburgh Calcium Light and Film Company. In the course of time they sold this to the General Film Company, and then entered the film business as independent operators. This was in 1910, and Mr. Clark is now president of the Pittsburgh Photo Play Company and the Famous Players Film Service Company, vice-president of the Metro Pictures Corporation, a director of the Independent Film Exchange, and a stockholder in the Paramount Pictures Corporation, also treasurer of the Features Film and Calcium Light Company. His firm controls the following theatres: Regent; Schenley Photo, Oakland; Belmar, Homewood; Columbia, Fifth avenue; Crystal Amusement Company, with two theatres in Braddock; McKeesport Amusement Company, with three theatres in McKeesport; Bellevue Theatre, Bellevue; the Cameraphone Company of Cleveland and the Cameraphone Company of Pittsburgh. These represent only one phase of Mr. Clark's activities, as his firm controls the franchises for a large part of the country of the output of the Paramount Pictures Corporation and the Universal and Mutual Film Companies. Rowland & Clark also own the Pittsburgh Calcium Light and Film Company, which is the parent organization from which all their other enterprises have sprung, and the firm, in addition, are the largest stock-

holders in the General Film Company of New York and was a large and influential factor in the recent organization of the Metro Pictures Corporation, of which, as stated above, Mr. Clark is vice-president. He is also president of the Camera-phone Company of Pittsburgh and the Bellevue Amusement Company, secretary of the Crystal Amusement Company of Braddock, Pennsylvania, and secretary and treasurer of the McKeesport Amusement Company. All this has been accomplished by a man who has only just entered upon the period known as the prime of life. What may not the future hold for him?

The last theatre built by Mr. Clark is the Regent Theatre, in the East Liberty section of Pittsburgh, a structure which has been pronounced by competent judges one of the most beautiful moving picture theatres in the United States. The full area of the building is occupied by seats so arranged that the screen can be readily seen from every part of the auditorium, and a beautiful fountain is situated on the centre isle, the main figure, which is of bronze, having been imported from Italy. The main auditorium is decorated in the style of the Italian Renaissance and is provided with an organ of singular richness of tone and fullness of volume. The building is absolutely fire-proof and is furnished with every possibly facility for safety. None but pictures of the highest class are displayed here and all the amusement companies controlled by Mr. Clark are noted for the superior quality and originality of their presentments. Striking as it does a note of refinement and pervaded by an atmosphere of elegance, Pittsburgh may well be proud of not only the theatre itself, but also of the citizen whose enterprise and genius have made it an ornament to the city.

By voice and vote Mr. Clark is an advocate of the principles of the Republican

party, but politics can claim only a small share of his attention, absorbed as he is in a business which not only provides entertainment for the public, but exerts a widely instructive and distinctly refining influence. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner and a Knight Templar, affiliating with Crafton Lodge, No. 653. He belongs to the Union and Press Clubs and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association and is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Perhaps the dominant trait in the character of Mr. Clark is self-reliance and of this his clean-shaven face, with its finely moulded features, is strongly expressive. It is the face of a man who thinks far ahead and plans with wisdom and boldness. Eloquent as it is of energy it has none of the hard determination sometimes seen in the faces of men who have carved out success for themselves by their own unaided efforts. Rather it is genial, kindly, expressive of consideration for the rights and feelings of others and also of a large and ever-active benevolence. Mr. Clark is, in the broadest sense, one of the men who cause their achievements and triumphs to minister to the general good.

Some years before entering upon that phase of his career which has won for him a national reputation Mr. Clark contracted the marriage which has made the happiness of his life. On August 9, 1899, he was united to Gertrude, daughter of James and Emma (Morton) Rowland, of London, England, and he and his wife are now the parents of two children: Gertrude Hewitt, educated at Dilworth Hall; and Mary Rowland. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are extremely popular in Pittsburgh society. They delight in the exercise of hospitality, Mrs. Clark presiding with the most gracious tact over the beautiful family home in the East End.

The true Pittsburgher is possessed not

of foresight only, but also of courage to advance in the direction which his keen vision shows him to be the pathway to success. Mr. Clark was one of the few who discerned the latent possibilities of what is now a colossal interest and it is largely through his wisely directed efforts that it has attained its present proportions in Western Pennsylvania. Truly has it been said of James Bly Clark that he has the typical Pittsburgh aggressiveness.

**McCREADY, James Homer, M. D.,
Practitioner and Professional Instructor.**

During the early years of the twentieth century the medical profession of Pittsburgh has been recruited from a body of young men who have infused into their chosen work an element of vigor and enthusiasm which augurs well for the future of medical science. Noteworthy among these physicians of the new era who are now coming forward to fill, in the course of time, the places of their noble predecessors, is Dr. J. Homer McCready, Instructor in Laryngology at the University of Pittsburgh and already numbered among the city's successful practitioners. Dr. McCready is a representative of one of the old families of Western Pennsylvania, distinguished in the Revolutionary period of our history and now numbering several members in the medical profession.

Robert McCready, great-grandfather of J. Homer McCready, was born in Scotland, and in 1772 emigrated to the American colonies. After working for a time on a farm in New Jersey he went to York county, Pennsylvania, where he followed the calling of a schoolmaster until the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. Without delay he took up arms in the service of his adopted country, enlisting in the Continental army and marching

and fighting under the orders of Washington. Subsequently he returned to York county and in the autumn of 1776 removed to Western Pennsylvania, settling near Eldersville, Washington county, on a farm of three hundred and thirty-two acres now occupied by Robert B. W. McCready. He held the office of county commissioner and for many years served as justice of the peace. During the war of 1812 he served as adjutant in the Lisbon company. A man of commanding presence, with a voice of unusual strength, he seemed, in these respects, as well as by coolness, courage and self-control, well fitted for military duties. In the latter part of his life Mr. McCready was a ruling elder in Cross Creek Presbyterian Church. He died in 1846, at the venerable age of ninety-four years.

Joseph, son of Robert McCready, was a native of Washington county and in the course of time removed to Columbiana county, Ohio, where he passed the remainder of his life. He married Martha Campbell and their children were: Cynthia J., wife of Robert Smith, of Ashland county, Ohio; Margaret A., wife of Thomas Cameron, of Onslow, Jones county, Iowa; James Campbell, mentioned below; Robert J.; and Joseph A.; the two last-named being Pittsburgh physicians. Mr. McCready passed away in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

James Campbell, son of Joseph and Martha (Campbell) McCready, was a builder, real estate broker and insurance agent of Pittsburgh, and married Mary, daughter of Phillip McIntosh. They were the parents of four children: Mary Belle, wife of A. J. Worley, of Pittsburgh; Avie, of Pittsburgh; R. A., in real estate business in Pittsburgh; and J. Homer, mentioned below. The death of Mr. McCready occurred in August, 1914.

J. Homer McCready, son of James

Campbell and Mary (McIntosh) McCready, was born February 18, 1882, in Columbiana county, Ohio, and received his education in local public and high schools. Choosing to devote himself to the profession of medicine he entered Jefferson Medical College, graduating in 1906 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For one year thereafter Dr. McCready served as interne in the West Pennsylvania Hospital and then went to Vienna for post-graduate work, making a study of diseases of the ear, nose and throat. In 1908 he returned to Pittsburgh and began practice as a specialist in these ailments, meeting from the outset with favorable recognition and acquiring a steadily increasing clientele. Since 1911 he has been instructor in laryngology at the University of Pittsburgh, and since 1914 has served on the staff of the Eye and Ear Hospital. The professional organizations of which he is a member include the American College of Surgeons, the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otolological Society, the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Laryngology, the College of Physicians, the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the Allegheny County Medical Society.

Politically Dr. McCready is a Republican, and has never been found wanting in the public spirit which has always been a characteristic of his family. He belongs to the University Club and the Phi Beta Pi fraternity and is a member of the Sixth Presbyterian Church.

The personality of Dr. McCready is that of a man of great mental activity, strong reasoning powers and keen perceptive faculties. His countenance bears the imprint of these qualities and also reflects that kindness of heart essential to the character of the true physician. He makes friends easily and, what is more, holds them long.

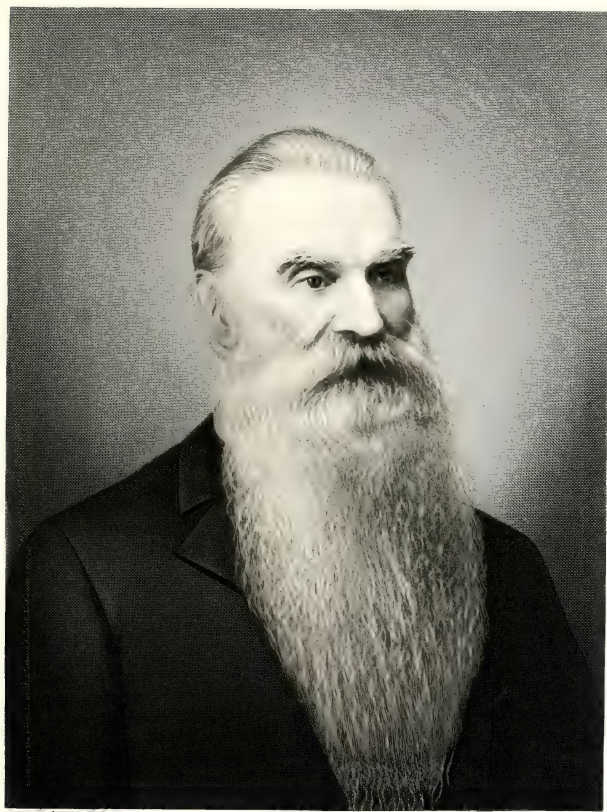
Dr. McCready married, December 3, 1912, Jean Alice, daughter of William S. and Emma (Chapman) Brown, of Pittsburgh, and they have one son: James Homer, born September 20, 1913. Mrs. McCready, who was educated at the National Park Seminary, Washington, District of Columbia, is a woman of culture and charm and Dr. McCready is never so contented as in those hours which the demands of an exacting profession permit him to spend in his own home.

For nearly half a century the name of McCready has been associated in Western Pennsylvania with military and civic virtue and excellence in the medical profession. The career of Dr. J. Homer McCready places the record of another successful physician on the pages of the family annals.

READ, Rev. James Logan,

Clergyman, Man of Many Talents.

The early and traditional history of the Read family is full of interest, dating back as it does to the dim ages of antiquity and the early history of the Phoenician people. The following facts have been well established. The family name first appears among the Phoenicians, being spelled (in hieroglyphics) Raad. The Phoenician people were great sailors and explorers, and many centuries ago, a party of these sailed through the Mediterranean, out through the "Pillars of Hercules," (Straits of Gibraltar), up the west coast of Spain and on up to the west coast of Ireland. Here they landed, crossed Ireland into Scotland and settled in the southeastern part, driving out the inhabitants. The river "Rede" in this locality is still so called, and remains of rude earthworks thrown up by this tribe are still visible. Being without literature or any system of records, it is now impossible to recognize individuals, but it is well established that all the Reads in



J. L. Read

England came from this tribe, and all the Reads in America came from English stock, which makes the general chain quite complete.

Sir Reginald Reed is the first individual of the family of whom there is any account. He was distinguished in the Border wars, and upon the edge of Carterfell, a mountain between England and Scotland, is Reed's Square, thus named in honor of the knight. In the fifteenth century flourished Robert Reed, or Robin of Redesdale, as he was called. He was associated with the Earle of Warwick. This Robin was of sufficient importance to have a monument or figure of himself cut in high relief upon a rock; the figure represents a giant in armor.

Through Sarah Warren, wife of William Read, and lineal descendant of Richard Warren, one of the signers of the compact, membership with the Mayflower Society may be claimed, a membership which is most highly prized.

Members of the Read family have been very active in the governmental affairs of this nation. Many of the citizens, who, in the early period of this country's life devoted their energies to the promotion of the general welfare of the people, were descended from this famous old family. George Reade, who came to Virginia in 1637, was the great-great-grandfather of George Washington, the first president of the United States.

For nearly half a century there were in Pittsburgh, few men with a more impressive personality than the late Rev. James Logan Read, for many years head of the Methodist Book Store in that city. As minister of the gospel, citizen and scholar Mr. Read exerted the most beneficial influence, and was venerated, and admired by all who knew him.

Charles Read (the first), founder of the Pennsylvania branch of the family, came to America in 1678, on the ship

"Shields," and settled in Burlington, New Jersey, passing the spot on which some three years later the city of Philadelphia was founded. The descendants of Charles Read have constituted, for more than two centuries, one of the leading families of the Keystone State, and have formed alliances with the Logans, and other distinguished houses of colonial record.

Charles Read (the second), son of the above, was councilman, alderman and mayor of Philadelphia, and also sheriff, trustee of the Loan Office, Judge of the Admiralty, and Provincial Councillor of Pennsylvania. He died in 1736. He was one of the owners of the Durham Furnace, now owned by Cooper, Hewitt & Company.

Charles Read (the third), son of the above, was born at Philadelphia, in 1713. He was a midshipman on the British ship "Penzance." He was also clerk of Burlington, Collector of the Port, and clerk of the circuits. From 1747 to 1771 he had almost absolute control of Governor, Council and Assembly of the "Province of West Jersey," as New Jersey was then known. In 1743 he was made Deputy Secretary, and was some time third and second Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and had a large law practice. He built the Batsto Iron Works and Lamberton Fisheries. He was made colonel of the provincial regiment raised at Burlington to oppose the Indians. He died in 1774.

Charles Read (the fourth), son of the above, was born at Philadelphia about 1740. He engaged in business, and in 1776 was commissioned colonel of a battalion of the "Flying Camp" in New Jersey. He died in 1783.

William Logan Read (son of the above), was of Philadelphia, and married Mary Throp, of Burlington, New Jersey. Their children were: Charles, who was killed in battle in the Seminole War;

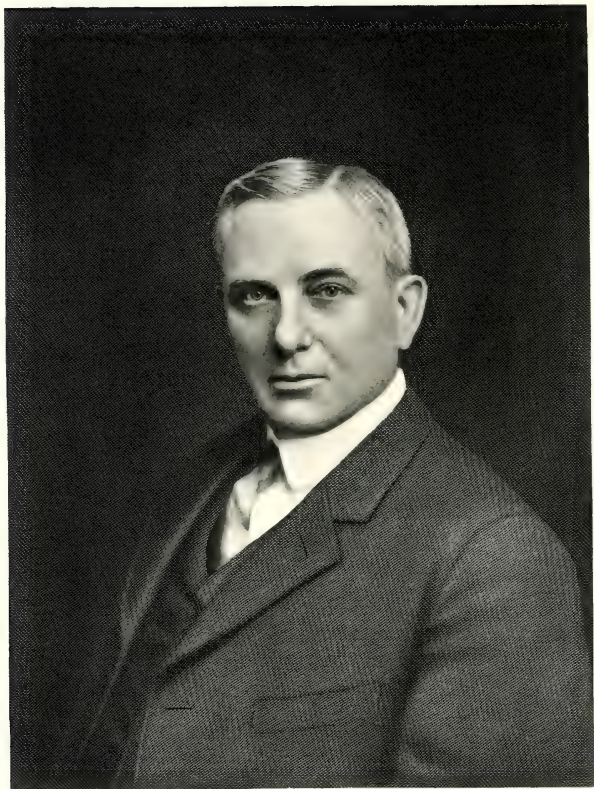
William, who went to West Point, and in 1846 lost his life in the Mexican War; Elizabeth, born 1799; Ann, born 1805; and James Logan, mentioned below. It appears that Mr. and Mrs. Read were members of the Society of Friends, inasmuch as when the latter died in Philadelphia, February 21, 1817, aged forty years, she was interred in the Arch street Friends' burying ground. After the death of his wife, Mr. Read went to Mount Pleasant, Ohio, where he passed away February 26, 1820, at the age of forty-two.

James Logan, son of William Logan and Mary (Throp) Read, was born March 28, 1808, in Philadelphia, and was about nine years old when taken by his father to Mount Pleasant. After the death of his father, the boy went to Wheeling, West Virginia, and while still a youth engaged in the dry goods business, successfully conducting for a number of years, a store in partnership with Joseph Morrison.

Notwithstanding the fact that he had been brought up in the doctrines of the Friends, while in Wheeling Mr. Read was converted to the belief of the Methodist Episcopal church, and became one of its circuit preachers. This useful and self-sacrificing body of men were not then required to pursue a special course of study in order to enter upon the discharge of their duties, and Mr. Read's ministry was crowned with many beneficent and most gratifying results. His ability and zeal speedily brought him into prominence and in 1840 he came to Pittsburgh to take charge of the Methodist Book Concern, a position for which he was exceptionally adapted, possessing as he did, fine business ability and being particularly fitted for affairs requiring executive and administrative talent. Gentle and courteous, yet firm, courageous and honest, he combined rare diplomatic tact with strict ad-

herence to principle and his most notable work was accomplished as head of this celebrated organization. After some years Mr. Read resigned his position and established his own independent book business, taking this step mainly for the sake of his son. After a time, however, the business was discontinued and Mr. Read devoted the remainder of his life to other pursuits. As a citizen he was public-spirited, ever aiding, to the utmost of his power, all movements and measures which he deemed calculated to further the best interests of the community, and no work done in the name of charity or religion sought his co-operation in vain.

Nothing about Mr. Read was more extraordinary than the versatility of his talents. Although not a college graduate, he was a very good Greek scholar, possessing also a knowledge of Latin and other languages, and at one time he pursued the study of medicine. While a close student and a passionate lover of literature, he was also a devoted seeker after the beauties of nature, revelling in the ever-varying charm of the woods and fields. His personal appearance was striking. Five feet ten inches in stature, his snowy flowing beard and moustache accentuating strong yet sensitive features, gave him a patriarchal aspect which was increased by the white hair which crowned his noble head and lofty brow. His dark eyes had the keenness of the observer combined with the reflectiveness of the scholar, and his manner was one of quiet dignity and winning geniality. Never did he forsake a friend, and honesty and honor were his mottoes for all living. He was a genial, kindly, warm-hearted, thoroughly well-balanced man, and his mind and heart were strangers to nothing that could interest a keen intellect, broaden the mental vision or enlarge the range of human sympathies.



B. M. Dickinson

Mr. Read married, November 10, 1831, in Washington, Pennsylvania, Mary Haslett, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Reynolds) Shannon, and the following children were born to them: Elizabeth Shannon, widow of Simon Johnston, whose biography and portrait appear elsewhere in this work; William Roszell, died in 1885, in Pittsburgh; Ann Eliza, deceased, married William McCullough, of Pittsburgh, also deceased, of Byers, McCullough & Company, iron manufacturers; James Sansom, a physician of Arkansas, served in the Civil War, then studied and practiced medicine; Mary Emily, married George L. McCoy, of Pittsburgh, connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad; and Charles Hamline, of Pittsburgh, prominent in the iron and steel business. Mrs. Read, a woman of gentle breeding and rare wifely qualities, was admirably fitted to be an ideal help-mate to a man of her husband's type, sympathizing with his lofty aims and making his home the abode of peace and happiness. Mr. Read was a devoted husband and father and no place was so dear to him as his own fireside. An exceptionally congenial union of more than fifty years' duration was dissolved by the death of Mrs. Read, who passed away March 15, 1883, at her home in Pittsburgh.

The beginning of the year 1889 found Mr. Read, though nearing the completion of his eighty-first year, still vigorous in mind and body, and it was in the full tide of activity that his career was abruptly, and as it seemed, tragically terminated. On January 9, 1889, as he was ascending in the elevator to his office in the Weldin Building, on Wood street, Pittsburgh, the structure was completely demolished, a large building in the rear falling upon it with crushing force. Among those killed was the Rev. James Logan Read.

When the news spread through the city that this venerable man was one of the victims of the disaster, grief and horror were depicted on every face. The mourning was universal, the involuntary tribute of "all sorts and conditions of men" to the character and work of one who had, for more than the span of a generation, presented to the community an example of every public and private virtue—a scholar and a gentleman. A quarter of a century has elapsed since Pittsburgh sorrowed for this noble and saintly man and today she bears grateful testimony that his works will follow him.

DICKINSON, Breese Morse, M. D.,

Practitioner and Author.

The history of the medical profession in Pittsburgh is well-nigh coeval with the existence of the city and is a record of steady upward progress and ever-increasing renown. Its standing at the present day is higher than ever before and among its foremost representatives must be numbered Dr. Breese Morse Dickinson, distinguished as a specialist in the treatment of diseases of the nose and throat. Dr. Dickinson, in addition to his work as a practitioner, is widely and favorably known as a contributor to medical literature.

John Dickinson, grandfather of Breese Morse Dickinson, was a Virginian, of noted Colonial descent, and was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Lucinda Nottingham, also of Virginia. The death of the Rev. Mr. Dickinson occurred about 1888. As a useful and earnest man of unblemished character he was an ornament to his sacred profession.

Martin B., son of John and Lucinda (Nottingham) Dickinson, was born January 8, 1837, near Jonesville, Virginia, and became a ranchman in the West, later engaging in business in Kansas City,

Kansas, where he is now living in retirement. He married Carrie Finley, daughter of James and Jane (Chamberlain) Twist, who were both of English descent and emigrated from Ireland to the United States, first making their home in Pittsburgh and later removing to the West. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson: Don P., a farmer of Kansas; Breese Morse, mentioned below; Robert Lee, died in boyhood; William Boyd, a lawyer of Kansas City, Missouri; Ray T., a merchant of Baker, Kansas; Cedric M., a journalist of Fort William, Ontario, Canada; Rebecca, wife of Cornelius Mills, a contractor of Blue Springs, Missouri; Eva, wife of William Modie; twins; Lucy; and James John, a nose and throat specialist of Pittsburgh, associated with his elder brother.

Dr. Breese Morse Dickinson, son of Martin B. and Carrie Finley (Twist) Dickinson, was born April 4, 1871, at Robinson, Kansas, and received his preparatory education in the schools of his native town, afterward entering the University of Kansas, and graduating in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His professional training was received in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, that institution conferring upon him in 1898 the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After spending one year as interne in the Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, and the Philadelphia Hospital, Philadelphia, Dr. Dickinson entered upon a career of general practice in East Liberty, a suburb of the Iron City. During this period he fitted himself for his present work as a specialist by studying in different cities and acquainting himself with the most advanced ideas in regard to that branch of his profession. In 1905 he established himself as a specialist in the treatment of diseases of the nose and throat and down to the present time this work has continuously occupied him. He

has acquired a large practice and is one of the most prominent specialists of his class in Pittsburgh. His pen, meanwhile, has been frequently employed in the cause of medical science, various articles of his authorship having appeared from time to time in the medical journals, and he has also read before medical societies papers which have been received with distinguished approval. He is a member of the Academy of Medicine of which, in 1913, he was vice-president, and he also belongs to the College of Physicians, the American College of Surgeons, the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the Allegheny County Medical Society.

The political affiliations of Dr. Dickinson are with the Republican party and as a Mason he affiliates with Hailman Lodge No. 321, of Pittsburgh. He belongs to the Press, University and Crystal Springs Hunting clubs and the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, the members of which are selected by their respective colleges for their high standing.

While the words, "a learned, aggressive and thoroughly well balanced physician" would furnish a life-like description of the personality of Dr. Dickinson they would fail in conveying a complete idea of a character as fully developed as his, including as it does all that constitutes what is known as an "all-round man." Dr. Dickinson is eminently social and greatly enjoys life in the open, hunting being one of his favorite recreations. The glance of his eyes, his countenance, manner and bearing all show him to be the man he is.

Before Dr. Dickinson had been many years a resident of Pittsburgh he added to the ties which already bound him to the city by espousing one of its fairest daughters—Clara, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Gotthart) Fite, Mr. Fite be-



J. E. Rigg

ing a wholesale grocer. The marriage took place on March 21, 1905, and Dr. and Mrs. Dickinson are now the parents of the following children: Breese M.; Dorothy; Virginia; Marian; and Clara Fite. Dr. Dickinson and his wife occupy a prominent place in Pittsburgh society.

A descendant of Virginia ancestors and born in the Middle West, Dr. Dickinson came to Pittsburgh a representative of a family presumably allied to one already famous in the annals of the Keystone State. For more than a century and a half the name of Dickinson has been associated in Pennsylvania with traditions of learning, patriotism and public and private virtue. Dr. Dickinson has already made it synonymous with distinction in the medical profession and his record indicates that, as the years go on, they will bring with them steadily increasing prestige.

RIGG, John Edwin, M. D.,

Practitioner, Public Official.

One of the representative men of Pennsylvania, both in medicine and finance, is Dr. John Edwin Rigg, of Wilkinsburg. Not only is Dr. Rigg identified with his home town as one of her foremost medical practitioners, but with a number of her leading interests he has been officially and influentially associated and has thus done much for their promotion and development.

Hijah Rigg, grandfather of John Edwin Rigg, was a descendant of English ancestors and belonged to one of the pioneer families of Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he resided for many years, much respected by the entire community.

Newton, son of Hijah Rigg, in his younger manhood worked at the carpenter's trade in Pike Run township, Washington county, subsequently purchasing a farm near Scenery Hill, in the same

county, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his life. He married Margaret, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Wallace) Winnett. Mr. Winnett was a well known farmer, prominent in the affairs of that part of the state in which he resided. Mr. and Mrs. Rigg were the parents of the following children: Ella; John Edwin, mentioned below; Laura, of California, Washington county, Pennsylvania; and Mark A. The death of Mr. Rigg occurred October 19, 1879, when he had reached the age of sixty-eight. He and his wife were for many years members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. John Edwin Rigg, son of Newton and Margaret (Winnett) Rigg, was born October 13, 1855, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and until the age of fourteen attended the district school, at the same time assisting his father on the farm. After this he studied for a time with a private tutor, then took a college course in pharmacy and at the age of sixteen entered a drug store. After perfecting himself in the study of pharmacy he became a clerk in the prescription department, retaining the position for two or three years. At the end of that time he resigned, took a course at the Long Island Medical College, Brooklyn, New York, and in 1879 received from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He subsequently took a partial course at Johns Hopkins University, and in the winter of 1885-86 took a full course at the Philadelphia Polyclinic.

Ere this, however, Dr. Rigg had established himself as a practitioner at Stonersville, Pennsylvania, where he remained seven years. In 1886 he went to Wilkinsburg, where he rapidly came into possession of a large and lucrative clientele. While engaged in general practice he specializes in the treatment of diseases of

the eye, ear, nose and throat, and in this department of his profession has met with marked success.

In addition to exceptional fitness for his chosen work Dr. Rigg possesses uncommon talent for affairs, and this he has exercised, without in the least neglecting his professional duties, to the great benefit of his community. He was one of the organizers of the Wilksburg Electric Light Company, and his wise counsel and prudent foresight have been one main cause of its prosperity. Politically he is a staunch Republican, and has taken an active part in public affairs. For a time he was president of the board of health, for two terms he served as school director and for three terms held the office of township auditor. His discharge of the duties of these responsible positions was marked by administrative ability of no common order. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, he is widely but unostentatiously charitable. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, affiliating with Orient Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and with the Valley of Pittsburgh Consistory, and belongs to the Improved Order of Heptasophs, the Royal Arcanum and the Wilksburg Club. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was a representative at the general conference held in Cleveland. In former years Dr. Rigg contributed various articles and editorials to medical journals, but of late pressure of other matters has caused him to discontinue these productions of his pen. He belongs to the American Medical Association and the Allegheny County Medical Society.

Public-spirited, aggressive, charitable, genial—these qualities combined with the temperaments of the student and the executive in even balance, make Dr. Rigg what he is widely known to be, a learned and skillful physician and a progressive and enlightened man of affairs. His coun-

tenance and bearing are expressive of his dominant attributes, his eyes are keen, kindly and deeply thoughtful and his manner is that of the dignified, polished gentleman.

Dr. Rigg married, January 18, 1878, Ida Belle, daughter of John H. and Eliza (McDonald) Weaver, and their children are: Lida, married Dr. J. V. Ballytine, of Wilksburg, Pennsylvania, and has three children: Dorothy Virginia, John Edwin and James Van Horn; Carl Hazlett, born March 10, 1884, educated in public schools and Mercersburg Academy; Laura Belle, married Joseph Walter Lewis, connected with Westinghouse Interests of Pittsburgh; Edna Winnett, married A. Todd Brown, of the faculty of State College, Pennsylvania; and Margaret Stella, educated in music at Oberlin College, Ohio. Dr. Rigg, the governing motive of whose life is devotion to the ties of family and friendship, is exceptionally happy in his union with a charming and congenial woman, fitted to be at once his intelligent comrade and the presiding genius of his home. Both Dr. and Mrs. Rigg delight in the exercise of hospitality and to their rare gifts as host and hostess their many friends can abundantly testify.

The work of Dr. Rigg as a financier and the incumbent of offices of public trust has done much for the upbuilding and prosperity of his community. His work as a physician transcends monetary and political boundaries, making, as it does, for the relief and uplifting of humanity, and giving him a wider field of action. What he has accomplished in both spheres—that of the able medical practitioner and the astute man of affairs—has brought him the reward which he so richly merits and which he prizes above any pecuniary profit, though that, too, is his—the gratitude, respect and affection of his fellow-men.

NEGLEY,

Important Family.

The Negley family is descended from John Nagëli, of Canton Berne, Switzerland, co-temporary and fellow worker with Zwingli, with whom he went from Switzerland into Germany in the sixteenth century, preaching the Reformation. The original Swiss spelling of the name "Nägeli" still maintains with the Swiss branch of the family. Some slight variation in the spelling of the name Negley is noticeable in early documents, as in most names at that time, but the present Anglicized form dates back more than a century. The Swiss name has a floral signification, meaning "a little pink," and the crest used by one branch of the Swiss family in modern times presents the carnation as its distinguishing feature. The name is beloved by the Swiss, as also by the Germans, through their devotion to Hans George Nägeli, Doctor of Philosophy, the illustrious composer, lecturer and author of valuable works on music, member of congress and simultaneously president of the Swiss Association of Music. He was born in the Canton Zurich, March 27, 1773, and died in Zurich, December 26, 1836. He is affectionately known as "Fater Nagëli," "Father of the folk songs of Switzerland," and founder of choral societies. A pedestal bust to his memory stands in the public park in Zurich.

Another illustrious member of the Swiss family was Carl Wilhelm Nagëli, naturalist, born in 1817, near Zurich, professor of botany at Zurich and later at Munich. He opened new fields in all branches of botany and was the author of a large number of master works on this science. A collection of his works, including many specimens, have been collected in a museum in a park in the suburbs of Zurich. A German branch of the family has long been identified with

Heidelberg, Professor Nagëli having occupied with distinction the chair of medicine in Heidelberg University, in which office he succeeded his illustrious father-in-law, Professor Mai, a great-uncle of Mrs. Matthew B. Riddle, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

(I) Jacob Negley, descendant of the John Negley, of Switzerland, and father of the founder of East Liberty, Pennsylvania, now the beautiful residential suburb of the city of Pittsburgh, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. He and his two brothers sailed from Germany with their families for America in 1739. Jacob Negley died *en voyage*, and was buried at sea, his widow and three children, Alexander, Casper and Elizabeth, proceeding to this country, settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, when Alexander was but five years of age.

One brother settled in Maryland, and the other settled on the banks of the Delaware river, and Negley's Hill, still so-called, within the suburban limits of Philadelphia, commemorates the family residence there.

(II) Alexander Negley, son of Jacob Negley, was born in Frankfort, Germany, in 1734; came to America in 1739. He grew to manhood in Eastern Pennsylvania, receiving a good education in the eastern schools of that day. It is said he became enamored of the West during his term of service in the Revolutionary army, and determined to make it his future home. Upon leaving Bucks county, owing to the Indian insurrection in the vicinity of Fort Pitt, however, he first located for a time on a farm between New Florence and Ligonier, Pennsylvania, and this property is now a portion of the estate of his great-grandson, James Ross Mellon.

In 1762 he married Mary Ann Berkstresser, and their son John was born

within Fort Ligonier in 1778, the family being in the fort at the time of his birth seeking refuge from the Indians. Later in the same year, 1778, with his wife and five children he migrated to what is now Allegheny county, where he settled on a farm of three hundred acres on the Allegheny river, the present site of Highland Park. Here he first built a log house, and later a red brick mansion, the brick being burned on the farm; and beautified the grounds with orchards and groves.

He was the first permanent white settler in the East Liberty Valley, and this vicinity was long known as Negleystown. He utilized Negley's Run, which took its name from him by erecting a grist mill and a fulling mill for the cleaning of wool. He purchased a farm for each of his children. He served his country in the Revolutionary War, the Government records showing that Alexander Negley was a member of Captain Samuel Moorhead's Independent Company of Pennsylvania Troops, which was annexed to the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, October 9, 1779, and his name is on the list of the men of that company present in Pittsburgh, June 15, 1777. His name also appears on the petition presented to the Legislature, February 15, 1787, for the erection of Allegheny county.

True to his ancestral blood, Alexander Negley was ever loyal to his Christian faith, and proved himself the strong supporter of the renowned Rev. John William Weber, who accomplished so much at an early day in establishing German Reformed churches through Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Negley was one of forty-two men whose names are recorded as the founders of the first church organization in Pittsburgh, that of the First German United Evangelical Protestant Congregation at Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, the land for that purpose being conveyed from William Penn the

younger and William Penn the elder for the sum of five shillings, June 18, 1788, property now worth more than a million. In these early days the country was wild, Indians roaming about, and the roads bad in winter time, so that for the people of Negleystown to attend church service at such a distance was difficult. For this reason Alexander Negley had a preacher, usually Mr. Weber, come and hold religious services at his home, now Highland Park, about once a month, for his own family and neighbors. It was at one of these services, in 1790, that his son Jacob first observed and became enamored of his future wife, Barbara Anna Winebiddle, who was then but twelve years of age. About five years later, June 19, 1795, they were married.

Alexander Negley was personally a man of noble character and ideals, as well as superior judgment and foresight. He died November 3, 1809, aged seventy-five years, leaving his noble widow and eight surviving children, three having died in childhood. Mrs. Negley died in 1829. They were both buried on the home farm, as were about fifty of their neighbors and some members of their family. The center of this old private burial ground is marked by a beautiful granite monument to the memory of these noble pioneers, and, surrounded by a railing, is known in Highland Park as Negley Circle. Their children were: 1. Felix, born September 22, 1764, died April 19, 1836. 2. Jacob, born August 28, 1766, died March 18, 1826. 3. Peter, died in infancy, 1768. 4. Elizabeth, born February 15, 1772, died November 15, 1855; she married John Powell and was the mother of eight children. 5. Peter, born February 6, 1774, died 1791. 6. Margaret, born June 10, 1776, died March 11, 1857; married Philip Burtner, and they had ten children. 7. John, born April 6, 1778, died August 11, 1870. 8. Alexander, born August 1,

1781, died August 2, 1807. 9. Casper, born March 17, 1784, died May 23, 1877. 10. Mary Ann, born August 20, 1786, died December 4, 1833; married Samuel Byington, and they had four children. 11. Henry, born October 20, 1790, died 1791.

(111) Jacob Negley, Sr., who laid out East Liberty, and for whom the avenue on which he resided is named, was the second son of Alexander Negley, Sr., and was born August 28, 1766, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, coming with his parents to East Liberty in 1778, when but twelve years of age. His descendants have to a greater extent than any other branch of Alexander Negley's family remained in Pittsburgh, where many of them have proven themselves important factors, especially so in the molding of the religious and educational life of the city. In addition to the property inherited from his father, Jacob Negley purchased large tracts of land, his holdings comprising about fifteen hundred acres, on which he laid out a town at the junction of the Pittsburgh and Greensburg turnpike and Frankstown road, long known as Negleystown, afterward called East Liberty. He continued to operate his father's mills. His great landed interests, to which were added his wife's large real estate holdings, together with superior judgment and acumen, made him a recognized power of his day in Western Pennsylvania. In 1816 Mr. Negley erected the first steam flouring mill west of the Allegheny mountains, for at this early date milling throughout the country was done by rudely constructed mills on small streams, which became dry and the mill stood idle throughout the summer, causing great inconvenience and sometimes partial famine. The cost of the mill was great, as the machinery had to be brought over the mountains by wagons from Philadelphia.

Mr. Negley was a civil engineer and a manager of the Pittsburgh & Greensburg Turnpike Company. His appreciation of the future importance of Pittsburgh is shown in the fact that he laid out Penn avenue one hundred feet wide as far as it passed through his own and his wife's domains, which is now the business center of East Liberty. He endeavored to have that width continue into the city, but was unable to convince the other property holders of the wisdom of his proposition. He was a director of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburgh, in early days located on Third street, between Market and Wood streets.

June 19, 1795, Jacob Negley married Barbara Anna, daughter of John Conrad Winebiddle. (For Winebiddle ancestry see biography of William Penn Baum).

In 1808 he built what was then regarded as the finest residence west of the Allegheny mountains, a large red brick edifice known as the Negley Mansion, at the intersection of what is now North Negley and Stanton avenues, the brick being made on the grounds. This building was removed only about a decade ago to make way for modern improvements. Mr. Negley located Negley avenue in a direct southern line from his front door to the Pittsburgh and Greensburg turnpike. He planted fruit trees and had about a hundred acres around his home under fine cultivation.

These hardy pioneers heartily appreciated the necessity for providing religious and educational advantages for their children. In the early part of the nineteenth century, some years previous to 1819, Jacob Negley built a comfortable frame school house of good dimensions on the site of the present East Liberty Presbyterian Church edifice, on what is now the corner of Penn and South Highland avenues, to provide educational facilities for his own children and the

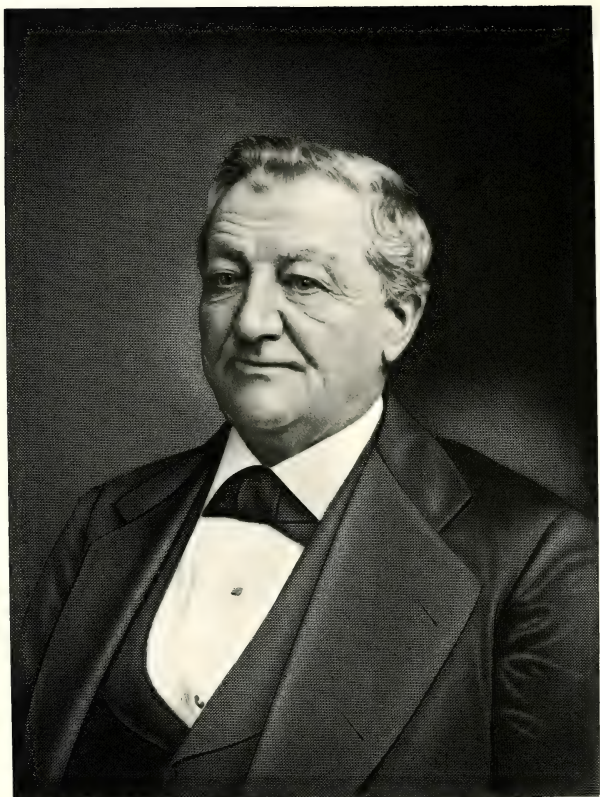
youth of the growing neighborhood. For years previous to 1819 religious services were held in this school house, also in the spacious parlors of the Negley Mansion, where he had a portable pulpit erected, and some of the children were baptized. In the year 1819 the school house gave way to a church building, the first in the East Liberty Valley on the same site, erected upon a lot containing one and one-half acres of ground, which Mrs. Barbara Anna Negley conveyed to certain persons to be held in trust for the East Liberty congregation, the property being a portion of her paternal inheritance, which has ever since been consecrated ground. Mr. and Mrs. Negley contributed largely to the building fund, as the old record specifies "of building a school and Meeting house, said Meeting house to be for the use of the Presbyterian Congregation, called the East Liberty Congregation." This conveyance bears date April 12, 1819, and it has been stated on reliable authority that at that time the houses in Pittsburgh numbered but a little over fourteen hundred all told, and that its population scarcely exceeded seven thousand souls. The first church building on this sacred site was of brick, forty-four feet square, with one corner toward the Greensburg turnpike, now Penn avenue. The pulpit occupied one corner. The first Sabbath school was organized with two teachers and nine pupils. The formal organization was not effected until Sabbath, September 28, 1828. When the petition was presented to the Presbytery for a church organization in East Liberty, spirited opposition was encountered from the representatives of Beulah Church, who regarded it as a serious infringement upon their congregational boundaries. In 1847, when the congregation were about to erect the second house of worship, also a building called the lecture room in which Mr.

Moore's academy held its sessions, Mrs. Negley added another piece of property eastward of her former gift, which proved a wise addition. In 1864 the third church building became necessary, and in 1887 the present spacious structure was erected on the same sacred site, and the East Liberty Presbyterian Church has been the mother church of the Presbyterian churches in this vicinity.

Jacob Negley, Sr., died March 18, 1826. His wife, Barbara Anna Winebiddle, was born in Pittsburgh, September 15, 1778, and died May 10, 1867. During the forty-one years of her widowhood, as well as in earlier life, Mrs. Negley proved herself a woman of rare graces of character, as well as superior executive ability, ever in touch with any movement for the welfare of the community. Her latest gift to the church she so dearly loved was the melodious bell which still summons to worship, and whose first peals sounded her requiem, as the funeral procession wended its way to the Negley family lot in the beautiful Allegheny Cemetery, where she and her husband and their twelve children are interred.

These noble pioneers and their co-laborers who bravely endured hardships in their faithful struggles to erect a solid foundation built on the rock of Christian faith and effort for the superstructure of social, educational, industrial and religious life which we now enjoy are worthy of our highest esteem.

The children born to Jacob and Barbara Anna Negley were: 1. John, born June 28, 1796, died February 20, 1802. 2. Elizabeth, born June 23, 1798, died November 11, 1799. 3. Jacob, Jr., born February 16, 1800, died January 30, 1830. 4. Daniel, born April 10, 1802, died December 4, 1867. 5. Mary Ann, born October 4, 1805, died in October, 1829; married Daniel Berlin and had two children, one dying in infancy. 6. George Gibson, born



Geo. C. Negley

April 27, 1808, died March 26, 1884. 7. Catharine R., born February 13, 1810, died August 11, 1897. 8. Margaret, born February 7, 1812, died May 3, 1815. 9. William, born June 25, 1814, died September 14, 1816. 10. Sarah Jane, born February 3, 1817; married Judge Thomas Mellon (see Mellon biography). She died January 19, 1909. 11. Alexander, born March 2, 1819, died February 12, 1864. 12. Isabella M., born October 25, 1821, died March 3, 1849; married Richard C. Beatty, M. D.; they had three children.

(IV) George Gibson Negley, son of Jacob and Barbara Anna (Winebiddle) Negley, was born April 27, 1808, at the Negley home, North Negley and Stanton avenues. He was educated in the private schools of Pittsburgh, and while the schools and academies of that day did not afford the elaborate curriculum of a later era, yet they provided excellent instruction in the essentials of a good education. Composition and penmanship were given important consideration, hence the dignified style of letters and documents of that period. Some of Mr. Negley's letters, which have been preserved, form a striking illustration of this fact, the choice diction and manner of address giving a dignity to the correspondence which is too often lacking at the present day. The neatness and lucidity of his business documents also show the impress of this early training. His father died when George was not quite eighteen years of age, he being the eldest unmarried son at this time. After his father's death his health became impaired, and it was necessary for him to seek a less rigorous climate. He went South for a short time, locating in Milledgeville, Georgia, where he taught a private school, remaining until his health was entirely restored, when he returned to be the counsellor and main stay of his widowed mother.

Mr. Negley engaged in business with his brother Daniel, and for some years they were the leading merchants of the East Liberty district, conducting the present-day department store in embryo on Penn avenue. George Negley later withdrew from the firm, and devoted his time to the management of his own large real estate interests, and as the efficient assistant of his mother in the management of her finances. Mr. Negley, throughout the seventy-five years of his useful life, was closely identified with the growth and advancement of his native city, but the East Liberty district, settled by his ancestors, and the scene of his own boyhood days, as well as later life, always claimed a special share of his loyal interest and labors.

Mr. Negley inherited large tracts of land in the East End, Pittsburgh, and, owing to his wide experience along these lines, he was recognized as an authority on real estate values, and his superior judgment and counsel were ever in demand by civic authorities as well as private individuals. While his father, as a civil engineer, originally laid out the town of East Liberty, George G. Negley laid out and named many of the later streets. As a director in the old Birmingham Street Railway, he took an active part in advancing transportation facilities. His innate love of horticultural and agricultural pursuits made him a potent factor in the work of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society, of which he was a leading director, and he gave stimulus to the annual exhibits by contributing the finest specimens from his own private gardens, which frequently took first rank.

On Highland avenue, two squares north of Penn avenue, Mr. Negley's homestead, "Rural Home," was located, which long stood as a landmark in the East End. The mansion was a spacious

structure built after a modified Colonial style of architecture, and was most beautifully placed in a picturesque setting of more than seven acres of finely cultivated grounds. When clad in summer verdure, the green lawns, wide-spreading shade and fruit trees, the long driveways and flower gardens, planted with exquisite taste from Mr. Negley's private conservatory, made the place one of the most strikingly beautiful and attractive in Pittsburgh, a love of floral culture being a characteristic taste in the Negley family. In the early days Rural avenue was a private driveway to "Rural Home," and when it was opened to the public Mr. Negley deferred the naming of the new street to his wife, Mrs. Eliza Johnson Negley, who named it Rural avenue in honor of the old homestead, which name it still retains. In the march of time the house has been removed and the property divided into building lots, two churches and many dwellings occupying the old site.

As one of the early stockholders and a member of the board of directors of the City Deposit Bank, the first institution of the kind in East Liberty, Mr. Negley helped to build up a sound banking system.

He was a firm Abolitionist, and an ardent supporter of the Union. Even before the Civil War opened, not a few oppressed slaves were assisted to freedom from cruel taskmasters by his kindness and generosity. During the war, in his unostentatious way, he personally relieved much destitution in families of those whose bread-winners had gone to the front. After the war he gave substantial assistance toward the building of a house of worship for the negroes in the East End, a church organization which still continues. When Pittsburgh did honor to the good and great President Lincoln, Mr. Negley was a member of

the reception committee appointed to receive and honor him, who later became our Martyr-President.

Although Mr. Negley's own children were educated almost entirely at private schools, yet no man of his day did more to establish and advance in efficiency the public school system of the East End. He was an energetic promoter and director in the township schools of the old nineteenth ward, when the district was known as "Collins Independent School District," previous to annexation to the city. He was also a member of the board of directors after annexation to the city, and rendered most efficient service. He made a point of keeping in personal touch with the nature of the work being done in the school.

Identified from his youth with the East Liberty Presbyterian Church, founded by his parents in all its varied activities, Mr. Negley was during many years of his life an honored officeholder and contributed by personal work and of his means to the building up not only of that church, but, like his ancestors, to the establishment of a Christian community where family life may enjoy the safeguards of spiritual and intellectual culture.

George G. Negley was a "gentleman of the old school," genial, kindly and unselfish in disposition, devoted to his family and home life, faithful to his friends, true to his country, dignified and retiring in manner, generous and sincere. While he gave liberally of his time and means to advance the public welfare, he was not solicitous of public office or preferment. Possessed of deep piety and a tender conscience, he held a pure and lofty standard of Christian living, not only adhering to the letter of the law, but recognizing the higher Christian ethics of the Master, and His sermon on the mount. True to his ancestral blood, he left the impress of

his sterling integrity and wise judgment on the life of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Negley was twice married. October 25, 1832, he married Miss Eleanor Boyd, daughter of Rev. Abraham Boyd, of Tarentum, Pennsylvania, born January 5, 1807, died May 10, 1854. By this union there were the following children: 1. Jacob B. 2. William McIlvaine. 3. Olive N., died in childhood. 4. Henry Hillis. 5. Theodore Shields. 6. Mary E. February 21, 1856, Mr. Negley married Miss Eliza J. Johnson, a resident of the North Side, Pittsburgh. The following children represent this union: 1. Sarah J. Mellon. 2. Anna Barbara, who married Joseph K. Brick, of Philadelphia. 3. M. Alice. 4. Georgina G. 5. Alexander Johnson. Mrs. Negley was a woman of most attractive personality, of rare graces of manner and beauty of character, who shared with her husband his noble ideals of life. She was born in Coleraine, County Antrim, Ireland, March 25, 1835, the daughter of James and Sallie Boyd Johnson, the descendant of Scotch-Irish covenanters. Her father was a grandson of Rev. Patton, D. D., of Edinburgh, Scotland. Mr. Johnson was a man of fine qualities of head and heart, a civil engineer, and a brother of Dr. David Johnson, of Glasgow, Scotland, an eminent physician and surgeon of his day. On the sudden death of her father, in Mrs. Negley's childhood, her mother's deep grief prompted her to seek a change of environment, and having relatives in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, who urged her to come to America, she consented to do so, and left the beautiful ancestral home, which is still standing, its sloping terraces extending down to the picturesque River Bann. She located on the North Side, Pittsburgh, where she lived until her death, April 12, 1856. Mrs. Johnson was the granddaughter of Rev.

Oliver Cameron, a minister and author of numerous religious works, of Bush Mills, County Antrim, Ireland. She was also a cousin of the revered Dr. John Boyd, M. P., of Dunduan House, County Londonderry, who, for many years, until his death, January 2, 1862, represented in the Imperial Parliament the borough of Coleraine, where, after half a century, his memory is still fragrant. Mrs. Negley died May 12, 1883. Mr. Negley died March 26, 1884.

Jacob B. Negley, eldest son of George G. Negley, was born September 30, 1833, died January 15, 1898. He graduated from Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania. He was engaged in the banking business in Muscatine, Iowa, for a number of years, returning in 1874 to his native city, he became cashier of the City Deposit Bank, where he rendered efficient service for many years. He was an active member of the East Liberty Presbyterian Church. In June, 1874, he married Cynthia Trull. She died May 12, 1901.

William McIlvaine Negley, son of George G. Negley, is a graduate of the old Saltsburg Academy, Saltsburg, Pennsylvania. He was for many years connected with the coal interests of Pittsburgh. During the Civil War he joined the Fifteenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, mustered into United States service under command of Dr. A. H. Gross, for a short time. He is now a member of Alexander Hays Post, No. 3; an active member of the Fourth United Presbyterian Church; married Isabella Douglass, September 28, 1865; she died August 16, 1914; they had eight children: Anna E., Sadie Bell; William Douglass; George Gibson; Eleanor Johnson, all deceased; Harvey B., mechanical draftsman; Walter, died in infancy; Oliver James, associated for some years past

with the Atlantic Coast Line railroad. The two surviving sons reside with their father in Pittsburgh.

Henry Hillis Negley, son of George G. Negley, was born in East Liberty, Pennsylvania, June 29, 1843, died May 7, 1912. He was educated in private schools and Moore's Academy, after which he entered the Pennsylvania State College, being a member of the class of 1862, which disbanded shortly before graduation in response to Lincoln's call for volunteers. At the time of the building of the Davis Island dam, over the Ohio river, Mr. Negley was associated with Captain Mahan, and rendered efficient assistance in that work. For the last two decades of his life, he gave his attention largely to real estate investment, and was considered an authority on real estate values in Pittsburgh. He was a life member and director of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, ever taking a deep interest in the upbuilding and efficiency of this organization, where he served in various official capacities. Mr. Negley was a member of the board of directors of the Oakdale Boys' Home and of the Allegheny Cemetery. He was an active member of the Botanical Society, and was especially interested in the private culture of rare orchids. He was for many years a member of the Civic Club of Pittsburgh and was ever ready to assist in the advancement of civic interests. He was a member of the East Liberty Presbyterian Church, founded by his grandparents, and for twenty-one years served on the board of trustees of that church, and for nineteen years as president of the board. He proved himself capable as a teacher of young men in the Sunday school, and was a charter member of the Young Men's Christian Association of East Liberty. Mr. Negley was a man of genial sympathies, generous but retiring disposition, quite an extensive traveler, yet

fond of home life. November 9, 1897, he married Miss Margaret Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Johnson, deceased. Mr. Negley died May 7, 1912. His widow still survives and occupies the homestead at North Negley avenue.

Rev. Theodore S. Negley, son of George G. Negley, born June 17, 1846, died May 18, 1911. Graduated from Princeton University in 1873, and from Princeton Seminary in 1876. His first pastorate was that of the East Brady (Pennsylvania) Presbyterian Church, followed by a pastorate in the Presbyterian church of Wilcox, Pennsylvania. For twenty-two years he was the beloved and efficient pastor of the historic Little Redstone Presbyterian Church of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, which during his pastorate celebrated the centennial of its organization, and from which he retired owing to failing health only a few weeks before he entered into rest. For many years he served as stated clerk of his presbytery, and was much beloved by his fellow pastors. October 25, 1876, he married Susan C. Todd, of Stamford, Connecticut. They had three children: Mary Hunter, deceased; George D., who married Angeline Wallace, of Chicago, January 25, 1911, they had one child, George D., Jr., who died in infancy; Jeanette B., resides with her mother in Belle Vernon, Pennsylvania.

Mary E., eldest daughter of George G. Negley, was educated at private schools and the Pittsburgh Female College. Her useful life was lived in Pittsburgh, where she died December 22, 1894.

Sarah J. Mellon, daughter of George G. Negley, graduated from Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York. For some years after her graduation she occupied the chair of Belles Lettres at the Pennsylvania College for Women with efficiency and honor. She resides at the family home, North Negley avenue, Pittsburgh.

Anna Barbara Negley, daughter of George G. Negley, was educated at private schools and the Pennsylvania College for Women. October 16, 1879, she married Joseph K. Brick, of Philadelphia, and spent the remainder of her useful life as a resident of that city, where she was an active and efficient member of the West Walnut Street Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Brick died June 22, 1909. Her husband, Joseph K. Brick, died July 16, 1912.

M. Alice Negley, daughter of George G. Negley, was educated at private schools and the Pennsylvania College for Women. She resides at the family home, North Negley avenue, Pittsburgh.

Georgina G. Negley, daughter of George G. Negley, is a graduate of the Pennsylvania College for Women. She resides at the family home, North Negley avenue, Pittsburgh.

Alexander Johnson Negley, youngest son of George G. Negley, represents the fourth generation of the historic name of the first white settler in the East Liberty valley. Mr. Negley was educated at private schools, the Newell Institute and University of Pittsburgh. He was for many years identified with the banking interests of his native city, first with the City Deposit Bank and later with the Bank of Commerce, since merged with the Mellon National Bank. He was afterward engaged in the development of lumber and mining interests in the West. Among other things Mr. Negley's cultivated taste is manifested in his love of nature and private orchid culture. October 12, 1893, he married Elizabeth Grayson Wishart, daughter of Dr. John W. and Mary (McClurg) Wishart, deceased. They reside at the family home, North Negley avenue, Pittsburgh.

(V) Major-General James Scott Negley, son of Jacob Negley, Jr., and Mary Ann Scott, and nephew of George G.

Negley, was for many years a conspicuous personage in the history of Pittsburgh. He had an enviable record for heroism in both the war with Mexico and the Civil War and was promoted to the rank of Major-General after the battle of Stone river. He was born December 22, 1826, at East Liberty, Pennsylvania, and was educated at the public schools and at the Western University of Pennsylvania, but before his graduation he enlisted in the Duquesne Grays, which organization became a part of the First Pennsylvania Regiment. He participated in the siege of Vera Cruz and battles of Cerro Gordo, La Perote and Las Vegas, and was at the siege of Puebla. After this war ended he returned to Pittsburgh and for a time engaged in manufacturing pursuits, but soon began farming and horticulture. He became one of the most skilled horticulturists in the whole country. While thus engaged, and prior to the Civil War, he took a deep interest in the military matters of his State, and was chosen brigadier-general of the Eighteenth Division of the State militia. Foreseeing the civil conflict coming on, he as early as December, 1860, made formal offer of an organized brigade to the Governor of Pennsylvania, but it was not until the President's first call for troops, April 17, 1861, that authority was given him, after having been summoned to Harrisburg by the Governor, to recruit and organize volunteers. He was mustered in as brigadier-general of volunteers and placed in command of the State encampment at Lancaster. General Patterson chose him to lead one of his brigades in the Shenandoah campaign during the early part of the rebellion. He was prominent at the engagement at Falling Waters, Virginia, and after his three months' term had expired he was placed in command of the volunteer camp at Harrisburg and later, with his brigade, joined General Sher-

man's command in Kentucky. Under General Rosecrans, General Negley became quite prominent again in the operations of the Tennessee campaign. He led the forces against Morgan's command at Shelbyville; was at the battle of Laverne, October 7, 1862, and defeated the Confederates under Anderson and Forrest. At the battle of Stone river, in front of Murfreesboro, he commanded the Eighth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and throughout that never-to-be-forgotten campaign performed heroic services of which the government was not unmindful. He drove Breckenridge from the intrenchments and insured final success to the Union army. For this valor and gallantry in this signal victory, he was promoted to the rank of major-general of volunteers. He led the advance at Lookout Mountain and drove the enemy from its position and skillfully saved General Thomas' corps from an overwhelming defeat at Davis' Cross Roads. At Chickamauga, Rossville and Chattanooga his services make for him, indeed, a proud record.

Soon after the latter engagement General Negley resigned, took leave of his command and returned to Pennsylvania. In 1868 he took an active part in politics and was in the campaign of "Grant, Colfax and Peace," and elected to a seat in the Forty-first Congress from the Twenty-second Congressional District of Pennsylvania, by almost five thousand majority. He was reelected to the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses, and again in 1874 was elected to Congress as well as to the Forty-ninth Congress, after which he retired, and in New York City embarked in railroad enterprises. While in Congress he conceived the idea of making Pittsburgh a deep water harbor and obtained the first appropriation for this purpose. He also aided Ohio river and other river and harbor enterprises. He was

largely interested in Mexican railway building. At one time he was president of the Union National League of America; member of the Grand Army of the Republic; Scott Legion; Masonic fraternity; National Board of Steam Navigation; Shipping League, etc., holding official places in all. Pittsburgh will long remember his work in securing the appropriation for the Davis Island Dam.

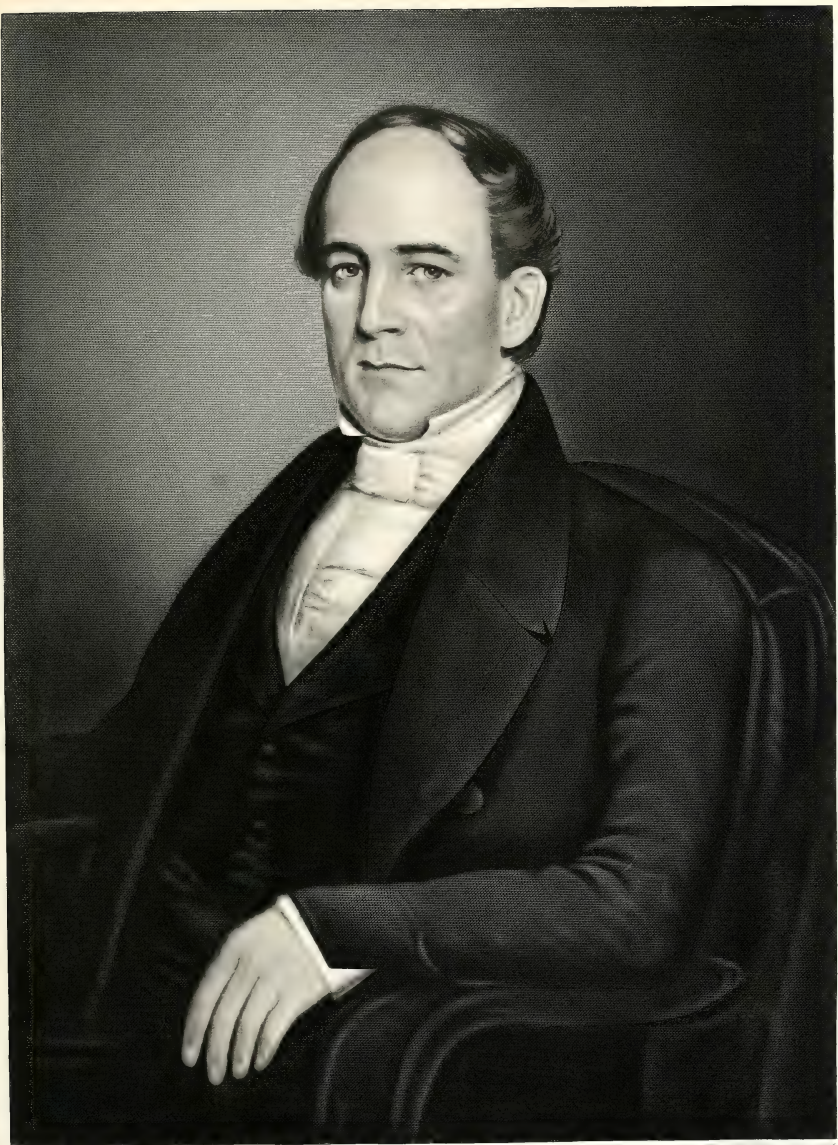
General Negley was twice married. In 1848 to Miss Kate Losey, by whom he had three sons, Clifford, James S. and George—all deceased. By his second marriage, to Miss Grace Ashton, he had three daughters: Grace, who married Enoch Farson. They have two sons and reside at West Chester, Pennsylvania. Edith and Mabel, who reside with their mother in New York. General Negley died August 7, 1901, and was laid to rest in the Negley family lot in Allegheny Cemetery with military honors.

BAUM, William Penn,

Merchant, Financier.

In Pittsburgh were the seats of the mighty long before the inception of the empire of steel, and of the sturdy pioneers who in those early days amassed wealth, and in doing so laid deep and sure the foundations of the city of the present time, none appears to our retrospective vision with a more masterful and impressive aspect than does the late William Penn Baum, for many years a dominant figure in the mercantile and financial circles of the Iron City, and a power in the political world as one of the heroic champions of an unpopular cause.

Christian Baum, father of William Penn Baum, was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and served in the patriot army of the Revolution, as did also his father. After the termination of the struggle for independence, Christian Baum became a contractor and builder



W. F. Baum

in Baltimore, conducting a flourishing business. He married Margaret Darr, a native of Virginia, and several children were born to them. Their descendants are now numbered among the most distinguished and influential members of the commonwealth.

William Penn, son of Christian and Margaret (Darr) Baum, was born June 6, 1800, in Baltimore, Maryland, and at the age of twelve years came to Pittsburgh with a friend of his father, Charles Volz, one of the leading citizens of that early period. The boy remained with Mr. Volz for a number of years, working in his protector's office during the day, and in the evening attending night school. He early developed the business ability for which in later years he became so distinguished, and on reaching man's estate engaged in a manufacturing enterprise on Wood street. After this initiatory experience, Mr. Baum engaged in the business with which his name was destined to be associated during the remainder of his life, becoming a toy merchant on an extensive scale. During all these years his place of business was situated on Sixth street. Always conspicuous for industry, energy, courage and fidelity to principle, he displayed also the power of organization and remarkably good business judgment. In the commercial affairs of the city he was extremely active, being a director in the Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank from its organization until his death. To his associates Mr. Baum showed a genial, kindly, humorous side of his nature which made their business relations most enjoyable, while his justice and consideration toward his employes were beyond all praise, and elicited their most loyal service and hearty co-operation.

As a citizen with exalted ideas of good government and civic virtue, Mr. Baum stood in the front rank, while, as a man

of action rather than words, he demonstrated his public spirit by actual achievements that advanced the prosperity and wealth of the community. To whatever he undertook he gave his whole soul, allowing none of the many interests intrusted to his care to suffer for want of close and able attention and industry. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, the full number of his benefactions will, in all probability, never be known, for he delighted to give in such a manner that few were aware of it. He was active in the formation of the Republican party, to which he adhered during the remainder of his life, and his name is entitled to imperishable honor by reason of the fact that he was an ardent Abolitionist at a time when to be so involved political obloquy and social ostracism. He was one of the founders of the East End Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, in which he served as a vestryman.

Personally, Mr. Baum was a man who drew men to him. His great strength of character and tenacity of purpose were manifest both in countenance and bearing, while at the same time there was a geniality in face and manner which attracted all who approached him. An affectionate and loyal friend, few men have been more deeply revered and loved.

Mr. Baum married, May 10, 1832, Rebecca, daughter of John and Kitty (Winebiddle) Roup, and they became the parents of the following children, all of whom were born on the old Roup homestead, which had been the birthplace of their mother: 1. John Roup, born November 8, 1833, died February 8, 1906. 2. Charles Volz, born August 12, 1835, died February 23, 1900. 3. Kitty Winebiddle, born August 3, 1837, died June 15, 1840. 4. Frederick Konig, born September 4, 1839, died March 25, 1909. 5. Henry Schwoepp, born July 5, 1841, died Janu-

ary 24, 1914. 6. Jonas Horr, born January 5, 1844. 7. Kate Johnston, born November 25, 1845, married Dr. G. M. Shillito. 8. Richard Beatty, born January 28, 1848. 9. James Negley, born February 6, 1850, died April 7, 1909. 10. William Winebiddle, born April 10, 1852. 11. Gertrude Roup, born April 14, 1854, died 1855. 12. George R. White, born December 7, 1856.

While deriving great pleasure from the management of extensive interests, Mr. Baum was essentially a lover of home and family, and his domestic life was one of rare beauty and serenity. Never was he so happy as when surrounded by his family and friends.

On January 30, 1867, while still in the full maturity of his powers, this noble and lovable man passed away, leaving the record of a singularly well-rounded life and a name that has ever stood as a synonym for all that is enterprising in business and progressive in citizenship. Simple, true, unassuming and strong in all that constitutes ideal manliness, he stood for many years before the community as an example of every public and private virtue.

The Pittsburgh of to-day, sitting regally on her seventeen hills, looks back with pride and gratitude to the time when the foundations of her greatness were laid deep and sure by merchants and manufacturers of the type of William Penn Baum, one of the strongest of the strong men of the Old City.

(The Roup Line).

Jonas Roup was born, October 26, 1760, in Strausburg, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He came to Pittsburgh in 1800, and later became the owner of an iron foundry and a maple sugar farm. He married, September 14, 1782, in Lancaster county, Ablonia Horr, born in Germany in 1759, died March 12, 1837, in Pitts-

burgh. Children of Jonas and Ablonia (Horr) Roup: 1. John Roup, born June 14, 1782. 2. Elizabeth, born February 21, 1784, married John McClintock. 3. Susannah, born March 25, 1786, married Philip Winebiddle. 4. Jacob, born August 8, 1787, married Mary Thompson. 5. Catherine, born March 21, 1789, married Jacob Walters. 6. Mary, born November 11, 1792, died February 7, 1877. 7. Rebecca, born May 11, 1798, died January 21, 1800. The death of Jonas Roup, the father, occurred in Pittsburgh, April 30, 1857.

(II) John Roup, son of Jonas and Ablonia (Horr) Roup, was born June 14, 1782, and died January 3, 1867. He married, March 16, 1809, Kitty Winebiddle, born June 20, 1790, died October 21, 1877, daughter of John Conrad and Elizabeth (Weitzel) Winebiddle, of Pittsburgh. The only child of John and Kitty (Winebiddle) Roup was Rebecca, born November 15, 1812, who became the wife of William Penn Baum, as above. John Roup inherited the large real estate holdings of his father, and was a farmer all his life.

(The Winebiddle Line).

Among the early land owners of the East Liberty Valley was John Conrad Winebiddle, a name memorialized in one of the avenues of Pittsburgh. Mr. Winebiddle came from Germany in early manhood, where he was born at Bernzabern, March 11, 1741. His father and mother having been laid to rest on the other side, and being the sole survivor of the family, Mr. Winebiddle came to America possessed of considerable gold, and established a tannery on the banks of the Allegheny river, in the vicinity of Lawrenceville, about where the government arsenal was later located. His business was very prosperous and lucrative, and he invested his money largely in real estate, buying up five hundred and fifty acres. The tract



W. H. Burlington

which he thus acquired extended from the Lawrenceville district to Negleystown. Mr. Winebiddle married Elizabeth Weitzel, and their first home was on the Allegheny river, not far from the tannery from which the fleets of canoes filled with Cornplanter Indians sailing back and forth to the town was a frequent and interesting sight. Later the family occupied the home on Second street, now Second avenue. They had five children, four of whom lived to inherit the large estate. These were Anna Barbara Winebiddle, who married Jacob Negley; Kitty Winebiddle, who married John Roup, as above; J. Conrad, and Phillip Winebiddle. John Conrad Winebiddle died September 11, 1795, and is buried in the churchyard of the First German United Evangelical Protestant Church, of which he was one of the founders. His remains, with those of his wife, were later transferred to the Baum burial lot in the Allegheny cemetery.

DARLINGTON, Harry,

Prominent Man of Affairs.

History shows that when a man achieves marked success in any sphere of action the greater part of his life is generally devoted to the activities of that sphere, and it rarely happens that he attains distinction in any other field. The exceptions to this rule are few, but one of the most notable is furnished by the record of the late Harry Darlington. For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Darlington was prominently identified with railroad interests and was also one of the conspicuous figures in the business world of Pittsburgh, but then, withdrawing from these activities, he was known, for nearly thirty years previous to his death, as a brilliant and influential man of affairs, a leader in charitable and philanthropic enterprises, a distinguished yachtsman and prominent in the social

and club life of the city with which his name is inseparably associated. Mr. Darlington was always loyal to the metropolis of Pennsylvania and her vital interests had no more zealous supporter or aggressive advocate.

The race of the Darlingtons is a very ancient one and was originally seated in Cheshire, England. The family first appears in history in 1282, when the death is recorded of John Darlington (or de Arlington), Archbishop of Dublin. Many branches have been represented in commerce, in the professions and in the church.

The Darlington escutcheon is: Arms—Azure guttee argent, on a fesse between three leopards' heads or, three cross crosslets gules. Crest—A winged pillar, surmounted by a globe. Motto—*Cruce dum spiro spero.*

Francis Morris Darlington, father of Harry Darlington, came from England in 1835, being the only one of the family to come to the United States. Mr. Darlington married, October 20, 1836, at St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia, Ellen Hardy, of ancient Quaker lineage. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Darlington: Harry, mentioned below; Annie; Mary, wife of Joseph R. T. Coates, of Coatesville, Pennsylvania; and Ellen, who died in August, 1914, and was the widow of Julius Augustus Dutton, a coal merchant of Chester, Pennsylvania.

Harry Darlington, son of Francis Morris and Ellen (Hardy) Darlington, was born January 3, 1838, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He received his primary education in the schools of his native town, passing thence to the Philadelphia High School and graduating from that institution. After studying for a time at the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh), Mr. Darlington, while still a youth, entered the railroad business as an employe of the Philadelphia,

Wilmington & Baltimore railroad, which was one of the first railroads constructed in the United States. Mr. Darlington was employed in the Philadelphia office and the marked ability which he manifested from the very outset, combined with his unswerving integrity, early attracted the notice of his superiors. The career which opened with such bright prospects was interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil War. The patriotism which, throughout life was one of Mr. Darlington's salient characteristics, was fanned into a flame by the bombardment of Fort Sumter and at the first call for troops he hastened to offer his services to the government. Enlisting in the Union army, he served with credit for three years, receiving at the end of that time an honorable discharge.

In the sixties, after severing his connection with the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad, Mr. Darlington went to Pittsburgh, and one of his first undertakings in that city was the operation of a brewery which he conducted successfully for a number of years. In 1886 he disposed of the business to the Pittsburgh Brewing Company, and immediately organized the Westmoreland & Cambria Natural Gas Company, of which he became president. This company developed the Grapeville district, east of Jeannette, Pennsylvania, supplying gas to Greensburg, Latrobe, Derry and Johnstown. Mr. Darlington leased the Elba Iron Works, in Second avenue, and for a number of years operated the plant with marked success. At different times he belonged to the directorates of numerous companies in Pittsburgh district, but was never associated with the steel corporation, his holdings being entirely independent. He gradually extended his interests and at the time of his death was a director of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company, the Pitts-

burgh Steel Foundry Company, the Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railroad Company, the Diamond Alkali Company, of which he was one of the principal owners, and the Union National Bank. He was also a director of the Follansbee Brothers Company, sheet and tinplate makers, and the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company. He was vice-president and director of the Macbeth-Evans Glass Company. His real estate holdings were extensive in Pittsburgh. Throughout his business career Mr. Darlington showed himself to be a man of broad gauge, inexhaustible energy, dauntless courage and unflinching fidelity to principle—a veritable captain of industry.

As a vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, holding sound opinions and taking liberal views, Mr. Darlington was frequently consulted in regard to matters of municipal importance, and his public spirit and rapidity of judgment enabled him, despite the engrossing demands of the many interests which claimed his attention, to give, in such instances, valuable counsel and earnest effort. He was an ardent clubman and was instrumental in the organization of the Duquesne Club, the Pittsburgh Club and the Allegheny Country Club. He also belonged to the University Club, the Pittsburgh Golf Club, the New York Golf Club, the Westchester Country Club, and the New York Larchmont, American and Corinthian Yacht clubs, of New York, and the Racquet Club of New York. He was enrolled in the Union League Club of Philadelphia, and was a Blue Lodge and Chapter Mason. For years he served as a vestryman of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church.

In the prime of life Mr. Darlington withdrew from the activities of business, but it was only that he might seek outlets in other channels for the exercise of his exuberant energies, his versatile



Darlington

talents and his all-embracing benevolence. He was said to have been the largest single contributor to the fund for the erection of the Allegheny General Hospital, of which he was a director, and it was within the two last years of his life that he and his wife erected the children's ward of that institution at an expense of more than thirty thousand dollars. At Christmas, all the children in the hospital and in the other institutions in which Mr. and Mrs. Darlington were interested, received gifts, a representative having been previously sent among them to learn what they most desired. In every instance, it was said, each child received the thing that it wished for, if it could possibly be procured, no matter what the cost. Do Christmas annals record any deed more beautiful than this? Old servants and friends who had become reduced in circumstances could bear grateful testimony to the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Darlington. Mr. Darlington was one of the organizers of the Allegheny Preparatory School and contributed largely to its support, also giving many scholarships to Pittsburgh boys and girls. His private charities were numerous and widespread, but their full number will never be known to the world.

A man nobly planned was Harry Darlington and his face was an index to his character—the broad forehead, so manifestly the abode of intellect, and the clear-cut features, sensitive yet strong, and accentuated by a white moustache which imparted an air of singular distinction to a countenance which spoke of quiet force, innate refinement and a rarely genial and sympathetic nature. The eyes, while keen and searching, were eloquent of affection and kindness. His manner was one that drew men to him. His very presence compelled friendship. Loyal and generous, of incorruptible integrity

and stainless honor, he looked what he was—a high-minded gentleman, a man of broad views, large faith and a great heart.

Mr. Darlington married (first) March 29, 1858, Margaret McCanles De Wald, and they became the parents of a son and a daughter: Frank Groef, of Indianapolis, Indiana, married Elise Willis Buckingham and has four children; and Margaret Hardy, who died April 11, 1915; she married Stephen Howe Bennett, of Boston, and they had three children, Elizabeth McCullough Darlington; Margaret D.; and Helen Howe. Mrs. Darlington died in 1872, and Mr. Darlington married (second) November 6, 1877, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of J. N. and Rebecca T. (Andrews) McCullough. Mr. McCullough was then first vice-president of the Pennsylvania railroad, and after his death Mr. Darlington became one of three trustees and upon the death of two co-trustees he became sole trustee of the McCullough estate, retaining the office even after retiring from active business. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Darlington: Rebecca McCullough; Jacob Nessly, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Harry, Jr.; and Mary Laughlin, deceased. Rebecca McCullough Darlington became the wife of Louis E. Stoddard, a prominent Yale graduate and a member of the international polo team that was victorious in the contest for the American cup.

On December 13, 1913, Mrs. Stoddard passed away, leaving three young children, two daughters and a son. She was a woman of lovely personality, with a face expressive both of character and sweetness, and was prominent in Pittsburgh, New York and New Haven society, the last-named being, after her marriage, her home city. The home life of Mr. and Mrs. Darlington was one of ideal beauty and felicity. They stood at the head of Pitts-

burgh society, Mrs. Darlington, a woman of gentle breeding and unusual charm, being an acknowledged leader. The beautiful city residence of the family and their lovely summer home—"Seven Oaks"—at Mamaroneck, New York, were centres of hospitality, and all who were ever privileged to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Darlington can testify to their charm as host and hostess. Mrs. Darlington, by her exquisite graciousness of manner, put at ease all who came into her presence, and Mr. Darlington, delightful at all times, was never so fascinating as at his own fireside. He was conspicuous not only in club life, but also in yachting circles. His magnificent yacht, one of the finest on the Atlantic seaboard, was christened the "Elreba," a combination of the names of his wife and daughter. He was also noted as an amateur horseman, owning a number of the finest horses which, however, he never allowed to be entered on a race track.

The sudden death of Mrs. Stoddard was a great shock to Mr. Darlington, and from that time his health rapidly declined. On September 27, 1914, he passed away, at "Seven Oaks," deeply and sincerely mourned by his many personal friends and by multitudes who had never looked upon his face. He was a man whose presence radiated sunshine and there are those to whom the world will never again seem as bright as when they possessed his companionship. His was a well rounded and a truly noble life. At all times he seemed, in his efforts for the advancement of all that was best and highest, like an incarnation of that age of world-progress, the latter decades of the nineteenth century and the opening years of the twentieth. Realizing that he would not pass this way again he made wise use of his opportunities and his wealth, conforming his life to the loftiest

standards, and leaving a record in perfect harmony with the history of an honorable and distinguished ancestry.

When a man touches life at as many points as did Harry Darlington he leaves upon his community the impress of an extremely complex character, and in order to describe him adequately it is necessary to consider him not as one, but as several distinct personalities. As business man Mr. Darlington helped to make Pittsburgh the capital of the industrial world. As railroad magnate he enlarged her horizon, placing her in communication with her remote ports and markets. As citizen he was largely instrumental in increasing her power as a municipality, upholding by word and deed the cause of good government and civic virtue. In all these different spheres of action he won honor during his lifetime and after he rested from his labors he was accorded a monumental place in the history of his city. There remains, however, yet another phase of his character to be considered—his work and influence as a philanthropist. It is thus that he will be remembered longest, most reverently and most affectionately, and it is thus that he would most earnestly choose to be remembered. His heart glowed with love for humanity. His wealth was predominantly a means of ministering to the needy and uplifting the discouraged and downtrodden. Men and women and little children loved and venerated him and called down blessings on his name. We will not call him a philanthropist. The word seems cold when applied to one of his warmth of heart and tenderness of feeling. We will call him what future generations of his fellow citizens will call him in preference to the prouder titles which were so universally accorded him. They will say, "Harry Darlington was one 'who loved his fellow men'."



William D. Gable.

GABLE, William Francis,
Public-Spirited Citizen.

In the record that follows of the life and work of William F. Gable, of Altoona, Pennsylvania, there occurs description of his entry into many fields of endeavor other than that in which he has made his greatest mark, mercantile trade, and the narration, with unvarying regularity, of his success and prominence in those enterprises to which he has addressed himself. And when the final analysis has been made and the fact of his natural talents and abilities discounted, there remains as the keynote of his achievement in many lines his limitless energy, his boundless capacity for unremitting toil, and his untiring industry. To this effect have spoken and written those who know Mr. Gable as an intimate, who appreciate the sterling qualities he possesses, and who are considerate in their observation of his well known distaste for personal public attention. From the following pages could be taken paragraphs which would compose a creditable record of one who had made his chief and highest aim merchandising, the raising of blooded stock, the collecting of old and valuable books and documents, or intelligently directed philanthropy, yet such activity has been that of William F. Gable alone, and that in the midst of other connections and obligations in multitudinous array. Altoona with justice has done him abundant honor, honor merited by his devotion to her interests, by his service in the causes of municipal righteousness and uplift.

William F. Gable, son of Isaac and Hannah M. (Wollerton) Gable, grandson of Peter and Sarah (Mast) Gable, descends paternally from German forbears, his maternal line tracing to early Pennsylvania colonial days and George Smedley, a member of the Society of Friends, who came from England in 1682. From

him, the American founder of the Smedley family, Mr. Gable is seventh in descent. William F. Gable was born in Upper Uwchlan, Chester county, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1856, and it is worth while to state here that Mr. Gable has said that if he could have chosen his own natal day it would have been the 12th of February, for that date is the birthday of the man he considers the greatest citizen of the United States of any period, Abraham Lincoln. He attended the country schools of his native county and, his parents moving to Reading, Pennsylvania, when he was a youth of thirteen years, the Reading High School. He was also a student in the Reading Commercial College, maintained by Professor Chester N. Farr, and was graduated from that institution.

His business career began with his employment as bookkeeper for Boas & Raudenbush, a prosperous lumber firm of Reading, and after five years of service with this house he accepted a similar position with Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, well known as a leading dry goods concern, in which employ he remained for six years. On March 1, 1884, his first connection with the business interests of Altoona was formed and he became a partner in a small business that, through many stages and periods of growth and development covering a period of more than thirty-one years, has become the great, modern "Daylight Store" of William F. Gable & Company. His original partner in this enterprise was John R. Sprecher, and as Sprecher & Gable the business was founded, although within a few months Mr. Sprecher's interest was purchased by Mr. Gable's former employers, Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, the firm name becoming William F. Gable & Company. Under this caption the business has been continued, constantly expanding as additional success and pros-

perity rewarded adherence to strict and upright principles of dealing. Its growth has been vigorous and natural, and the proud position it now occupies is one that is well deserved and that bears eloquent testimony to the business genius of him who has had its destinies in hand. One of the rules of conduct in the Gable Store of paramount importance in its relation to the public, has been the system of cash payment, at this time an unusual feature in department store management the worth of which has been fully proven, since while it has been in force the size of the store has increased from a small room twenty by forty feet, to an establishment with approximately three acres of floor space, while at the same time the operating force of the store has grown from ten or twelve to between three hundred and seventy-five and five hundred persons. Every invention and improvement applicable to department stores has found its way into the nearly fifty departments of the Gable store, while the elaborate details of its management have been worked out by Mr. Gable and his assistants from deep knowledge and long experience. In every relation between the store organization and the public the utmost has been done for the patrons of the store, not only in quality and price of merchandise, but in matters of comfort, convenience and enjoyment, and the place the store holds in the confidence of the city's people bespeaks their appreciation. Within the store, and in many cases unknown to the public, are clubs and organizations among the many employees, and a hearty spirit of coöperation has been built up through Mr. Gable's constant aid and sympathy, his attitude speaking in his expression of this sentiment: "There is no line drawn in my mind or heart between employer and employee." The welfare and happiness of those who are his assistants in

the operation of his business are among his greatest concerns, and he is ceaseless in his efforts to insure these blessing to them.

That this regard and concern are appreciated by their recipients and that in every employee of his store Mr. Gable has a true and admiring friend is testified to by everyone familiar with the facts, and expression was given to this feeling at the banquet tendered the store employees by Mr. Gable in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the business, when Mr. Gable was presented with a silver loving cup, engraved with his monogram, an etching of the store in its present appearance, and the words quoted above. On this gala occasion there were present several of the intellectual lights of the country, friends of Mr. Gable, including Horace Traubel and the late Elbert Hubbard.

But the story of the life and work of the store might be prolonged through pages and pages, were an attempt made to tell the interesting story of many of the departments and inner organizations, such as the "Quarter Century Club," membership in which is based upon twenty-five years in the employ of the firm, at the end of which time the new member is presented with one hundred dollars in gold; or the remarkable photographic studio, presided over by Mr. Gable's son, Robert, which is the largest between New York and Chicago, and so excellently equipped that pictures can be made "any size, any place, any time." This, however, is a chronicle of the activities of William Francis Gable, and the foregoing has been told only that a proper conception of the magnitude and importance of his commercial operations might be gained.

It is difficult to determine whether Altoona is prouder of Mr. Gable as a successful business man than as a loyal,

public-spirited citizen, or the reverse, but in the discharge of his duties and responsibilities in the latter role he has established a wonderful standard. His interest extends to every department of the city life. He places prizes for competition in different departments of the Altoona schools, conducts a regular weekly sewing class with qualified instructors in his large store for the young girls, and, with praiseworthy wisdom and foresight, distributes thousands of trees among the school children of Blair county, for planting on Arbor Day. His gift of trees in 1914 was twenty-five thousand white ashes, the previous year the same number of elms, and in 1912 and 1911 twenty thousand silver maples and catalpas. His private benevolences are large and in most cases attended to by him in person. No worthy object in his city has been long without his substantial aid, and the measure of the good he has accomplished cannot be told.

One of Mr. Gable's most pleasurable relaxations from the cares of business is in his library and collection of old and rare books, autographs and manuscripts, which he has gathered because of his love of literary and historical study and his regard for those men and women who have made literature and history. Represented in his collection are manuscripts and epistolary correspondence of the notables of many countries and periods, and it includes original autograph letters of nearly all of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, letters of Benjamin Franklin, and a complete set of letters of all the Presidents of the United States, many written while in office. Mr. Gable is the owner of one of the largest collections extant of the letters and manuscripts of Bayard Taylor, John Greenleaf Whittier, Henry W. Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Walt Whitman, Mark Twain,

Eugene Field, James Whitcomb Riley, and he possesses in large numbers letters of John Ruskin, Charles Dickens, Charles Darwin, Robert Burns, Thomas Henry Huxley and John Tyndall. Mr. Gable is particularly proud of his ownership of many of the original writings of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, being a great admirer of the talented colonel.

Another of Mr. Gable's interests, which partakes of the nature of both business and pleasure, is his stock farm of more than five hundred acres, "Glen Gable Farms," in Chester county, Pennsylvania, where, under the management of his son, Lowell B., thoroughbred Guernsey cattle are raised and blooded trotting horses, of both of which he is very fond. The estate is magnificently equipped for the purpose, every sanitary and scientific appliance having been obtained, and many honors have come to the stock there bred and the dairy products of the farm. In 1913 "Glen Gable Farms" won the gold medal at the National Dairy Show at Chicago, Illinois, for the finest milk produced in Pennsylvania, with a score of 96.75, while at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, California, yet further distinction was gained. Here the gold medal and the medal of honor in the market milk class were awarded "Glen Gable Farms," over twenty-five hundred competitors, the best in the world, the average of excellence being here raised to ninety-seven out of a possible one hundred points. This achievement the Altoona "Mirror" commented upon editorially as follows: "Mr. Gable is a gold medal business man, a gold medal collector of manuscripts and rare books, a gold medal friend, and now to these symbols of superiority has been added the gold medal as a farmer."

Mr. Gable's historical interests have led him to membership in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Thomas

Paine National Historical Society, his activity as a stock raiser in the American Guernsey Cattle Club, and his literary tastes in the Altoona Robert Burns Club. He is a sympathizer with no religious sect or creed, and views with distaste the dissensions and differences that have given rise to these. His broad-minded outlook is best shown in his own words: "Henceforth let us recognize only the brotherhood of man. Let us bid adieu to the 'Elect' and 'Select.' No more 'Masons,' 'Knights,' or 'Odd Fellows,' but one universal order of 'Good Fellows,' honest men and honest women, bearing the banners of right and justice everywhere." The foregoing has been in part a revelation, not only of the actual accomplishment of his career, but of the strength of mind and purity of character that his intimates know. Two quotations from himself give a still further insight into his hopes and ideals, into the spirit that animates his restless endeavor. The first is from his speech of greeting to his guests at the banquet on the occasion of the silver anniversary: "Just a word before closing about the ideal store, or 'the store beautiful,' that I often dream of. Present economic conditions interfere with this store being all we would like it to be. The mad, wild, greedy rush of competition forces us to use some methods that we would instantly dispense with were it not that we must protect ourselves under present conditions. One establishment cannot fight the battle alone. We do what we can to make things better and hope for the day when the competitive system will be no longer in the way of a higher and better civilization. Under a coöperative commonwealth we could get nearer the ideal store. With the passing of pay rolls and profits the real pleasure of work would begin. That time is coming with as much certainty and splendor as an Alleghany

mountain sunrise." And the second is his contribution to the 1914 New Year sentiments of Blair county published in an Altoona journal: "May 1914 give us: More druggist Taylors, shovel in hand, on all the corners of all the streets. The man with the shovel beats the man with the banner. May 1914 give us bigger crops of wheat, corn, and potatoes. May 1914 give us better live stock and more live people; more democrats and less aristocrats; more states to give votes to women; more vision for men and women to broaden their minds and prepare them to save for all the people, this land of Liberty."

So this brief record closes. None doubts but that in the coming years ever increasing benefit will flow from him to all with whom he comes in contact, and that the best chapters of his life story remain to be written.

William F. Gable married, May 7, 1879, Kate Elizabeth Boyer, born in Reading, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1860, daughter of Benjamin Franklin and Elizabeth (Clouser) Boyer, Rev. A. H. Sembower performing the ceremony. Children of William Francis and Kate Elizabeth (Boyer) Gable: 1. Edna Luella, born April 22, 1881; married, May 26, 1903, James H. Powers, and has children: Wollerton, born May 24, 1904, Lowell Gable, born January 5, 1907, Elizabeth Boyer, born December 19, 1908, Pauline Penelope, born August 27, 1910, James Henry, born April 2, 1912. 2. Bayard Wollerton, born March 12, 1883, died June 25, 1906, at sea. 3. Lowell Boyer, born February 26, 1887. 4. Elizabeth Smedley, born June 22, 1888, died July 16, 1888. 5. Gertrude Pellman, born September 8, 1889; married, September 5, 1912, George Pomeroy Stewart, and has a daughter, Frances Gable Stewart, born July 23, 1913. 6. Robert Blair, born May 7, 1892; married, October 21, 1914, Lillian



William Hays

Calhoun Burns. 7. Anna Katherine, born June 2, 1896. 8. George Pomeroy, born March 18, 1898. 9. Mary Virginia, born July 31, 1901.

HAYS, William,

Legislator, Jurist.

John Hays, the American ancestor of the William Hays family of Pittsburgh, came to this country from the North of Ireland, in 1730, and settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania. He erected a house which was destroyed by fire; he then removed to Bucks county (now Northampton) in 1732, locating near Weaversville, where he kept an inn, store and tannery. Mention of this is to be found in Egles' "History of Pennsylvania." According to the records he was one of the pioneer settlers of the Craig, or Scotch-Irish settlement, in East Allen township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and became widely known in church and Colonial affairs. He was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Weaversville, Northampton county, which was built of logs in 1746. He was a leader in the community in which he dwelt and was a captain of the company in defense of the frontier from the Indians prior to 1756, when, in January of that year a company of Scotch-Irish, commanded by Captain John Hays, sent to protect the settlers on the frontier at Gnadenhuten (Tents or Huts of Grace), through disregard of their captain's cautions, were ambushed by the Indians and nearly all killed. On May 22, 1775, he was appointed committeeman for Allen township, Northampton county by the Committee of Correspondence. In December, 1776, at the age of seventy-four, John Hays was chosen as captain of a company and marched with it to Philadelphia. This company was one of the first from the Scotch-Irish, or Craig settlement in Allen township, to respond to

General Washington's requisition. His company was raised and reported for duty at forty hours' notice and formed the nucleus of what was called Washington's "Flying Camp," numbering two thousand men. They participated in the battles of Long Island, Trenton and Brandywine. (See Egles' "History of Pennsylvania").

John Hays died November 16, 1789, aged eighty-five years, and was buried in the churchyard of the Presbyterian church near Weaversville. He was married, in Ireland, to Jane Love, who was born in 1702, and who died at Derry, Northumberland county, in 1806, aged ninety-four. Issue: 1. John, of whom below. 2. William. 3. Robert. 4. James. 5. Francis. 6. Jane. 7. Isabelle. 8. Mary. 9. Elizabeth. All of the sons, except William, who died young, served in the Revolutionary War; two of them are said to have been with the parties left to keep up the camp fires at Trenton when Washington surprised the British at Princeton.

(II) John Hays, eldest son of John and Jane (Love) Hays, was born in the North of Ireland, in 1728, and came with his parents to America in 1730. The first authentic record of his activity in colonial affairs states that on June 28, 1757, he returned from Juniata on the outlook for hostile Indians. In 1760 he was appointed by the Provincial Council a member of a delegation to attend "Tecdyuscung," one of the most noted kings of the Delaware Indians, to the Great Indian council to be held by the Western Indians over the Ohio; returned July 1, 1760, to Bethlehem having been denied passage through the country of the Seneca Indians (Journal of their travels and proceedings can be found in the Pennsylvania Archives, vol. iii., p. 735).

On October 16, 1776, he was appointed second lieutenant of the Twelfth Bat-

talion of Foot, Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line, for continental service, commanded by Colonel William Cooke; appointed by the "Council of Safety" in Philadelphia. This battalion was composed of good riflemen and scouts who participated in the "hottest part of the battle of Brandywine and lost heavily," and in the battle of Trenton in the "hottest fight in Germantown, also losing heavily, the remnant being nearly destroyed at Monmouth." (See Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, vol. x., pp. 758-760).

In documentary records it is found that he was spoken of as Colonel Hays and also as Counsel Colonel Hays. After the war Colonel John Hays resided in the settlement, engaged in milling, tanning, farming, etc. The Moravians wishing to exchange a large tract of land, in what is now Crawford county, for the property on which he resided, and wishing a property large enough to locate his large family near each other, he undertook, in company with his son William, a journey on horseback to examine the property. While engaged in that work he became overheated, and drinking too much cold water from a spring, sickened and died at Meadville, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1796, aged sixty-six.

He was twice married (first) in October, 1760, to Barbary King, who died August 13, 1770; (second) in August, 1771, to Jane Walker, who died December 15, 1825. Issue by first wife: 1. Mary. 2. John. 3. James. 4. Jane. 5. Elizabeth. Issue by second wife: 1. Ann. 2. William. 3. Isabelle. 4. Robert. 5. Richard. 6. Thomas. 7. Samuel. 8. Mary. 9. Joseph. 10. Rebecca.

The Hon. William Hays, early member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature, and influential business man of Pittsburgh, was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, June 27, 1774, son

of John and Jane (Walker) Hays. He joined the State militia at an early age, and was a member of the organized body called into active service for the suppression of the Whiskey Rebellion. After that duty was performed and the troops were disbanded, he visited the northwestern part of the State, known as the lake region. Here he acquired the title to several tracts of land, which he improved. In 1796 he settled permanently in Pittsburgh, and began his active public career, which caused his fellow citizens to honor his life and revere his memory.

William Hays established large tanneries, which he continued to operate until advanced age forced him to leave his sons the active management of the business. In the directory of Pittsburgh, of 1815, is given: "William Hays, tanner, corner of Diamond alley and Liberty, dwelling W. side of Liberty between Diamond alley and 5th." He was one of the signers of the memorial presented to the State Legislature in 1810, asking for a charter for the Bank of Pittsburgh, but this was refused, and the bank was operated as a private institution under the name of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company until 1814, at which time a state charter was secured, and of this bank he was a director.

His fellow-citizens recognized in him the qualities desired in a public official and lawmaker, and elected him to the State Legislature, where he was continued for several terms (from 1831 to 1833) by reëlection, representing Allegheny county in both Assembly and Senate. He was honest and safe in counsel, deliberate and conservative in action, and his colleagues and associates trusted him implicitly, relying upon his general intelligence and sound judgment. Upon retiring from the Senatorship, William Hays was elected Associate Judge of the



Chas. L. May Jr.

County Court in December 17, 1838, and again April, 1840. After a brief service he found the duties too exacting and onerous for his age and waning strength, and his resignation was therefore tendered and he retired to private life. He served as a member of the convention that framed and adopted the Pennsylvania State Constitution.

In both public and private life William Hays earned the plaudits of the community as a good and faithful public servant, an honorable and upright citizen. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and never neglected the obligations of Christianity. His death occurred in Pittsburgh, October 14, 1848.

William Hays married, February 14, 1805, Lydia Semple, born November 24, 1778, in Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, died in Pittsburgh, May 16, 1854, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Young Semple. Children of William and Lydia (Semple) Hays: 1. John Hays. 2. Elizabeth Hays. 3. Robert Semple Hays. 4. James Hays. 5. William Hays, junior. 6. Richard Hays. 7. Jane Walker Hays, married Mansfield Brown. 8. Henry Hays. 9. Charles Hays.

HAYS, Charles,

Manufacturer, Financier.

Some men there are who touch life at so many points that, in order to convey an adequate conception of their personality, it seems necessary to describe them in several characters. A man of this type was the late Charles Hays, one of the strong men of the Old Pittsburgh, whose commanding form, seen through the gathering mists of the fast-receding years, rises before us as business man, financier and public-spirited citizen.

Charles Hays, son of William and Lydia (Semple) Hays, was a native of Pittsburgh, born December 28, 1822. He

was a member of a family of Scotch-Irish descent, prominent in the commerce and industry of Pittsburgh for over a century. Like his father and brothers, he was closely identified with the many institutions contributing to the growth and prosperity of Western Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public and private schools of Pittsburgh. During early manhood he was employed as chief clerk on a line of passenger steamboats plying the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, which at the time were the great common carriers connecting the east with the west and south. After a few years he left the river and became associated with his father and brother in the tanning and leather business. Upon the retirement of his father from active business life, the firm was reorganized under the name of Hays & Stewart. Charles Hays retained a financial interest in the business, but for many years devoted his time to other pursuits. He was elected president of the Allegheny Insurance Company, and discharged the duties of that office in a most satisfactory manner. He was director of the Bank of Pittsburgh, National Association, and was connected with many other important financial institutions of Pittsburgh as investor and adviser.

A man of fine personal appearance, of a nature so genial and sympathetic as to possess a rare magnetism, Mr. Hays was a man who drew men to him. Personality—coupled with great ability—was, in fact, the secret of his success, making possible undertakings which, in the hands of an ordinary man, would have met with utter failure. His broad grasp of affairs may be inferred from the simple statement that he served the city in many capacities. The Sixth Street Bridge was one of the local improvements which profited by his connection with it as president of the company. He was a member

of the famous volunteer fire company of the city, known as the "Old Eagle," and was accustomed to run to fires with his associates. His countenance was indicative of great force and also of that capacity for friendship which made him the object of the loyal and devoted attachment of all who were in any way associated with him.

Mr. Hays married, August 15, 1854, Isabella, daughter of James and Eliza (Steel) McLaughlin, and granddaughter of the Rev. Robert Steel, one of the early pastors of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Hays were the parents of two children, Eliza McLaughlin, who died in infancy, and Carrie S., wife of Rev. Samuel G. Craig (q. v.), of Pittsburgh. Rev. and Mrs. Craig are the parents of a son, Charles Hays Craig, named for his grandfather.

The death of Mr. Hays, which occurred March 29, 1902, deprived Pittsburgh of a man whose business talents were of the highest order and whose will was simply indomitable. Full of work, of fiery energy and unquenchable hope, he represented a type, the value of which to a city it is impossible to estimate. The influence of such men ramifies all through the commercial and industrial life, extending itself to the whole social economy, and every man, from the toiling laborer to the merchant prince, receives benefit from them.

NICHOLSON, Edgar West,
Prominent Business Man.

Edgar West Nicholson, son of William R. and Anna J. (Hopson) Nicholson, a prominent member of the fourth generation of Nicholsons in Philadelphia and the fifth generation in the state of Pennsylvania, was born November 18, 1876, in Philadelphia. His father, William R. Nicholson, president of the Land Title & Trust Company of Philadelphia and

one of the widely known stable, progressive and executive business men of Philadelphia, has set a pace for his descendants in the business world. Edgar W. Nicholson, the subject of this biography, though still a young man, has already shown sterling qualities and has well merited a place among the progressive business men of the state.

Mr. Nicholson was educated in the public schools of his native city, the Hamilton School and Princeton University, graduating with the class of 1899. He afterwards became partner in the firm of Fell & Nicholson in the brokerage and banking business, and has since shown activity in various lines, being a member of the firm of Nicholson & Herbert, real estate; vice-president and director of the Haney-White Company, builders supplies; secretary, treasurer and director of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange Building Company; director of the Radnor Development Company; secretary and treasurer of the Haverford Development Company.

Mr. Nicholson is also prominently identified with the Young Men's Christian Association, and is treasurer and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant at Cynwyd, being the representative of the fourth consecutive generation to become a trustee in the Presbyterian church in Philadelphia. He is a member of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, City Club of Philadelphia, the Automobile Club of Philadelphia, Colonial Club of Princeton, Corinthian Yacht Club of Cape May, the National Geographical Society, the Pennsylvania State Historical Society and Forestry Association of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Nicholson married, October 1, 1901, Ruth Arnold, a daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac Arnold Jr., of the Ordnance Department of the United



McGoshin

States Army. They are the parents of three children: Lawrence Arnold, born October 11, 1902; Edgar West Jr., born August 29, 1906; Ruth A., born September 11, 1910.

Mr. Nicholson exercises his right of franchise in a thoroughly independent manner and might be classed as an Independent in politics. Determination and energy have with him spelled success and yet he has not reached the prime of life nor the zenith of his powers.

GOEHRING, John Meek,

Lawyer, Legislator, Man of Affairs.

Prominent among those members of the Pittsburgh bar who have combined professional distinction with political leadership is John Meek Goehring, who can now look back upon nearly forty years of successful and honorable practice in the courts of Allegheny county. Mr. Goehring has represented his fellow-citizens in the State Senate and in the city councils, and is now president of the latter body.

The original home of the Goehring family was the small village of Albsheim, near the Rhine, and not far from the city of Worms, in Bavaria, Germany. The race was transplanted to the United States nearly a century ago and its representatives are now to be found in Baltimore and in nearly all the counties of Western Pennsylvania.

Wolfgang William Goehring, the first ancestor of record, was born about 1638, in Albsheim, and on November 24, 1663, married Maria Margaretta Beroz. Their son, John Jacob Goehring, was born September 19, 1669, and married Maria Margaret Kuchler. John Jacob Goehring died in 1738.

George Michael Goehring, son of John Jacob and Maria Margaret (Kuchler) Goehring, was born in 1700, married

Maria Catherine Maurer, and died in 1767.

John Engelbarth Goehring, son of George Michael and Maria Catherine (Maurer) Goehring, was born in 1725, and married Anna Margaret Werl. The date of the death of John Engelbarth Goehring has not been recorded.

John Jacob (2) Goehring, son of John Engelbarth and Anna Margaret (Werl) Goehring, was born in 1771, and between the years 1818 and 1821, accompanied by his two brothers, Henry William and John, emigrated to the United States. They brought with them their families, and some of the members remained in Baltimore, others proceeding to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, whence some of them later migrated to Beaver county and Robbstown, now West Newton, Westmoreland county. It is believed that all of the name of Goehring now found in Pennsylvania trace their lineage back to one or another of these three immigrants. John Jacob Goehring married, and his death occurred April 22, 1860.

Charles William Goehring, son of John Jacob (2) Goehring, married Maria Elizabeth Heintz.

Charles Louis Goehring, son of Charles William and Maria Elizabeth (Heintz) Goehring, was of Pittsburgh, and from 1835 to 1840 carried on a confectionery business in association with his brother Jacob. They built up a large and lucrative concern, and after their retirement Charles Louis was interested as a capitalist in various business enterprises. For a time he was connected with the iron industry as a member of the firm of Coleman, Rahm & Company, and after his withdrawal became first president of the Consolidated Gas Company of Pittsburgh. He was connected with various banking concerns, among them the Pittsburgh Savings Bank. From 1858 to 1860 Mr. Goehring represented his Republican

fellow-citizens in the State Legislature, and at one time he served on the Seventh ward school board of Allegheny City, now North Side, Pittsburgh. His business success dated from the very beginning of his active life, his first venture, which was in the oil industry, having proved highly remunerative. Mr. Goehring married, December 10, 1845, Eliza, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Porter) Meek, of Pittsburgh, Mr. Meek being engaged in the lumber business. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Goehring: John Meek, mentioned below; Louis S.; Lizzie H., married Henry Smith; Yetta H., married Stewart Robertson; Emma P., became the wife of James Black; Amelia P., married William C. Haslage; and Annie W., became the wife of Christian Steffen.

John Meek Goehring, son of Charles Louis and Eliza (Meek) Goehring, was born October 13, 1848, in Allegheny City, now North Side, Pittsburgh, and received his preparatory education in the public schools, afterward entering the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh. He was fitted for his profession by a special course at the Harvard Law School, and in 1876 was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county. He has since been continuously engaged in general practice in Pittsburgh, but has never had a partner. His reputation at the bar is of the highest and has been won by broad legal knowledge, administrative ability and unremitting devotion to duty. He is a member of the Allegheny County Bar Association.

Always a faithful adherent of the Republican party, Mr. Goehring took no active part in politics until 1895, when he was elected to represent the Eleventh ward of Allegheny (now North Side), in the common council. In 1899 he was

chosen president of that branch of the city government, and served until 1902, when his fellow-citizens paid him the further tribute of electing him to the State Senate from the Forty-second Senatorial District. He occupied a seat in that body until December, 1906, having served in that year as a member of a special session of the legislature, held at the time of the Citizens' Party, which accomplished much for the cause of political reform in Pennsylvania. He was the author of what is known as the "Greater Pittsburgh Act," which provided for the annexation of cities, boroughs, etc., to a larger city, by a vote of the citizens of the annexed territory. Under this act, the city of Pittsburgh has been greatly enlarged. In July, 1911, Mr. Goehring was appointed, by the Governor of Pennsylvania, one of the first nine councilmen under the new charter for cities of the second class, and upon the organization of the councils he was elected to the office of president of that body. At the succeeding election he was chosen by the people for a term of four years, at which time he was elected to succeed himself as president for a term of two years, and at the expiration of that time was again elected president, which office he now (1915) holds. He is a director of the Commonwealth Trust Company and the United States Amusement Company, a trustee of the Carnegie Free Library, the Carnegie Institute and the Carnegie Music Hall; and a member of the North Side Chamber of Commerce, the Pittsburgh Board of Trade and the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society. In addition to above, Mr. Goehring has been in former years connected with various financial and industrial concerns. He was for years president of the congregation and a member and trustee of the Eleventh United

Presbyterian Church of Allegheny, but withdrew when he moved to the East End, Pittsburgh.

The dual personality of Mr. Goehring which has found such full expression in his varied and eventful career is finely exemplified in his appearance, the dignified yet alert bearing and keen yet thoughtful countenance speaking equally of the learned and skillful advocate and the able and astute legislator. A man of broad culture and a wide range of interests, he finds time, amid the press of professional and public duties, to think of our feathered songsters who add so much of charm to the life of both town and country. Among their strongest protectors in Pennsylvania they number John Meek Goehring whose name is also enrolled as a member of the Audubon Society. Long a leader and a force in his state, Mr. Goehring is in every way fitted for high political place, not only by reason of ability, but by sterling worth of character and broad human sympathies. He has the courage of his own deep convictions and an enthusiasm for all that makes for the best in the service of humanity.

The year of Mr. Goehring's entrance into politics was exactly a decade later than that of his marriage. On April 29, 1885, he was united to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late William and Elizabeth (Voegtly) Neeb. A biography and portrait of Mr. Neeb appear elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Goehring is a woman in whom liberal culture, strength of character and sweetness of disposition combine to form a personality at once winning and inspiring, and to her husband she has ever been the genius of his fireside and his comrade in thought and purpose. Mr. and Mrs. Goehring are the parents of three sons and a daughter: William Neeb, born June 24, 1886, educated in Pittsburgh schools, at Westminster Col-

lege, Pittsburgh, and at the Medical School of the University of Pittsburgh, graduating in 1914 and now practicing in his native city; Harvey John, born January 10, 1891, educated in Pittsburgh schools and Allegheny High School and now connected with the hardware firm of Steiner-Voegtly, Pittsburgh; Louis Meek, born November 22, 1892, educated in Pittsburgh schools and Washington and Jefferson College, class of 1915, and intends entering the profession of the law; and Flora Sadie, educated at Winchester School, class of 1915.

After nearly four decades of brilliant work at the bar and a score of years in the public service, Mr. Goehring is still active in both fields of duty, and, for the honor of his city and state, long may he continue to be so, for the old Commonwealth needs all her representative men, and on none can she rely with greater confidence than on John Meek Goehring.

DURHAM, Joseph Edward,

Progressive Business Man.

As insurance manager and as a Pennsylvania manufacturer, Mr. Durham has state-wide reputation. His insurance business, one of the largest in the United States has, since 1897, been located in the Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia; his manufacturing interests in Allentown and elsewhere.

Mr. Durham descends from James Durham, a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian, who founded the family in Pennsylvania, fought in the war of the Revolution, was captured at Fort Freeland in 1779 and confined at Fort Niagara for a long time. He married, in 1774, Margaret McClintock, born about 1750, died February 8, 1828. In 1778 she was captured and scalped by the Indians, but survived that inhuman deed about fifty years. Her father and two brothers, Matthew and John McClintock, were soldiers of the

Revolution, all killed July 28, 1779, with others of Captain Hawkins Boone's company, marching to the relief of Fort Freedom at McClungs, near Milton, Pennsylvania.

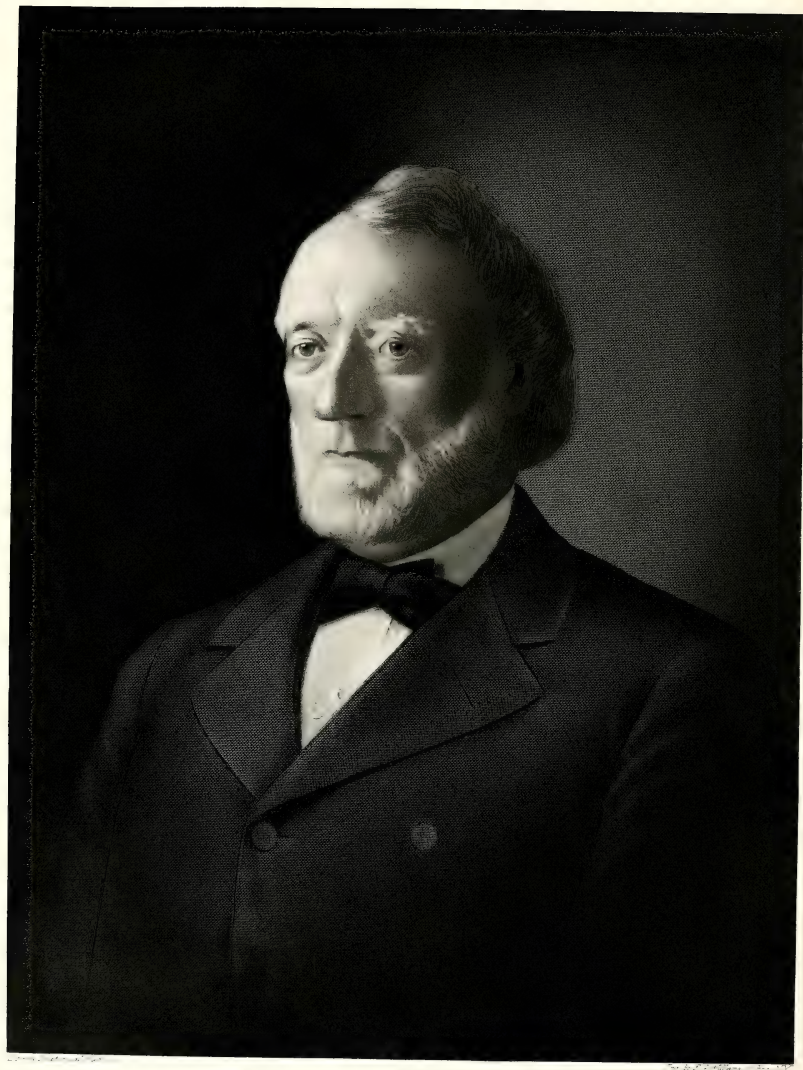
James (2) Durham, son of James (1) and Margaret Durham, lived at Milton, Pennsylvania, a farmer, merchant and distiller. His wife, Charlotte (Gaston) Durham, was a daughter of Joseph, granddaughter of Robert and great-granddaughter of Joseph (1) Gaston, of New Jersey, of French Huguenot blood, tracing to Jean Baptiste Gaston, Grand Duke of Tuscany, son of Louis XIII., of France. Charlotte (Gaston) Durham was a sister of Rev. Daniel Gaston, connected with Lafayette College in its early days and pastor of Gaston Memorial Church in Philadelphia.

Joseph Gaston Durham, son of James (2) and Charlotte Durham, married Margaret Laird Lowry, a daughter of James McLenahan Lowry, a soldier of the war of 1812, son of Samuel Lowry, son of Hugh Lowry, who left Scotland in 1760, died in Ireland in 1761. Mrs. Margaret (Lowry) Lowry, widow of Hugh Lowry, came to Pennsylvania with her children in 1774, settling in the northwestern part of the state, and there purchasing a tract of ten thousand acres, which she subsequently lost in suit with the Holland Land Company. Sarah (Laird) Lowry, wife of James McLenahan Lowry, traced descent to Matthew Laird, who came to Pennsylvania prior to 1750, and to Hon. James McLenahan, who settled in Hanover township, Lancaster county, prior to 1735, afterward moving to White Deer township, then in Northumberland county, member of the Committee of Safety of Northumberland county, 1776, one of those who met at Lancaster, July 4, 1776, to elect two brigadier-generals; member of Assembly, 1783.

Joseph Edward Durham, son of Joseph

Gaston and Margaret Laird (Lowry) Durham, was born near Watsontown, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1857. His early education was obtained at Dewart and Watsontown academies, completing his preparatory study at Bloomsburg State Normal School in 1873 and 1874. He then entered Lafayette College whence he was graduated with honors, classical course, class of 1878. He was class day presentation orator, president one term of Franklin Hall, member of Delta Kappa Epsilon, and other college organizations, ranking as one of the leading students and popular men of his class. After leaving Lafayette he began the study of law under Hon. Franklin Bound, of Milton, Pennsylvania, continuing study under Bentley and Parker, of Williamsport. In October, 1882, he was admitted to the Lycoming county bar, but the illness of his father, then president of the Watsontown National Bank, called him home, which prevented his engaging in practice. He became a member of the mercantile firm J. E. Durham & Company, during his years of legal study and for several years he continued interests in mercantile and manufacturing enterprises.

After the death of his father, January 26, 1883, J. Edward Durham formed a connection with the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, and in May, 1883, located in Allentown as general agent for the Lehigh Valley. In 1884 he was transferred to Williamsport as general agent for North Central Pennsylvania, remaining there until February, 1887, when he became a member of the firm, Bourne & Durham, general managers of the Penn Mutual for Northeastern and Central Pennsylvania, with territory in New York and New Jersey. The firm established central offices in Allentown and made that city their official headquarters until the close of 1897, when



J. M. McCullough

the city of Philadelphia was added to their territory and headquarter offices opened in the Stephen Girard Building in Philadelphia. In 1900 Mr. Bourne retired from active participation in the business, which has since been conducted by Mr. Durham alone, his being one of the largest and most important of the many agencies of the Penn Mutual, of which company he has been for many years a trustee. Mr. Durham in addition to being a trustee of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, is a director of the Standard Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Company of Bristol, and of the National Bank of Germantown. He acquired interests in public utilities corporations and in the manufacturing world, being president of the Bonney Vise & Tool Works (Incorporated) of Allentown, and otherwise interested in the activities of that city. He was one of the incorporators of the Flint Light & Power Company, of Flint, Michigan, serving that corporation as president.

Mr. Durham is a member of the Philadelphia Life Insurance Underwriters Association, formerly its president, was among the first presidents of the Livingston Club of Allentown, is a member of the Union League Club, the Pen and Pencil Club, the Automobile Club of Germantown, the Merion Cricket Club and the Lehigh Country Club. He is a member of the Masonic order and the Presbyterian Church of Germantown, and in political faith is a Republican. His residence in Philadelphia and winter home is No. 319 West Johnson street, Germantown.

Mr. Durham married, June 29, 1881, Nellie R. Stranahan, born March 2, 1859, daughter of Dr. Daniel V. Stranahan, a noted physician of his day, and his wife, Rebecca (Jackson) Stranahan, daughter of David Jackson, of Warren, Pennsylvania. The Stranahan ancestry traces

to James Stranahan, born 1699, died 1782, who came to Rhode Island from the north of Ireland in 1725. Children of Joseph E. and Nellie R. Stranahan: Joseph Edward (2), now vice-president and secretary of the Bonney Vise & Tool Works (Incorporated); Fred Stranahan, vice-president and treasurer, Bonney Vise & Tool Works (Incorporated); Lowry Stranahan, born October 11, 1888, died May 20, 1890, and Eleanor Lewis Durham. Both sons are graduates of Princeton University, class of 1906, and associated in manufacturing with their father.

**McCULLOUGH, Jacob Nessly,
Prominent Railroad Official.**

In writing of the pioneers of Pittsburgh and the region now known as the Middle West it is necessary to distinguish between the men of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods and those who came in with the nineteenth century. These it was who built railroads and steamboats, operated mines and caused gigantic iron and steel works to darken the heavens with their smoke by day and illuminate them with their fires by night. In thinking of the marvellous network of railroads which now centre in Pittsburgh, and which have brought power and prosperity to the metropolis and to all the vast region round about, the name of Jacob Nessly McCullough instinctively rises to our lips and we see in retrospective vision the commanding form of the man in whose genius this mighty system had its origin. For more than thirty years Mr. McCullough was president of the Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad Company, and for a briefer period, during the latter portion of his life, was first vice-president and executive officer of the Pennsylvania Company.

William McCollough (so he spelled the name), father of Jacob Nessly McCullough, was as his patronymic denotes, of

Scottish ancestry, but whether born in the land of Knox and Burns the record does not inform us. We find him in Ohio, where he accumulated a fortune in the steamboat business and as a salt manufacturer. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Nancy (Myers) Nessly, and granddaughter of Jacob Nessly, who was one of the first settlers in Ohio and owned all the land around Yellow Creek, and a large amount of what is now Hancock county, West Virginia. He came to Virginia in 1785, from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and took up seven thousand acres of land on the Ohio river which have ever since remained in the possession of his descendants. The one hundredth anniversary of his settlement was celebrated by the family, his granddaughter, Nancy Hewitt, who was present, being the oldest living descendant. Mr. and Mrs. McCollough were the parents of the following children: Jacob Nessly, mentioned below; Mary Anne, married Duncan McDonald, of Pittsburgh, and had four children; John, married Jennie Arbuckle, of Pittsburgh, and had three children; Hester, married Isaiah Grafton, and had one daughter, Elizabeth, who became the wife of Charles F. Nevin, of Sewickley, Pennsylvania, and had two sons, both of whom are now deceased; Samuel, now deceased; William G., lives on the old homestead at Yellow Creek, near Wellsville, Ohio; and Nancy, married Carter Curtis Blair, of Pittsburgh, and had two children, Howard, of Sewickley, Pennsylvania, and Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Herbert M. Bishop, of Los Angeles, California. William McCollough, the father of the family, passed away November 28, 1857, leaving to his four sons independent fortunes, and, what was of infinitely greater value, the priceless legacy of a good example and an honorable name.

Jacob Nessly McCullough, son of Wil-

liam and Elizabeth (Nessly) McCollough, was born September 5, 1821, at Yellow Creek, Ohio. He received his education in the country schools. Until reaching his majority he was the energetic assistant of his father, both on the farm and in matters of business, but afterward he entered upon the independent course in which he was destined to achieve distinction. Going to Wellsville, Ohio, he became a member of the firm of D. and D. McDonald, wholesale grocers, and ere long clearly demonstrated the fact that nature had intended him for a business career. For fifteen years he was a potent factor in the conduct of a flourishing trade, spending his winters in New Orleans purchasing molasses, sugar and other Southern products for the firm.

The sphere of finance, also, had attractions for Mr. McCullough, and in it he gave striking proof of his ability. The year which witnessed the election of James Buchanan to the presidency of the United States was the year in which this successful business man became a banker. In association with John S. McIntosh, of Wellsville, Ohio, he founded the house of McIntosh, McCullough & Company. Mr. McCullough had by this time accumulated a comfortable fortune and begun to invest in railroad properties.

One of his first ventures was to become the financial backer of a contractor who built a section of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and subsequently he became agent of this line at Wellsville, Ohio. The road did not pay, but in 1858, when its affairs were at the lowest ebb, it was McCullough to the rescue! In that year Mr. McCullough was elected president and the road was saved. In the brief period of five years, by economy and good management, he lifted it out of debt and made it one of the best paying railroad properties in the United States. He

retained the presidency to the close of his life.

Not long after Mr. McCullough had given this brilliant proof of his ability as a man of affairs, Fisk and Gould were at the height of their Erie successes and were eager for another chance at a rich road. Their eyes fell on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh and they set quietly to work. With what result? In 1868, Fisk and Gould, with Lane, their New York partner lawyer, had secured the majority of the stock of the road of which Mr. McCullough was president. The conspirators elected a dummy board, prepared to issue all the bonds the road would bear. It is related as an incident of the election that when the paymaster of the road picked up his inkstand and said he was going to put it away lest they should steal it, Mr. Lane bluntly retorted: "We don't steal that sort of thing, it's railroads we're after." But the scheming triumvirate knew not the man with whom they had to deal. Most truly was it said of Mr. McCullough that "though slow to provoke antagonism in business he was a man of unshrinking courage." He promptly challenged the Fisk, Gould and Lane management in the courts, threw the road into the hands of a receiver (ten years before he had saved it by having himself appointed receiver), and forced a surrender upon men little accustomed to defeat. It was one of the greatest triumphs of principle ever recorded in the history of railroads. A compromise was finally reached, Mr. McCullough resuming control of the road, which shortly afterward became part of the Pennsylvania system.

His pronounced ability and marked success had, long ere this, attracted the attention of railroad men, and in 1863 he had been offered the position of general superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago road. At that time

the Fort Wayne, with insufficient equipment and crippled by various causes, was doing a limited business. With characteristic clear-sightedness the new superintendent discerned the heart of the trouble. Proceeding on the theory that what the company needed was tonnage, and that equipment and extension would follow as a necessity, he directed his energies to the care of the commercial interests of the concern. In every conceivable quarter he sought and got traffic, pouring into the Fort Wayne such a tremendous volume of trade that the road in a few years became known as a trunk line of the first importance.

The achievements of Mr. McCullough in connection with this road attracted the notice of the leading railroad men of the United States and thenceforth he was an acknowledged power in every interest identified with the general railroad affairs of the country. In 1871 the Fort Wayne line was leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and Mr. McCullough was promoted to the position of general manager. Several years after what was known as the Pennsylvania Company was organized, and of this concern Mr. McCullough was elected first vice-president and executive officer. The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad (Panhandle) and all other Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, numbering in all several score of greater or less importance, were also included in his jurisdiction, and these offices he retained to the last day of his life.

In connection with Mr. McCullough's administration of this great trust the following sentence stands on record: "His services in perfecting the almost flawless combination which these roads formed were of incalculable value." Throughout the system he had charge of matters relating to transportation, rates, construction and improvement. His special pride

was the road with which he had first become connected—the old Cleveland & Pittsburgh, for which he secured the most complete terminal facilities of any line entering Cleveland and with which he was identified for nearly forty years. On this road, so peculiarly his own, he was familiarly known as "The General."

In politics Mr. McCullough was a Republican, but never took an active part in the affairs of the organization beyond contributing to campaign funds. In religion he was a Presbyterian as was his father before him. His phenomenal success Mr. McCullough attributed to executive ability, methodical habits and infinite capacity for hard work. Modest in manner and frugal in living, he had great perceptive powers and an insight into character which was absolutely unerring. He was of noble presence. His hair and full beard were black, his eyes dark and piercing. His words were few, but always to the point. For any man who evaded a contract or told a lie he had a thorough and lasting contempt. Warm-hearted and loyal in his attachments, he possessed a loftiness of character and a personal magnetism which surrounded him with friends and commanded the most profound respect.

Mr. McCullough married, September 22, 1852, Rebecca T. Andrews, and they became the parents of two children, one of whom, Ida May, died young, and the other, Mary Elizabeth, became the wife of Harry Darlington, a biography and portrait of whom appear in this work. In inherited characteristics Mrs. Darlington is a true representative of her distinguished father, possessing, in combination with a charming womanly personality, much of his force of character and strength of purpose.

On February 8, 1891, Mr. McCullough passed away, "full of years and of honors." His city and his state mourned

him, and far beyond the confines of Pennsylvania it was felt that a great personality had been withdrawn from the scenes of a long brilliant and most honorable career. The following tribute most truly expressed the public sentiment:

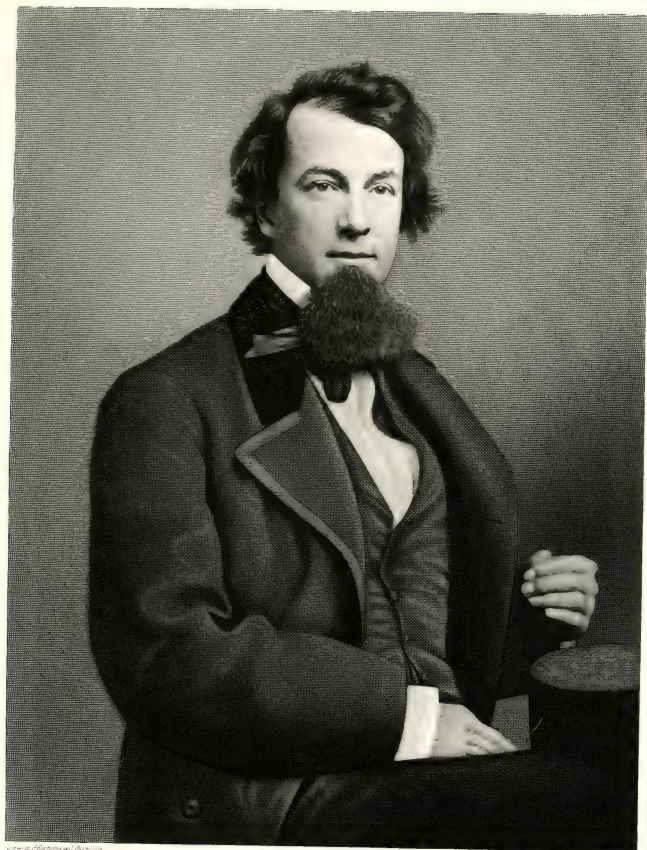
"For more than thirty years Mr. McCullough has been a power in the railroad management of the country. In peace and war he always held his own. Never unduly aggressive, always ready to concede just claims, he held the respect and confidence of both friends and foes. His clear, cool judgments will be sorely missed by many of his contemporaries. He was a man of great perceptive power, good judgment of men, had the magnetic power of attracting friends, was frugal in his habits, unostentatious, kind to every one, easily approached by his men and all men, affectionate to his family; a man to be remembered by all who knew him."

Jacob Nessly McCullough was a man who did large things in a large way, because his nature was of grander mould than is often met with in any sphere of activity or walk of life. Generous, high-minded, of invincible will and valiant tenacity of purpose, he overcame the force of adverse circumstances and the machinations of dishonest men and his name has passed into history as that of one of the noblest upbuilders of the greatness of the city of Pittsburgh and of three mighty states of the American Union.

NIMICK, William Kennedy,

Prominent Manufacturer and Financier.

Among the names eminent in the business world of Pittsburgh during the middle decades of the nineteenth century that of the late William Kennedy Nimick, of the famous old firm of Singer, Nimick & Company, holds a foremost place. For a period of thirty years Mr. Nimick was conspicuously identified with the manufacturing and financial interests of his



Wm. K. Vinick, 1850

William K. Vinick

native city and was ever zealous in the promotion of all movements that meditated her truest progress and most essential welfare.

William Nimick, father of William Kennedy Nimick, was a native of Ireland, and in 1813 emigrated to the United States, coming from County Antrim. He settled first in Philadelphia, removing in 1817 to Pittsburgh, and early becoming identified with the commercial life of that city. For years he was engaged in the wholesale grocery business on Market street, and in the Pittsburgh directory for 1826 his name appears as that of a merchant. In politics he was a Whig, but never consented to become a candidate for office. Mr. Nimick married, in Ireland, Jane Kennedy, of an ancient Irish family whose origin and early history are appended to this sketch, and their children were: 1. Jane, died April 5, 1867. 2. James, born in 1818, died in 1881; married Harriet Matthews, born in 1818, died in 1892; children: William Albert, deceased; Bella, married Walter Berringer, of Pittsburgh; and James, deceased. 3. Alexander. 4. Mary Ann, died January 23, 1896. 5. William Kennedy, mentioned below. 6. Elizabeth, died January 3, 1882. 7. Sarah, died April 26, 1873.

The mother of these children died September 8, 1857, five years after her husband, he having passed away June 10, 1852, some years after his retirement from business. William Nimick, himself a man of prominence, was the founder of one of Pittsburgh's dynasties—a dynasty industrial, financial and philanthropic, his descendants in the third generation standing to-day in the front rank of the bankers, manufacturers and public-spirited citizens of the metropolis of Pennsylvania.

William Kennedy, son of William and Jane (Kennedy) Nimick, was born May

25, 1823, in Pittsburgh, and received his education in the schools of his native city. At an early age he became a clerk in the forwarding and commission house of Michael Allen & Company, and in the course of a few years was admitted to partnership. The business became very extensive, largely through the efforts of Mr. Nimick and his brother Alexander, who was also associated with the firm, and on the death of Mr. Allen, in 1845, the concern was purchased by the two brothers, who conducted it under the name of Nimick & Company. They were extremely successful, and in 1848 Mr. Nimick associated himself with the firm of Singer, Nimick & Company, steel manufacturers. Nimick & Company, in addition to the commission and forwarding business, engaged largely in pig metal, prospering in this also. The record of Singer, Nimick & Company, with their great steel works, forms part of the industrial annals of Pittsburgh, but their success was largely due to the indomitable perseverance, boldness of operation and far-sighted sagacity of Mr. Nimick. He was also a member of Phillips, Nimick & Company, owners of the Sligo Rolling Mills, and of the Jacobus-Nimick Company.

With the financial interests of Pittsburgh, Mr. Nimick was also prominently associated. He was one of the original stockholders of the Pittsburgh Trust Company, which later became the First National Bank and is now the reorganized First-Second National Bank. To the close of his life Mr. Nimick was vice-president of this institution. He was a director of the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, and a stockholder in many other banks, insurance companies and monied institutions. As a stockholder and director of the Allegheny Valley railroad, Mr. Nimick assisted Colonel William Phillips in the ex-

tension of that road to Oil City, rendering this enterprise possible by the financial aid which he extended in a time of need.

In all concerns relative to the welfare of Pittsburgh, Mr. Nimick took a deep and lively interest. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican, but always steadily refused to accept office, preferring to concentrate his energies on the strenuous duties and momentous responsibilities of the great business organizations with which he was officially connected. Of the duties of citizenship he was never neglectful, rendering unflinching support to all measures which he deemed calculated to promote the public welfare. He was a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. A liberal giver to charity, he ever sought, in the bestowal of his benefactions, to shun the public gaze. His church was the Presbyterian.

In person Mr. Nimick was tall and slender, with gray-blue eyes, black hair and features expressive of quiet determination. His demeanor, while forceful and resolute, carried with it the suggestion of a nature gentle and genial, and his manners, dignified and polished, commanded respect and elicited regard. Quick of decision and firm of purpose, he lived up to the letter and spirit of his word and was of unflinching fidelity in friendship.

Mr. Nimick married Elizabeth, born October 21, 1824, daughter of Francis and Mary A. (Beltzhoover) Bailey, and granddaughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Livingston) Bailey. The Baileys held a one-hundred-year lease on an estate on the Baun Waters, near Colerain, Ireland, and the Livingstons were an old Scottish family. Francis Bailey came from Ireland in 1814, settling first in Philadelphia and in 1820 removing to Pittsburgh. A full account of the Bailey family may be found in the biography of the late James

M. Bailey which, together with his portrait, appears elsewhere in this work.

Following are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Nimick: 1. Mary Bailey, born December 10, 1847; married Anthony S. Murray, of Pittsburgh, and died September 22, 1888, leaving two children: William Nimick, president of the Standard Auto Company of Pittsburgh, and Alexander, deceased. 2. Frank Bailey, a prominent business man of Pittsburgh whose biography and portrait appear on another page of this work. 3. Elizabeth Kennedy, married John Milton Bonham, and died April 6, 1886, aged thirty-three years. 4. William, died June 6, 1859, aged three years and nine months. 5. Jennie L., married David Glenn Stewart, whose biography and portrait appears elsewhere in this work. 6. Alexander Kennedy, deceased, whose biography and portrait are on another page of this work. 7. Blanche, who died August 5, 1863, aged four months.

Mrs. Nimick was a woman whose gracious tact, kindness and thoughtfulness endeared her to all who were brought within the sphere of her fine influence. She was an ideal wife and mother, making her husband's fireside the place where he passed his happiest hours, devoted as he was to the ties of home and family. He delighted to entertain his friends and all who were ever privileged to be his guests could testify to his charm as a host. On May 10, 1866, he was deprived by death of the companion of more than twenty years.

In the prime of life and before he had begun to feel the encroachments of advancing years, Mr. Nimick closed his career of usefulness and honor, passing away April 19, 1875, leaving to his children not material wealth alone, but the far richer legacy of an unsullied character and an upright life. What he was to his

city may be faintly and imperfectly understood from the following appreciations.

The Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting held April 19, 1875, paid him this tribute: "The Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh have learned with profound regret of the death of William K. Nimick, for many years so prominently and honorably connected with the growth and development of the business interests of this city. In all the relations of life he was known for his manly fidelity to every trust and his unvarying courtesy to every one with whom he came in contact. His business career furnishes a conspicuous example to those beginning life of the highest success, achieved by force and integrity of character alone, and as an example of industry, sagacity and uprightness is worthy of all imitation."

The "Pittsburgh Commercial" said, in part: "As a citizen Mr. Nimick was enterprising, progressive and patriotic; as a business man he was prompt, sagacious, upright and honorable; and in his social relations he was kind, genial, generous and devoted. He was beloved by family and friends, and respected and honored by all who knew him."

The "Pittsburgh Post" said, in part: "From his youth he had been closely identified with the great industrial interests of Pittsburgh, and his death will be a great loss to these interests. In every respect William K. Nimick stood foremost among our best citizens. We do not speak in the general sense of good citizenship, but in the sense that the finest and best qualities of the title met in him. While no man was more enterprising than Mr. Nimick, no man could be more generous in the application of his means. He did not throw away his means, but used them with a judicious generosity, which, while it reflected credit upon his head and heart, enabled others to achieve competence and comfort. * * * There was no public

enterprise in which Mr. Nimick did not take an active part, giving of his means more liberally even than of his counsels, and there was no deserving charity that appealed to his nature in vain. We have no words adequate to express properly the loss the community suffers in his death."

William Kennedy Nimick was the bearer of two distinguished names, one renowned in the industrial and financial annals of the New World and the other famous in the history of the Old, and to both of them the record of his noble and useful life has imparted added lustre.

(The Kennedy Family).

The Kennedy family of Ireland derives its origin from Milesius, King of Spain, through Heber, third son of that monarch, and oldest of those who conquered the Tuatha de Dananns and colonized Ireland. The Kennedys were of the Dalcassian tribe, founded by Cas, son of Ollioll Ollum, first absolute king of Munster, A. D. 177. The founder of the Kennedy family was Kennedy, King of Thomond, or North Munster, who reigned in the middle of the tenth century. The name was taken from Cinneidigh, son of Dunechan, brother of Brian Boru. The ancient name was Ceanadh, or Ceannfhada, which signifies "Favoring," and the titles of the chiefs were Lord of Ormond and Chief of Thire. They possessed lands in Kerry, Clare, Tipperary, Antrim and Colerain. The original country of the Kennedys was Glen Omra, embracing the present parish of Killokenedy, in the county of Clare, but during the civil wars of Thomond they were partly pushed out, although some of the race remained and their descendants are to be found in Glen Orma and its vicinity. The O'Kennedys, after crossing the Shannon, settled in Tipperary, where they possessed the barony of Upper Or-

mond, which was then much more extensive than it was in more modern times. The sept subsequently subdivided into three branches, namely, the O'Kennedy Finn, or Fair, the O'Kennedy Don, or Brown, and the O'Kennedy Ruadh, or Red. The chiefs of the O'Kennedys retained their titles as Princes or Lords of Ormond, and held their broad possessions down to the reign of Elizabeth.

The O'Kennedys took a prominent part in the war of the Revolution of 1688, many of them being officers in the horse, foot and dragoon regiments of James the Second. Many of them were accordingly proscribed by the adherents of William, Prince of Orange, and deprived of their estates. In the Irish Brigade in France the O'Kennedys were also well represented. They contributed officers to the regiments of O'Brien, Clare, Lee, Bulkeley, Dillon, Berwick and others, and we read their names among those who were honored for their services with the Order of Chevaliers of St. Louis. One of them, Captain Kennedy, of Clare's Regiment, was killed at Fontenoy, and another, Captain Kennedy, was slain at the battle of Lauffelt.

From this ancient race of royal origin was descended Jane Kennedy, wife of William Nimick and mother of William Kennedy Nimick.

NIMICK, Frank Bailey,

Man of Large Affairs.

The men who have occupied leading places in the business world of Pittsburgh have been men able to stamp their own individuality upon the interests directly under their control and thus make them merge into those general conditions which go to make up the city's welfare. Prominent among these men is Frank Bailey Nimick, for many years secretary and manager of the celebrated firm of

Singer, Nimick & Company and now officially associated with a number of leading business and financial organizations of the Iron City.

Frank Bailey Nimick was born December 14, 1849, in Pittsburgh, and is a son of the late William Kennedy and Elizabeth (Bailey) Nimick. A biography and portrait of William Kennedy Nimick, including the Nimick genealogy, appears on a preceding page in this work. Frank Bailey Nimick was educated in the schools of his native city and at the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh, and began his business life by associating himself with the firm of Singer, Nimick & Company, in which his father and his uncle, Alexander Nimick, were partners. By industry, joined to innate ability, the young man acquired a thorough knowledge of steel manufacture, advancing step by step entirely on his own merits until he became manager and finally secretary and manager. This responsible position he filled most ably for a number of years, and in 1902 resigned, the company having in 1900 been merged with the Crucible Steel Company of America.

Much of Mr. Nimick's time is now devoted to looking after his extensive private interests, and he also maintains a connection with various enterprises. He is vice-president of the Duquesne Inclined Plane Company, director in the Monongahela Inclined Plane Company and the Dollar Savings Bank, and a director of the Exchange National Bank, the West End Savings Bank and Trust Company and the First-Second National Bank (his father having been for a number of years vice-president of the First National, which was later merged with the Second National, the reorganized institution thus forming the First-Second National), and a director of the Colonial Steel Company.



Frank B. Nimick



Geo. Singer Jr.

As a true citizen, Mr. Nimick is always ready to give practical aid to any movement which he believes would advance the public welfare. He affiliates with the Republicans. The educational, political charitable and religious interests which constitute the chief features in the life of every city, have all profited by his support and co-operation. He is a member of the executive boards of the Homœopathic Hospital and the Pittsburgh Free Dispensary, and serves on the executive committee of the Allegheny Cemetery Company. He belongs to the Pittsburgh Athletic Association and the Pittsburgh, Oakmont Country and Pittsburgh Automobile Clubs, serving on the board of the last-named.

The countenance of Mr. Nimick is that of a man of deep convictions and great force of character, energy and intensity being strongly stamped on his massive features. The grey eyes look you straight in the face in an open, candid manner and his hair and moustache are iron gray. As a progressive business man he is regarded as a safe adviser, his enterprise being tempered by a wise conservatism, and for the same reason his influence is potent in all boards upon which he serves. His nature is most kindly and companionable and his manners, while dignified, are warmly genial. The number of his friends is legion and the success he has gained is one not to be measured by financial prosperity alone, but by the gentle amenities and congenial associations that go to satisfy man's kaleidoscopic nature.

Mr. Nimick married, November 20, 1888, Eleanor Howard, daughter of the late Thomas M. and Mary Ann (Palmer) Howe, and they became the parents of the following children: Francis Bailey, born September 29, 1890, educated at Thurston School and Shady Side Academy, Pittsburgh, and Princeton University, graduating in 1913, and now with

Colonial Steel Company; Thomas M. H., born January 19, 1892, educated at same institutions as his elder brother and a graduate of Princeton, class of 1915, and now attending Harvard Law School; and William Kennedy, born November 18, 1897, attended Thurston School, graduate of Shady Side Academy, and now attending Princeton, class 1919. The eldest of these sons has recently entered upon a business career and the others will successively take their places in such spheres of action as their talents and tastes shall incline them to—all worthily upholding in the years to come the well-earned prestige of the family name.

A man of strong domestic affections, Mr. Nimick ever found in his home the sources of his highest happiness, one of his greatest pleasures being the exercise of hospitality. She who was the presiding genius of his fireside passed away January 25, 1904.

The record of Frank Bailey Nimick is that of an able, aggressive business man and an upright, public-spirited citizen. He is a true man of his race.

SINGER, George, Jr.,
Enterprising Citizen.

Pittsburgh, the spot repeatedly drenched with the blood of French and British pioneers, has been advanced to her present position of proud supremacy by other pioneers who won their laurels in times of peace—the pioneers of the great steel industry, who set in motion those mills and furnaces which by day darken the sky with incessant smoke and at night redden the heavens. As we direct our gaze into the years that are gone we can discern—conspicuous among these heroes of the past—the figure of George Singer, Jr., for nearly half a century of the firm of Singer, Nimick & Company, that famous and long-enduring power in the business world of Western Pennsylvania.

Simon Singer, grandfather of George Singer, Jr., was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and later moved to Greensburg, in the same State. He married Mary Clausen and sons and daughters were born to them.

George, son of Simon and Mary (Clausen) Singer, was born in 1797, in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, and in 1833 removed to Pittsburgh, where he engaged in business. He married Elizabeth Flieger, and they became the parents of eight children.

George (2), son of George (1) and Elizabeth (Flieger) Singer, was born January 16, 1832, in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, and was but one year old when his parents removed to Pittsburgh. He received his preparatory education in the schools of that city, afterward entering the Western (now Pittsburgh) University. His entrance into business life was made in the office of John F. Singer & A. M. Wallingford, a firm conducting a general commission and forwarding business, remaining until the organization of the firm of Singer, Hartman & Company, steel manufacturers, with which he became identified. In 1860 the style was changed to Singer, Nimick & Company, Mr. Singer becoming the senior partner. He was also elected secretary and treasurer of the company, positions which he held for more than forty years. In addition to exceptional business talents Mr. Singer possessed resolute industry, purity of purpose and integrity of conduct, and on these foundation stones the fair structure of his success was reared. He was beloved by his employes, trusted by his business associates and honored by all. Never did he allow questionable methods to enter into any of his transactions and over the record of his business life there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

As a citizen with exalted ideas of good

government and civic virtue, Mr. Singer stood in the front rank. A vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, his opinions were recognized as sound and his views as broad, and his ideas therefore carried weight among those with whom he discussed public problems. A man of fine personal appearance, he was of a nature so genial and sympathetic as to win friends wherever he went. No good work done in the name of charity or religion sought his co-operation in vain, and he brought to bear in his work of this character the same discrimination and thoroughness which were manifest in his business life. In youth he became a member of the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, and later identified himself with the East Liberty Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member at the time of his death.

Mr. Singer married, February 19, 1857, Oliveretta, daughter of Major William Graham, a veteran of the War of 1812, and five of the children born to them are now deceased. Those living are: W. Henry, married Julia B. Morgan; E. Louise, married Stansbury Sutton, and has one child, Oliveretta Singer. There is also one grandson, George Singer Ebbert, a prominent business man of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Singer was a woman of rare qualities of mind and heart, and her husband found in her a helpmate truly ideal. Her death occurred April 6, 1914, in Pittsburgh. The Singer home was one of the most attractive residences in that most beautiful part of Pittsburgh, the East End, and was the scene of many social gatherings.

The death of Mr. Singer, which occurred March 27, 1903, deprived Pittsburgh of one of her most respected citizens and foremost business men, one who fulfilled to the letter every trust committed to him and was generous in his

feelings and conduct toward all. The character of the man can be best described in the words of a lifelong friend: "George Singer, Jr., was always a gentleman, courteous and affable by nature. He was always straightforward and upright in his business transactions. His word was all that any one who knew him required, and when that was once given it was sacred."

To these words—so eloquent in their simplicity—what could be added? George Singer, Jr.,—able business man, upright citizen, loyal friend—was one of the "Makers of Pittsburgh."

EVERSON, William Henry,
Ironmaster, Financier.

Sixty-nine years is a long time in the history of Pittsburgh, and the sixty-nine years between 1838 and 1907 embrace a period which witnessed the entire rise and progress of the city of the present day. Hardly one of the men who helped to create that rise and progress lived throughout the sixty-nine years, but this was the span of usefulness of the late William H. Everson, one of the organizers of the Pennsylvania Iron Works and an undisputed authority in all that pertained to an industry which lies at the foundation of Pittsburgh's greatness. Not only was Mr. Everson one of the pioneers of the iron world, but his influence was powerfully felt in the realm of finance and in all that made for the betterment of conditions in his community.

William H. Everson was born in 1818, in Gloucestershire, England, and was a son of William and Elizabeth (Winter) Everson. In 1838 the youth came with his father to the United States and to Pittsburgh, where the father died in 1854. Immediately on arriving in the city, William H. Everson associated himself with the industry with which his name was

thenceforth to be permanently identified, securing employment in the iron mill of Leonard & Company.

During the years that he spent with this firm Mr. Everson became thoroughly familiar with every detail of the business, commending himself to his employers by unusual ability, untiring industry, ever-alert energy and the strictest honesty. The result was that in 1846 he found himself in circumstances to justify independent enterprise, and accordingly, in association with Barclay Preston, T. J. Hoskinson, Samuel Caskey and William Foale, he organized the Pennsylvania Iron Works. They were situated on Second avenue, near Tenth street, and were among the first of the kind. In these works was manufactured the first pair of steamboat shafts ever used on the Monongahela river. The business grew and prospered as it could hardly fail to do with a man like Mr. Everson at the head of affairs and in the course of time plants were erected at Scottdale and Everson, in Westmoreland county. Mr. Everson gave proof, in a wider field and on a larger scale, of the possession of the traits of character which had laid the foundation of his fortune by winning for him approval and confidence when he was but a youth beginning life for himself. No man in the business world stood higher or was more implicitly trusted. In 1888 he retired.

In the sphere of finance also, Mr. Everson was active and influential. In association with the late William C. Macrum, he founded the Commercial Banking Company, which was later merged in what became the Marine National Bank. Of this institution Mr. Everson was president for a number of years. He was also one of the organizers of the People's National Bank.

The political allegiance of Mr. Everson was given to the Republican party,

and there was no phase of citizenship in which he was not loyal to obligation. He was present at the meeting held in the old Lafayette Hall, Pittsburgh, when the Republican party was launched. Especially was Mr. Everson interested in the cause of education, manifesting his interest not by words alone, but in the far more convincing language of deeds. He was one of the originators of the Pittsburgh Board of Education, and at one time he and the late David Hutchison supplied the old Eighth Ward school with funds in order that the children of that ward might enjoy educational benefits. Mr. Everson was one of the founders of the original Pittsburgh Young Men's Christian Association, and for sixty-five years held the offices of deacon and trustee in the First Baptist Church. He also served seven or eight years as organist of the church, being a musician of good taste.

It was by force of character and liberality of sympathy and sentiment no less than by great abilities and brilliant success, that Mr. Everson acquired the influence which strengthened with the lapse of years. In face and manner he showed himself to be what he was—a true gentleman and a noble and kindly man.

William H. Everson married (first) in 1840, Mary, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Bissell) Harker, of East Liverpool, Ohio. Mr. Harker was one of the founders of East Liverpool, and its first pottery manufacturer. The Harker family is allied to the Harcourts, who are English of Huguenot descent. Mr. and Mrs. Everson were the parents of the following children: Amelia, married Nathaniel G. Macrum, of Pittsburgh, had seven children, and is now deceased, as is her husband; John Q.; George H., died April 11, 1912; Thomas Bissell; Barclay M., deceased; Mary Gertrude, died young; and Charlotte, wife of John C. Thomp-

son, of East Liverpool, Ohio. Mrs. Everson died February 26, 1860, and Mr. Everson married (second) in 1864, Sarah, daughter of the late William and Mary (Shuter) Macrum, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Macrum was born in County Armagh, Ireland, whither his ancestors had migrated from Scotland on account of religious persecution. They belonged to one of the clans, the name being spelled MacCrum, but in Ireland it assumed its present form. By his second marriage Mr. Everson became the father of two sons: William Henry, died October 20, 1902; and Malcolm Wayland, a physician of Pittsburgh, whose biography appears on a following page. One of the most marked features of Mr. Everson's character was devotion to the ties of family and friendship, and this, together with the congeniality of his domestic relations, made him always happiest at his own fireside, where he delighted to exercise hospitality.

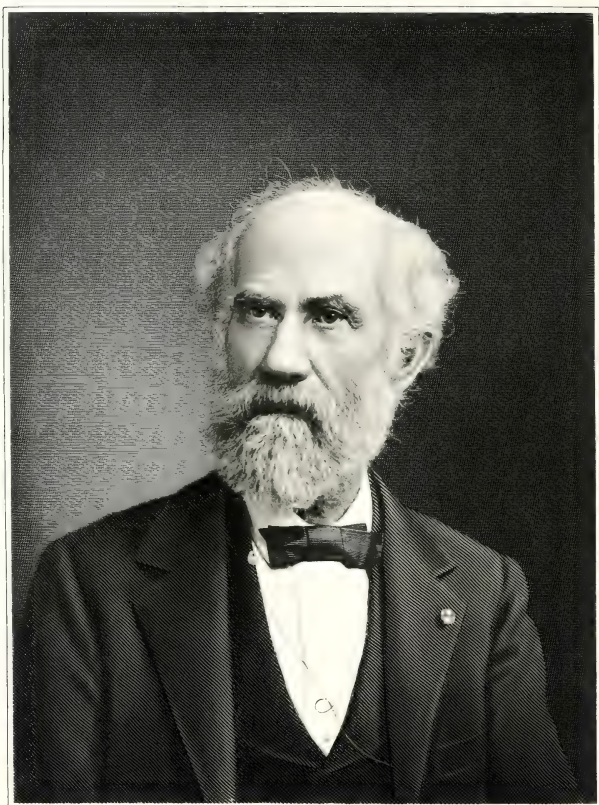
From the age of twenty to the traditional limit of human life Mr. Everson was actively engaged in business. After half a century's service he enrolled himself among the veterans and for nineteen years he was a guide and counsellor to the younger generation. On April 11, 1907, he passed away, leaving to his children and grandchildren not wealth alone but the far richer legacy of a noble and stainless life.

Even when William H. Everson ceased from earth, his influence did not pass away. It is still felt in the city that he loved and Pittsburgh is to-day stronger, richer and happier because of his true life and lasting work.

EVERSON, Malcolm Wayland,

Physician and Surgeon.

Among the leading medical practitioners of Pittsburgh must be numbered Dr. Malcolm Wayland Everson, whose en-



James Stephenson

tire professional career of a quarter of a century has been associated with his native city. Dr. Everson has during that period been the incumbent of positions which clearly demonstrate his high standing as a physician.

Malcolm Wayland Everson was born December 3, 1867, in Pittsburgh, and is a son of the late William Henry and Sarah (Macrum) Everson. On a preceding page of this work may be found a biography of Mr. Everson, who was one of the pioneer iron manufacturers of Pittsburgh. Malcolm Wayland Everson received his preparatory education in the public schools of his native city and then entered the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh, graduating in 1885 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Immediately thereafter he matriculated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and in 1889 that institution conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Without delay Dr. Everson opened an office in Pittsburgh, and has ever since been continuously engaged in general practice, having a large and steadily increasing clientele. He was for a number of years surgeon to the Pittsburgh Traction Company, the Duquesne Traction Company, the Linden Steel Works and the Pittsburgh Day Nursery for Children. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the Allegheny County Medical Society.

Politically Dr. Everson is a Republican, but has never had either time or inclination for office-holding. He affiliates with Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 484, Free and Accepted Masons, and belongs to the Pittsburgh Country Club and the Automobile Club of America, a New York organization. He attends the First Baptist Church.

The aspect and bearing of Dr. Everson are those of the cultivated physician of

genial nature and polished manner. He is a forceful influence in all that makes for advancement in medicine, being widely read in all that pertains to his profession. His countenance is indicative of strength of character and tenacity of purpose and withal of the companionable disposition which has surrounded him with friends both in and out of his profession. He has travelled much and is particularly fond of motoring.

On December 14, 1899, Dr. Everson married Alice May, daughter of James A. and Clare E. (Goodrich) Twitchell, of Olean, New York. Mr. Twitchell was formerly engaged in business as an oil operator. Mrs. Everson is the possessor of an exceptionally fine voice and has studied under Madame Marchesi of Paris and under other instructors in other European cities. She is now studying vocal music under Professor Bimboni, of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York.

For three-quarters of a century the name of Everson has been associated in Pittsburgh with business ability, musical talent and good citizenship. It has remained for Dr. Malcolm Wayland Everson to identify it with professional distinction.

STEPHENSON, Capt. James,
Veteran of the Civil War.

In her soldier-citizens Pittsburgh has taken a special pride. Turning away, as young men, from the vistas of profit and distinction which opened before them in the callings to which they had elected to devote themselves, they took up arms in the defense of the Union and on the battlefield and in the prison many of them laid down their lives. Those who returned—not a few laboring under disabilities incurred in the service—worthily recruited the ranks of the professions as well as those of commerce and finance.

Among those who were thus brave and faithful in peace no less than in war was the late Captain James Stephenson, founder and for many years head of the well known firm of James Stephenson & Sons. Captain Stephenson, during his long residence in Pittsburgh, was an earnest and influential supporter of all the interests most essential to the welfare of his adopted city.

John Stephenson, mentioned in the book of Captain John Smith as one of those who accompanied him to Virginia in 1607, is said to have been the founder of the American branch of the family. Another tradition says that it was planted in that province by one of the associates of Sir William Berkeley.

Richard Stephenson, great-grandfather of Captain James Stephenson, is the first ancestor of authentic record. He married Mrs. Onora (Grimes) Crawford, mother of Colonel William and Valentine Crawford, and their children were: John, Hugh, Richard; James, mentioned below; and Marcus. Both John and Hugh Stephenson served in the Revolutionary army, and with the rank of colonel. James Stephenson served as paymaster of the Fifth Virginia Riflemen. Colonel William Crawford was burned at the stake by Indians at Sandusky.

James, son of Richard and Onora Grimes (Crawford) Stephenson, was born in Berkeley county, Virginia, and soon after the close of the Revolutionary War removed to Pennsylvania. He settled in Cherry Valley, on a grant of one thousand acres given him by the government for colonial and revolutionary services, and the house which he built on this land is still in the family name. James Stephenson became a prosperous farmer and a man of influence in the community, serving as a member of the legislature. He married (first) Miss McKeevers, of New York. He married (second) Mar-

tha Barr, and among their children was a son John, mentioned below. Mr. Stephenson died in 1814.

John, son of James and Martha (Barr) Stephenson, was born February 17, 1803, on the homestead in Cherry Valley, and married Susan Shipley, (daughter of Edward Shipley, a soldier of the War of 1812, whose ancestors came over with Lord Baltimore), who was born March 9, 1813. They were the parents of the following children: Sabot A., born May 29, 1834, died February 23, 1839; James, mentioned below; Martha E., born May 22, 1838, married Dr. William Simcox; Sabot A. (2), born February 3, 1841, died February 4, 1878; John P., born October 17, 1843, married Dora Parsons; Edward Shipley, born March 23, 1845, died December 9, 1884; Robert Scott, born April 11, 1848, married (first) Ella Reiter and (second) Frances Graham; Anna May, born May 24, 1850, married Francis Scott; Margaret, born October 10, 1852, married Samuel McNary; and Wallas, born March 23, 1855, died January 17, 1859. The mother of these children passed away January 24, 1857, and the death of Mr. Stephenson occurred January 9, 1890.

James (2), son of John and Susan (Shipley) Stephenson, was born March 6, 1836, in Burgettstown, Washington county, Pennsylvania, and received as good an education as the schools of the neighborhood at the time afforded. Until attaining his majority he assisted his father in the management and cultivation of the home farm, afterward spending some time travelling the west.

When the bombardment of Fort Sumter thundered the announcement of Civil War, and President Lincoln issued his first call for troops, Mr. Stephenson (as he then was) was one of those who immediately responded, enlisting at Pittsburgh in the Duquesne Grays, Twelfth Regiment, and serving until August 5,

1861, when he was mustered out. Re-enlisting, he assisted in organizing Battalion C, Thompson Independent Light Artillery, and rose to the rank of senior first lieutenant. After the death on May 7, 1863, of the commander of Hampton's Battery, that battery was for a time commanded by Lieutenant Stephenson. At the second battle of Bull Run he was twice shot through the right leg, at Chancellorsville the drum of his left ear was broken by the noise of the concussion, and at Gettysburg he was slightly wounded. He served in all the engagements of the Army of the Potomac until 1864, when he resigned. On March 13, 1865, Lieutenant Stephenson was made captain by brevet for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Bull Run and Gettysburg.

After leaving the service, Captain Stephenson established the Excelsior Coffin Factory, which he subsequently sold, and then for eight years filled the position of assistant general superintendent of the Central Transportation Company. In 1899, in association with his sons, he organized the firm of James Stephenson & Sons, retaining to the close of his life the headship of this concern. This enterprise was very successful, as it could hardly fail to be, having for its leader a clear-headed, straightforward business man—one, moreover, whose judgment of men was intuitive, and who was thus enabled to surround himself with assistants who seldom failed to meet his expectations. Honest, able and self-reliant and, withal, a just and kind employer, Captain Stephenson reaped the large success which naturally attend men of fine judgment and unblemished integrity.

In all concerns relative to the city's welfare he ever manifested a deep and sincere interest, readily according the support of his influence and means to any project which, in his judgment, tend-

ed to further that end. A Democrat in politics, the only public office which he ever accepted was that of a member of the school board, which he retained for many years, being especially interested in the cause of education. Widely but unostentatiously charitable, no good work done in the name of philanthropy or religion sought his co-operation in vain. He belonged to Post No. 259, Grand Army of the Republic, the Union Veteran Legion, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and affiliated with Franklin Lodge No. 221, Free and Accepted Masons. He was not a member of any one particular church, but was a liberal contributor to the financial needs of churches of all denominations, without distinction.

The noble and intellectual countenance of Captain Stephenson was a reflex of his character. The broad forehead, searching dark eyes and strong, clear-cut features, accentuated by gray hair, beard and moustache, were all expressive of a rare tenacity of purpose and mental endowments of no common order. The deficiencies of his early education were supplied by exceptional powers of observation and the studious habits of later life and he was known as a man of wide reading and cultivated tastes. A genial nature which recognized and appreciated the good in others rendered his personality extremely winning and elicited the warm and loyal attachment of all who were in a way associated with him.

Captain Stephenson married, June 17, 1869, Margaret Reed, daughter of Edward and Sarah Ann (Robinson) Taylor, of English and Irish ancestry. Captain and Mrs. Stephenson were the parents of the following children: Charles E.; Ella B.; Maude; India; and Don Franklin. The sons were associated with their father in business. Mrs. Stephenson, a woman of rare wifely qualities and ad-

mirably fitted by her excellent practical mind to be to her husband a true and sympathizing helpmate, presided with innate grace over the beautiful home at Edgewood which was the seat of gracious and refined hospitality. At the time of his death, Captain Stephenson had resided for twenty-eight years in this charming suburb, where he was the owner of considerable property. He was a man to whom the ties of home and friendship were sacred and his happiest hours were passed at his own fireside. Mrs. Stephenson, in her widowhood, is surrounded by warmly attached friends and is active in church circles and in deeds of charity. She is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

The death of Captain Stephenson, which occurred June 2, 1903, deprived Pittsburgh of one of her most valued citizens and foremost business men. Honorable in purpose and fearless in conduct, he used his talents and opportunities to the utmost in every work which he undertook, fulfilled to the letter every trust committed to him and was generous in his feelings and conduct toward all.

A descendant of ancestors who helped to make us a nation, this brave soldier worthily bore his part in the struggle which enabled us to remain one. An early generation rendered the Union possible, a later one preserved its integrity. To Captain James Stephenson and his heroic comrades we should ever pay tribute and the veneration and gratitude which we accord to the patriot soldiers of the war for independence.

KEARNS, Edward Lee,

Lawyer, Officer of National Guard.

Pittsburgh, among her many causes for just and laudable pride, has none greater than that furnished by the history of her Bar and by its present status.

Conspicuous among the younger members who now aid in the maintenance of that high status is Edward Lee Kearns, who has now been for well nigh a score of years in active and successful practice. Mr. Kearns has long been prominently identified with military matters and has a national reputation for the disciplinary measures and various innovations which he has introduced into his soldier corps.

Edward Kearns, grandfather of Edward Lee Kearns, was born September 17, 1793, at Carrick Macross, County Monaghan, Ireland, and when a boy came to the United States, settling first in Baltimore and in 1807 removing to Pittsburgh. He married, in that city, February 6, 1823, Mary Quinn, who died November 10, 1866. The death of Mr. Kearns occurred October 14, 1864.

Edward P., son of Edward and Mary (Quinn) Kearns, was born February 23, 1833, in Pittsburgh, and received his education in the public schools of his native city and at Gray's School. He was employed in the old postoffice, and was at one time connected with the "Pittsburgh Post." In association with Bartley Campbell, the once famous actor and playwright, he published the "Working Man's Advocate," and later was in the United States revenue service, being appointed by President Cleveland, on May 23, 1893, Collector of Internal Revenue. Mr. Kearns married Martina Burke, May 28, 1868, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; her ancestral record is appended to this biography. Their children were: Edward Lee, mentioned below; Burke U. born March 10, 1877, of Pittsburgh; and A. Reginald, born May 22, 1878, a mining engineer at Cananea, Sonora, Mexico.

Edward Lee, son of Edward P. and Martina (Burke) Kearns, was born March 31, 1873, at the Bolton Hotel, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and received his education at the Harrisburg Academy

and at Duquesne University. He read law under the preceptorship of David T. Watson, the noted lawyer, and on December 14, 1895, was admitted to the Allegheny county bar. For four years after this Mr. Kearns practiced alone, but in 1899 formed a partnership with Andrew G. Smith under the firm name of Smith and Kearns. This connection continued until October 1, 1905, since which time Mr. Kearns has again practiced alone. His singular fitness for his chosen profession was manifested very early in his career and the lapse of time has brought ever-increasing proof of it. Perfectly self-reliant, with a mind keenly analytical and a wealth of legal knowledge, it was entirely by his own unaided efforts that he advanced steadily and rapidly to the leading position which he has so long occupied.

With military affairs Mr. Kearns has for many years been actively and prominently associated. In 1898, during the Spanish-American war, he enlisted as a private in Troop M, First United States Volunteer Cavalry ("Rough Riders"), which was stationed at Tampa, Florida, and mustered out of service at Montauk Point, Long Island, New York, without having been actively engaged. Mr. Kearns then again enlisted as a private in Company B, Eighteenth Regiment (Duquesne Greys), on January 19, 1899, and on March 29, of the same year, was elected second lieutenant, becoming first lieutenant on January 31, 1900. On November 13, 1902, he was appointed captain and regimental adjutant, and on March 4, 1904, was elected major. Since October 2, 1912, he has been lieutenant-colonel. In October, 1902, during the momentous coal strike which then occurred, Mr. Kearns served as first lieutenant of Company B, the regiment being stationed at Shenandoah. He be-

longs to the Army and Navy Club of New York City.

Politically Mr. Kearns is a Republican, his vote and influence being always exerted in behalf of the principles of the party. He belongs to the Pittsburgh Athletic Association and the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, and is a member of the Harkaway Hunt and Americus Republican clubs.

A glance at Mr. Kearns' countenance reveals him as a man of strong nature and cultivated mind. His clearly-cut features are expressive at once of force and refinement and his eyes have the clear, resolute look which goes far to explain his success in different fields. Dignified in his professional relations, he is in these, no less than in social intercourse, essentially courteous. Those whom he admits to the inner circle of his intimacy know him as a man of genial disposition and a true and steadfast friend.

By Mr. Kearns' work as a lawyer he has earned distinction for himself and conferred honor upon his profession. By his military services he has aided in the strengthening and upbuilding of one of the bulwarks of the commonwealth. He worthily represents one of the types most valued by his city and State—the lawyer-soldier of Pittsburgh.

(The Burke Line).

The Burke family is of Irish origin and the name is one of historical distinction. The escutcheon of the race bears the motto: *Un Roy, un Loy et un Foy*.

Michael Burke, father of Mrs. Martina (Burke) Kearns, was born September 29, 1797, in Temple Trathen, County Tipperary, Ireland, and as a boy went to Newfoundland, later extending his migrations as far as the United States. He was a contractor, and constructed portions of the Juniata Division of the Penn-

sylvania canal between Mexico and Lewistown, Pennsylvania. He was interested in the first packet line from Philadelphia to Harrisburg, of which he was the originator, and he was also interested in the portable line over the mountains. In association with Governor David Ritzenhouse Porter Mr. Burke built the first blast furnace erected at Harrisburg, also constructing portions of the Pennsylvania Railroad between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, as well as parts of the Northern Central Railroad between Harrisburg and York, Pennsylvania. The original bridge spanning the Susquehanna river at Rockville was erected under his supervision and in 1860 he constructed the reservoirs of Baltimore. Mr. Burke's interest in Harrisburg's first system of water works rendered him extremely popular. He was elected a member of the borough council and for a time was president of the legislative body of the city, becoming personally responsible for the payment of loans secured for the construction of the water works. Mr. Burke married, April 6, 1824, at Lockport, New York, Mary A. Findlay. At the time of his death, which occurred August 15, 1864, he was engaged in the erection of the reservoir at Washington, District of Columbia. Mrs. Burke died July 21, 1893.

Martina, daughter of Michael and Mary A. (Findlay) Burke, was born October 13, 1844, at Harrisburg, and became the wife of Edward P. Kearns.

WALTON, Joseph,

Prominent in Coal and Transportation.

The country may well look with pride upon its citizens when it numbers among them men of the stamp of the late Joseph Walton, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who was equally prominent as a financier, statesman, captain of industry and philanthropist. He was a true aristocrat by the divine right of his achievements. His

indomitable perseverance in any undertaking in which he once embarked, his boldness of operation, his sagacious judgment, his integrity and his loyalty to his friends, are qualities which it is a rare thing to find united in one person. Under the most trying conditions his self-reliance never failed him, and his study of mankind enabled him to fill the various important positions under him with men on whom he could depend in an emergency. The commanding traits he possessed came to him by fair inheritance from his ancestors, who were distinguished in various walks of life. His great-uncle, George Walton, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His father, who was of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was a millwright and bridge builder by occupation. The first bridge that was ever thrown across the Allegheny river was of his construction, also the two bridges which cross the Tuscarora and Muskingum rivers, and the building known as Hill's Mill.

Joseph Walton was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1826. He received the customary education accorded a boy at that time, but being ambitious, he branched out for himself when he had attained his fourteenth year. He went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there commenced to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he worked until he was nineteen years of age. At this time he commenced work as a millwright, and he was so successful in this field that, in association with a German builder, he erected a number of houses and saw mills, some of which are in operation at the present time. He was then engaged in the same line of construction in Temperanceville, under James Wood, leaving him to enter the employ of Judge Heath, whose partner he subsequently became. The history of his business operations is intimately connected with the history of



Joseph Walton

the prosperity of Western Pennsylvania. In 1860 Mr. Walton founded the firm which ultimately became known as Joseph Walton & Company, coal operators and shipowners, Pittsburgh. It was founded under the name of the Eagle Coal Company, and at this time Mr. Walton was engaged in the saw mill and lumber business under the name of Walton, Phillips & Company. He and his associates had a large capital tied up among the coal men, for whom they had built boats and barges, and they felt necessitated to purchase large supplies of coal which they then floated in boats to the lower markets. This entry into the coal business was effected in or about 1858, and two years later they purchased the "S. B. Eagle," and engaged regularly in the coal business, forming a separate copartnership under the style of the Eagle Coal Company, the members of which were: Joseph Walton, John O. Phillips, W. Mettenzwy, Peter Haberman and Joseph Keeling. In 1862 this partnership was dissolved, Joseph Walton purchasing the boats and barges, and utilizing them in the shipping of coal to Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans, Cincinnati and Louisville, to which points he was shipping large quantities under contract with the government; branch offices were finally formed at these points. Great success attended his operations in this direction which were continued until 1865, that he found it necessary to purchase another large boat, "The Coal City," a number of barges, and the small steamer "Painter No. 2." During this time, however, he disposed of the "Eagle." During these years he was also associated with Thomas Fawcett as an independent coal shipping concern for the government, and also very successfully. Under one contract the supply of coal they furnished was two millions of bushels. The coal works at West Elizabeth, which had been pur-

chased by Walton & Fawcett, were sold to Joseph Walton in 1865 for the sum of eighty thousand dollars, and the affairs of the company wound up. Mr. Walton then organized the Coal City Coal Company, the other members of the corporation being Joseph Keeling, Peter Haberman of Pittsburgh, and Robert B. Smith of Cincinnati. The stock in trade consisted of the coal works at West Elizabeth, the steamer "Coal City" and "Painter No. 2," and a large number of flats and barges. The coal was to be mined and shipped to Cincinnati, where Mr. Smith had a depot and retail business, but the results achieved were not as satisfactory as had been anticipated. There were a number of adverse conditions to be contended with and the partnership was dissolved in 1869, Mr. Walton purchasing the interest of Mr. R. B. Smith, the retail business being dispensed with at this time. It was at this time the firm name was changed to Joseph Walton & Company, the members being Joseph Walton, Peter Haberman and Joseph Keeling. When Joseph Keeling retired, October 1, 1872, Isaac Bunton took his place, at which time the consolidation with the Niagara Coal Company was effected, of which Joseph Walton, Peter Haberman and Isaac N. Bunton were also the firm members. Joseph Walton, who was the senior member, superintended the finances of this combination; Peter Haberman, the coal works; and Isaac Bunton, the steamboats and accounts. They erected a saw mill in 1872 on the West Elizabeth property, and there built their own coal barges and boats, and furnished building material for outside operations. November 17, 1872, when it had been in operation scarcely nine months, the entire building with its contents, and a large stock of lumber stored on the property were completely destroyed by fire. The loss was more

than twenty thousand dollars, and the insurance carried was only one-quarter of that amount. With his usual energy and executive ability matters were pushed in a most determined manner, with the result that in four months another mill was in operation which far surpassed the one which had preceded it. It was equipped with the most modern machinery of the time, and with every appliance that could lessen and facilitate labor. The steamer "Bengal Tiger" had been purchased in 1872, and the following year two more boats were added—the "Joseph Walton," "Nellie Walton," "Isaac N. Buntion," "D. T. Watson," "John F. Walton," "Coal City," "Samuel Clark." In addition to the coal works at West Elizabeth the company has several others in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. They have unrivalled facilities for mining and shipping and in addition to owning about six hundred acres of coal land, have more than one hundred tenement houses in which the miners live with their families. At West Elizabeth they have a fine hotel building, called the Walton House, which is four stories in height and contains upward of fifty rooms. The firm of Walton, Lynch & Company occupies the entire lower floor as a store for general merchandise, and here the miners can obtain all necessary supplies. The capital of the company is upward of one million dollars, and they give employment to more than one thousand men.

His ability and success as a business man naturally brought Mr. Walton into great prominence in various other directions and, in 1870, he was elected on the Republican ticket to serve in the legislature. At the conclusion of his term of office he returned to Pittsburgh and again devoted his time and attention to the manifold business interests which awaited him. He served as a member of the school board for the greater part

of a quarter of a century and spent much time in furthering the cause of public education. In addition to his coal, lumber and shipping interests, Mr. Walton was engaged with a number of other enterprises. Among them may be mentioned: President of the Keystone Glass Company; stockholder in the glass business of Stewart, Estep & Company; a member of the firm of Chess, Smythe & Company, manufacturers of rolling mill nails and tacks; one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Birmingham and Allegheny; one of the organizers and directors in the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad Company. On August 4, 1880, he was elected president of the Farmers Deposit National Bank and served continuously until the date of his death.

In the Masonic fraternity he held high rank, and in matters pertaining to religion he took foremost rank. He established a Sunday school in Birmingham many years ago, and himself undertook the responsible duties of superintendent, greatly to the benefit of all interested. The liberal donation he made in the centenary year of Methodism, made it possible for that denomination to erect a church on the lot on which the Sunday school had been established, and as a mark of appreciation to his great generosity, the church was named the "Walton Methodist Episcopal Church."

Mr. Walton married, August 8, 1858, Annie, daughter of James Fawcett, president of the First National Bank of Birmingham. Children: John F., deceased; Clara W., married Thomas McK. Cook; Ida W., married James W. Scully; Nellie W., married James Wood; Samuel B.; Alice F., married J. H. Childs.

The death of Mr. Walton, which occurred in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1892, left a void which can never be filled. Few men have so endeared

themselves to all classes as was the case with Mr. Walton. A devoted husband and father, a sincere friend, an honorable and generous business associate, an upright statesman, he won the sympathies and love of all with whom he had dealings. In public and private life he was actuated by the highest and purest motives. Ever ready to see the good in others and to find excuses for what there was of evil, his high principles are well worthy of imitation. As a host he was most delightful and gracious, and the brilliant flow of his conversation was appreciated by those fortunate enough to be invited to the cheerful and intellectual home of which he was head. His ripe and varied experiences furnished him with a rich fund of anecdotes which he related in an inimitable manner. His charities were large and widespread, but none save the recipients will ever know their full extent, for it was his pleasure to bestow in an unostentatious manner.

WENDT, Charles Isaac,

Physician, Hospital Official.

In the present generation of Pittsburgh physicians, Dr. Charles Isaac Wendt occupies a position of prominence, having for the last seventeen years, practiced with distinguished success in the Iron City. Dr. Wendt is a representative of a family which has been resident in Pittsburgh since the latter part of the eighteenth century and has been noted in both commercial and professional annals.

Frederick Wendt, great-grandfather of Charles Isaac Wendt, emigrated from Hanover, Germany, to the United States at some period between the close of the Revolutionary War and the year 1800. After spending a short time in New York State he came to Pittsburgh, where he was employed in the glass works of James O'Hara. Later, in association with Chris-

tian Ihmsen, William Eichbaum and others, he established the Birmingham Glass Company, at what was then Birmingham and is now known as South Side, Pittsburgh. The enterprise was extremely successful and Mr. Wendt conducted it during the remainder of his life. He was identified with various other concerns and became the owner of a large amount of South Side real estate. Mr. Wendt married (first) Charlotte, sister of William Eichbaum, and (second) Nancy Gates, of Hagerstown, Maryland, a niece of General Horatio Gates, becoming by this union the father of several children.

Frederick (2), son of Frederick (1) and Nancy (Gates) Wendt, was born in 1799, in Birmingham, now South Side, Pittsburgh, and succeeded his father in the glass business, ably conducting to the close of his life the great factory of which he became proprietor by inheritance. He married Almira Taylor Brock, a relation of General Brock of the English army, and they became the parents of three children: George; Almira, who married John W. Patterson; and Christian Ihmsen, mentioned below. Mr. Wendt died April 22, 1848.

Christian Ihmsen, son of Frederick (2) and Almira Taylor (Brock) Wendt, was born in 1840, in Birmingham, Pittsburgh. Departing from the commercial tradition of his family, he studied medicine, and practiced his profession in Beaver county, Pennsylvania. In addition to taking high rank as a physician, Dr. Wendt was prominently associated with the affairs of the county, and in 1875 was elected by the Republicans to represent his district in the State Legislature. Dr. Wendt married Agnes, daughter of John and Mary (Walker) Scott, the latter a granddaughter of Isaac Walker and William Ewing, both early settlers in Robinson township, Allegheny county. John Scott was associate judge of Beaver county, and a man

of prominence in that part of the State. He was a descendant of James Scott, of Roxburghshire, Scotland, who emigrated to Pennsylvania during the Revolutionary War, and after spending a short time in Pittsburgh moved down the Ohio river and settled on land which he purchased on the Broadhead road, in Beaver county. Judge Scott died in 1862. Dr. and Mrs. Wendt were the parents of three sons and one daughter: John Scott, whose biography and portrait appear elsewhere in this work; Edwin Frederick; Charles Isaac, mentioned below; and Almira, now living in New Brighton, Pennsylvania. The death of Dr. Wendt, which occurred October 23, 1883, at New Brighton, proved the truth of the saying that "Death loves a shining mark," for he was a man of many brilliant attainments, and not the medical profession alone, but the city at large, felt called upon to mourn the loss of one whom it could ill afford to resign. Mrs. Wendt survived her husband more than a quarter of a century, passing away January 29, 1911.

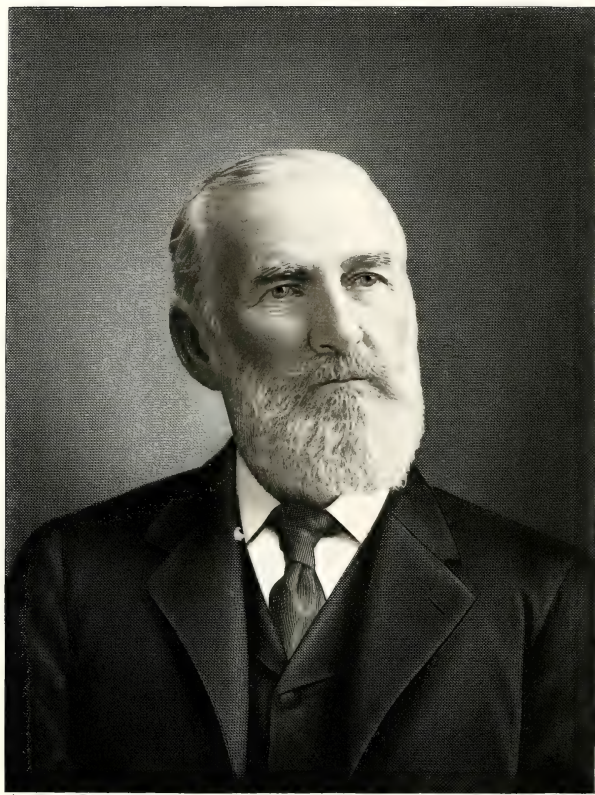
Charles Isaac, son of Christian Ihmsen and Agnes (Scott) Wendt, was born October 13, 1871, in New Brighton, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and received his preparatory education in the public schools, afterward studying at Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania. He then spent two years at Johns Hopkins University, doing pathological work in its hospital, and at the end of that time entered Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, graduating in 1895 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

His first year after graduation was spent by Dr. Wendt in the Metropolitan Hospital, New York, where he served as interne and official pathologist. He then practiced for a short time in Jersey City, New Jersey, and in 1897 came to Pittsburgh, opening an office on Penn avenue and entering upon a career of general practice, where he has since remained,

building up a large and constantly increasing clientele. He is surgeon to the Homeopathic Hospital and the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie railroad. He has contributed to medical journals various articles on difficult cases, thus giving permanence, in literary form, to some of the fruits of his experience. He belongs to the American Institute of Homeopathy, the State Homeopathic Medical Association and the Allegheny County Homeopathic Medical Society, having once served as its vice-president. He is secretary of the East End Doctors' Club. In politics Dr. Wendt is an Independent Republican and his public spirit evinces itself in a keen and helpful interest in any movement which, in his judgment, tends to promote the betterment of conditions in his home city. He is a liberal but very unobtrusive giver to charity. The demands of professional duty leave him little time for social intercourse and his only non-professional club is the Pittsburgh Field Club. He is a member of the Sixth United Presbyterian Church.

The countenance of Dr. Wendt gives evidence of the reflective and at the same time active temperament which, in combination with a love of science and a benevolent disposition, has made him a successful physician. He is both a student and an executant and his eyes are those of a man who has seen and thought and done. He is an able and devoted physician and a true and kindly gentleman.

Dr. Charles Isaac Wendt is the son and grandson of men who were pioneers in the development of one of the industries which have given to Pittsburgh her world-wide celebrity, and he is the son of a physician whose record adds lustre to the medical annals of his city and state. His own career has, thus far, increased the professional prestige of the family name, and warrants the expectation that, in the years to come it will augment it still further.



John Kelly

KELLY, John,

Prominent in Early Day Oil Industry.

History reminds us of a fact which is not always, perhaps, sufficiently remembered, namely, that Pittsburgh, among her other titles to distinction, rightfully claims that of having largely aided in the shaping of the whole petroleum industry. It was by Pittsburgh men that the first oil fields were developed, and prominent among those pioneers was the late John Kelly, of the widely known Weldon & Kelly Company, and a life-long resident of the city which was his birthplace and with the best interests of which he was constantly and zealously identified.

John Kelly was born December 17, 1834, on Liberty avenue, near Strawberry alley, Pittsburgh, and was a son of Edward and Catherine Kelly. After leaving school he learned the cabinetmaking trade and for a number of years followed it successfully, although, as his subsequent career proved, his talents especially adapted him for a business life. Later, in 1864, Mr. Kelly then engaged in the oil and lamp business, formed a partnership with James G. Weldon, who was at that time engaged in the plumbing business, thus enlarging his association with the oil industry. At the very inception of the development of oil in Western Pennsylvania this firm entered the field, establishing themselves as oil refiners. Their success, which was remarkable, was largely due to Mr. Kelly's unrelenting perseverance, indomitable will-power and last, but not least, his breadth of mental vision which enabled him to read the future and shape his course accordingly. In 1895 Mr. Weldon died and the business was incorporated, in 1900, as the Weldon & Kelly Company.

In all concerns relative to the city's welfare Mr. Kelly's interest was deep and sincere and wherever substantial aid would further public progress it was

freely given. He was liberal in his benefactions to charity, but so quietly were they bestowed that their full number will, in all probability, never be known to the world. In 1897, when the order of the Knights of Columbus was instituted in Pittsburgh, Mr. Kelly was selected as a charter member of Duquesne Council and thenceforth was one of its faithful supporters. He was a charter member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association and belonged to the Columbus Club, for four years serving as its president. He was also one of the organizers of the Savings Bank and was vice-president for years. He attended St. Paul's Cathedral and was a member of the church committee.

The personality of Mr. Kelly might be broadly summarized in two phrases, largeness of heart and generosity of character. Both these attributes were strongly stamped upon his countenance, speaking in the clear, keen, direct and kindly gaze of the dark eyes and in the expression of benevolence which softened the strong, finely-moulded features, accentuated by light gray hair and beard. Sagacity and force were his in large measure and a chivalrous sense of honor dominated his every action. He was one of the men of whom it could be said with literal truth, "his word is as good as his bond." Ardent and loyal in his friendships, he possessed the lifelong affection and regard of all who were in any way associated with him, while his sterling qualities of manhood commanded the respect of the entire community. His presence was dignified, his manner courteous, in every sense of the word he was a gentleman.

Mr. Kelly married, in 1864, Catherine, daughter of Peter Doyle, and they were the parents of two sons and two daughters: William Austin, John Clement, Stella M. and Mary Bertilla. Mr. Kelly was devoted to his home and family and delighted to entertain his friends.

The death of Mr. Kelly, which occurred September 13, 1913, deprived Pittsburgh of one of the most widely-known and highly-respected of her business men, upright, resourceful and of unquestioned integrity. In passing from the scene of his lifelong activities he left behind him sons who are his worthy successors, prominent in the business life of the city and earnest in the furtherance of the cause of good government and municipal reform. An able man, "diligent in business," faithful to the duties of citizenship, in social life irreproachable, such was the well-rounded character of John Kelly.

WRIGHT, Samuel,

Civil War Veteran, Civil Engineer.

Samuel Wright, of Columbia, Pennsylvania, is the senior member of the Wright family, an ancient one both in this country and in England, where the first of the name of whom we have recorded was James Wright, Senior, of Cadished, Lancashire, who died May 14, 1668.

James Wright Jr., son of James Wright Sr., married, June 19, 1666, Susanna Crowdson, and died November 1, 1688.

John Wright, son of James and Susanna (Crowdson) Wright, was born in Warrington, Lancashire, England, April 15, 1667, and died at Hempfield, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1749. He emigrated to America, April 15, 1714, with his wife and four children, and settled at Chester, Pennsylvania, where his son James, the first American of the family, was born. Prior to his arrival here, he had purchased a plantation which he called Cadished. He soon entered into public life as one of the representatives of Chester county in the Provincial Assembly. In 1726 he purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land at the Indian village of Shawanatown, on the Susquehanna river, adjoining one hundred acres

previously acquired by his daughter, Susanna, took possession of his purchase in September of that year, and removed with his family in 1727 to this frontier settlement that was called Hempfield. In the year 1729 he was one of a commission appointed to set off territory from Chester county to form a new county that was called, from Lancashire, John Wright's English home, Lancaster county; and this division he represented in the Provincial Assembly for the years 1729-30, 1733-34, and 1737 to 1748, inclusive. He was appointed presiding magistrate of the courts of the new county. He was a confidential agent of the Penns, especially in their friendly negotiations with the Indians remaining in this territory. In 1730 he obtained a grant for a ferry over the Susquehanna river, and from this the settlement came to be known as Wright's Ferry. He presided over the courts of the county until 1741, when his name, with others, was omitted in the new appointments to the bench of magistrates on account of his opposition in the Assembly to what he deemed oppressive acts of Governor Thomas. His farewell address to the grand jury was published by resolutions of that body, and is regarded as an important public document. In it he made one of the earliest protests against arbitrary government—a forerunner of the "Declaration." He had received a medical education in London, but at the time of his immigration was a manufacturer in Manchester. He married, September 27, 1692, Patience Gibson, and had children: 1. Susanna, who succeeded to the care of her father's family on the death of her mother at Chester, November 15, 1722, and after his death became the recognized head of the Wrights and of the Hempfield settlement. She was a prominent and notable woman of her day. She corresponded with Franklin, James Logan, the Nor-

risers, John Dickinson, and with the leading men in public life, who consulted her. She introduced and practiced silk culture, and died December 1, 1784. 2. Elizabeth, born December 25, 1702, married, May 8, 1728, at Hempfield, Samuel Taylor, and had a daughter Sarah, who was born February 3, 1729; she married, September 26, 1746, Robert, son of Robert Barber, original settler. 3. Patience, born July 6, 1706, married, June 8, 1728, Richard Lowdon; their son John, was born July 5, 1730; married, March 27, 1760, Sarah Connor; he commanded a company in the Pennsylvania Rifle Battalion during the Revolutionary War, and lived in Northumberland county, where he died. 4. John, born March 18, 1710, who died at Wright's Ferry, York county, Pennsylvania, in October, 1759. He represented York county in the Provincial Assembly after its erection from the territory of Lancaster county on the west side of the Susquehanna river, at the same time that his father represented the mother county. He married, in April, 1734, Eleanor, a daughter of Robert Barber, one of the three original settlers of Hempfield, and from them are descended the Ewings, Houstons and two branches of Mifflins. Children: Patience, born March 24, 1737, died at Woodbine, York county, in 1794, married, August 28, 1760, James Ewing, later brigadier-general in the Revolutionary army; Susanna, born August 24, 1752, died in York county, August 9, 1729, married, May 6, 1773, Dr. John Houston, surgeon in the Revolutionary army. 5. James, of further mention.

James Wright, son of John and Patience (Gibson) Wright, was born at Chester, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1714, and died at Hempfield, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1775. He succeeded his father at Hempfield and as representative of his county in the Assembly, where he served for the years, 1749 to 1768 in-

clusive, and for the year 1770. He was prominent in the affairs of the province and of his home county. He married for his second wife, January 4, 1753, Rhoda Paterson. Children: 1. Samuel, of further mention. 2. Elizabeth, born April 2, 1758, died in Hempfield township, Lancaster county, April 29, 1785. She married, January 29, 1784, Major Thomas Boude, distinguished in revolutionary service at the storming of Stony Point, and had a daughter, Elizabeth Wright, who was born February 21, 1785, and died unmarried, April 29, 1839. 3. John, born December 12, 1760, died April 20, 1806, in the original house of the first settler, his ancestor, John Wright. He laid out his share of his father's estate, "John Wright's Addition" to Columbia. He married, November 6, 1782, Amelia Davies, and had children: i. Anna Rhoda, born August 27, 1783, died May 24, 1839; she married James Houston, a son of a son of Dr. John and Susanna (Wright) Houston. ii. James, born April 15, 1785, died without issue. He laid out "Columbia Extended," from property purchased from Samuel Wright and from his father's share of James Wright's estate. He was an active business man and instrumental in building up the new town. iii. Thomas Davies, born November 24, 1786, married Ann Sensenig, and had children: John D., born February 12, 1816, died December 15, 1870, married, January 9, 1844, Christiana Barr; James, born July 8, 1817, died May 30, 1878, married, December 25, 1839, Rebecca T. Currie. iv. Elizabeth, born August 8, 1788, died, unmarried, January 20, 1855. v. Samuel, born July 30, 1790; left Columbia and settled on a farm in Buffalo Valley, Union county, Pennsylvania, and subsequently removed with his family to Stephenson county, Illinois, where he died. He married Mary Lewis, and had children: Paschal Lewis; Jane

Lawson; William; John, married Mary Bethel Meise, a great-great-granddaughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Wright) Taylor; Elizabeth, married Alexander Templeton. vi. Amelia, who died unmarried. 4. Susanna, born March 8, 1764, died September 27, 1821, at "Hybla," York county, where her portion of her father's estate lay. She married, November 21, 1800, Jonathan Mifflin, and had a son, Samuel Wright Mifflin, born June 2, 1805, died at Wayne, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, July 26, 1885. He was a distinguished civil engineer, esteemed one of the best locating railroad engineers of his time. He was connected with the Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Reading, Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg, New York and Erie, and other important lines, and was employed in United States government work on the Lakes. He married (first) Elizabeth Martin, (second) Hannah Wright (of a different family). 5. James, born August 8, 1766, died October 25, 1838. His inheritance from his father was in York county, and he was a highly intelligent and valued citizen of Columbia. He married, October 30, 1788, Elizabeth, a daughter of Robert and Sarah (Taylor) Barber. They had children: i. Charles N., born January 4, 1796, died May 30, 1861. He married Susan Stump, and had children: Sarah Barber, born December 23, 1827, married, November 21, 1848, George Charles Franciscus; Mary Barber, born March 3, 1829, married, October 21, 1853, Andrew O. Baker; Elizabeth, born March 19, 1831, died July 3, 1884, married, October 14, 1858, Beverly Randolph Mayer; Catherine G., born July 26, 1833, died June 22, 1874, married — Breese; Emily S., born July 15, 1835, died unmarried, November 21, 1861; Rhoda Barber, born September 21, 1837, died September 24, 1873, unmarried; Charles Frederick, born August 12, 1841, served in the Civil War, and died

without issue, July 16, 1886. ii. Robert Barber, born March 26, 1798, was a prominent and useful citizen, and died, December 24, 1855. He married, March 29, 1821, Sarah Brown, and had a daughter: Elizabeth Ellen, born April 3, 1827, died December 24, 1852, married, November 25, 1851, Dr. Ormsby S. Mahon. iii. Rhoda, born December 27, 1791, died April 14, 1864, unmarried. iv. Elizabeth, born March 24, 1802, died unmarried, March 18, 1874. 6. William, born September 9, 1770, died in Columbia, September 6, 1846, without issue. He laid out an addition to his brother's town of Wrightsville, from his share of his father's York county land. He was a very active and useful citizen of Columbia, foremost in projecting and supporting public improvements. He was an original Abolitionist, very earnest in his advocacy of freedom for the negroes, and through his generosity to emancipated slaves from Virginia came the settlement of the large colored element of the town's population. He married, July 31, 1800, Deborah Parrish, of Philadelphia. 7. Patience, born May 6, 1773, died October 18, 1821. She married Dr. Vincent King, had no children. Up to this time the Wrights were affiliated with the Society of Friends.

Samuel Wright, son of James Wright, was born May 12, 1754, and died July 7, 1811. He inherited from his father property purchased from the heirs of Samuel Blunston (one of the original settlers of Hempfield) and by testament of Susanna Wright her original one hundred acres. On a part of this land he laid out his town of Columbia, and later "Columbia Continued." He also laid out the town of Wrightsville, in York county. Columbia rose rapidly in population and business under his able direction. He married, October 22, 1795, Susanna, born June 15, 1763, died April 28, 1800, at Columbia,

Pennsylvania, a daughter of John Lowdon, granddaughter of John Wright 1st.

John Lowdon Wright, son of Samuel and Susanna (Lowdon) Wright, was born December 31, 1797, and died December 29, 1856. As sole heir he succeeded to his father's real estate in Columbia and West Hempfield township. This he farmed by several tenants, and but few acres were alienated during his life. He was interested in the breeding of good stock, and it was largely owing to his efforts that the class of horses, cattle and swine of this locality was so greatly improved. He married for his second wife, February 27, 1828, Ann Evans, born November 2, 1806, died January 6, 1894, a daughter of John and Margaret (Barber) Evans. Children: 1. Samuel, of further mention. 2. Margaret Evans, born February 27, 1830, died at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1909. She married, February 13, 1855, James Armstrong Richards, born July 6, 1826, died July 5, 1890. 3. Susan, born October 22, 1831, is unmarried. 4. Mary Evans, born November 3, 1834, is unmarried. 5. John Lowdon, born October 1, 1838, enlisted in May, 1861, as a private in a company of volunteers recruited in Columbia, which was enrolled in the Fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers. He was elected first and second lieutenant in June, 1861, was commissioned adjutant of the regiment in May, 1863, and reached the captaincy in May, 1864. His service was with the Army of the Potomac through the campaigns of 1861-62-63-64. In 1862 he was detailed on recruiting service at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, when Governor Curtin called out the militia to repel the expected invasion by the Confederate forces. He was offered the command of the Second Regiment which, on advice of his brigade commander, General John G. Reynolds, detailed from the Army of the Potomac to the command of

the Pennsylvania militia, he accepted. He was assigned by General Reynolds to the command of the Second Brigade of Militia. He was mustered out of the volunteer service as captain in 1864, and was brevetted captain of United States Volunteers in 1865. After the close of the war he for some years farmed a portion of the family estate. He served as postmaster of Columbia, 1890-94; served in the borough council three years, and was elected president of that body in 1914. He married, August 17, 1862, Mary A. Beiter. 6. William, born April 30, 1841, enlisted in 1861 as a private in a company of the 150th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers (Second Bucktails), was promoted to commissary sergeant, and later to first lieutenant and adjutant of the regiment. He served with his regiment in the Army of the Potomac for the greater part of the time as a part of the Fifth Corps, up to October 27, 1864, when he was captured at Hatcher's Run. For a time he was held in Libby and Danville prisons, and exchanged in February, 1865. Upon his return from service he farmed a part of the West Hempfield township land. He is now a hardware merchant in Conshohocken, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. He married, November 26, 1866, Frances Caroline Cresson. 7. James Mifflin, born December 26, 1842, died November 26, 1902. He married, June 12, 1866, Lovica Hudson. 8. Annie, born November 1, 1844, married, June 28, 1866, James Ewing Mifflin, son of James Ewing and Susan (Houston) Mifflin.

Samuel Wright, son of John Lowdon and Ann (Evans) Wright, was born December 13, 1828. For many years he has now been a civil engineer. He was the editor and publisher of the "Columbia Spy," from 1857 to 1863, when he received the appointment of captain and assistant adjutant-general of United States Volunteers, and reported to General Burnside

at Cincinnati for duty. He served in the Army of the Ohio on the Headquarters Staff of the Ninth Army Corps, under General John G. Parke and General Robert B. Potter, through the East Tennessee campaign, and under the last-named general on the staff of the Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, in the Army of the Potomac, through the Virginia campaign of 1864-65, up to the disbanding of the army. He was brevetted major and assistant adjutant-general of United States Volunteers in 1864, and lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general of volunteers in 1865. After leaving the service he resumed the practice of his profession of civil engineering, and was engaged for many years in railroad work. He served several terms as borough regulator (engineer) in Columbia. Mr. Wright married, March 14, 1865, Ellen White Bruner, a daughter of Dr. Daniel Ireland and Elizabeth (Davies) Bruner.

HAWORTH, Jehu,

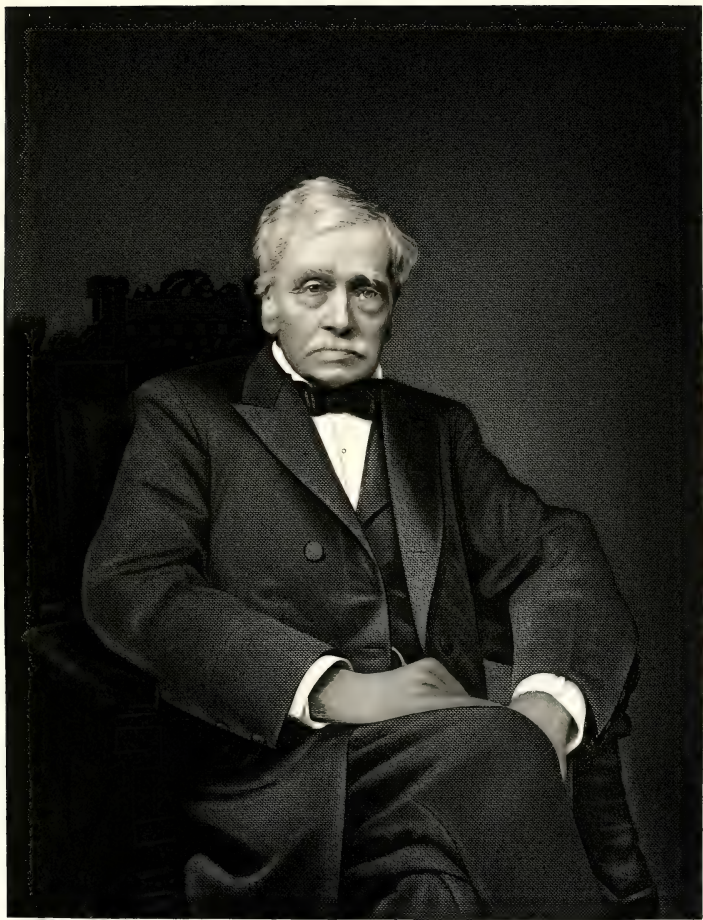
Enterprising Man, Honored Citizen.

In recalling the pioneers of Pittsburgh we find few whose records cover as long a period as that of the late Jehu Haworth, founder and head of the widely known firm of Haworth & Dewhurst, and prominently identified with many other leading business institutions of the Iron City. For nearly three-quarters of a century Mr. Haworth was a resident of Pittsburgh, and the influence which he exerted in the development and upbuilding of her most essential interests defies accurate computation.

The Haworth family is of ancient origin, having been seated from a remote period at Haworth, county of Lancaster (or Lancashire), England. Jehu Haworth was born April 1, 1804, in Bury, Lancashire, England, and was a son of Richard and Margaret (Pilkington) Haworth, the

former being by trade a weaver. Jehu Haworth was educated in his native land, and at the age of twenty-three emigrated to the United States, landing in New York, where he remained until 1830. In that year he came to Pittsburgh, making the journey by boat to Albany, thence by stage to Buffalo, and from Buffalo to Pittsburgh by the old canal, that being, in those days, the quickest route. On arriving in the city which was destined to be, to the close of his long and useful life, his home and the scene of his honorable and successful business career, Mr. Haworth engaged in the boot and shoe trade, his place of business being situated in Federal street, Allegheny, now the North Side. After a time he abandoned this and associated himself with plumbing, as member of the firm of Bailey, Haworth & Company, now known as Bailey & Farrell. Subsequently he purchased an interest in a wholesale drug house in Allegheny, in conjunction with Mr. Robert Morris. In 1855 Mr. Haworth removed to Pittsburgh and established a grocery house on the Diamond. In 1860 he went into the coal business, also becoming president of the Little Saw Mill Run railroad, an office which he held almost to the close of his life.

In 1866, at an age when many men would begin to think of withdrawing from the activities of life, Mr. Haworth embarked in his most notable and successful enterprise. In the spring of that year he formed a partnership with James B. Dewhurst (whose biography and portrait appear elsewhere in this work), under the firm name of Haworth & Dewhurst, founding the famous grocery house with which his name is still associated. The success which attended it from the outset was mainly due to the unfaltering courage, wisely directed aggressiveness and sterling integrity of Mr. Haworth, who might truthfully be termed, in many



John Hawthorth

respects, the model business man. Cherishing a legitimate ambition, he scorned all success which had not for its basis veracity and honor. His every action was pervaded by a spirit of justice and his benevolent kindness toward his subordinates won for him their zealous co-operation and loyal regard.

Intensely public-spirited, Mr. Haworth was identified with every movement which in his judgment made for the betterment of conditions in his home city. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, so quietly were his benefactions bestowed that their full number will, in all probability, always remain unknown. He was passionately fond of music, going to hear all the noted musicians, and traveling at one time to England with the sole purpose of hearing Jenny Lind. He was a student and patron of art, doing some painting himself and encouraging a number of promising artists. Socially his manner was a charm, and his wide experience, extensive travels and broad mind made conversation with him a delight. His home, which was in Allegheny until a few years ago, was always open in its hospitality. When eleven years of age, he became a member of the Church of England, and at one time sang in the choir of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh. He was a member, and for twenty years senior warden, of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Allegheny City.

To a singularly vigorous mentality and a broad grasp of affairs, Mr. Haworth added the results of ripe and varied experience, and he also possessed, to a remarkable degree, the judicial mind, a combination of attributes which caused him to be much sought as a counsellor, not only in business matters but in all the affairs of life. He was of fine personal appearance, his strong features, accentuated by snowy hair, bearing the im-

print of the deep convictions and high principles which were so strikingly exemplified in every phase of his career. His manner dignified, courteous and genial, inspired respect and admiration in all and won for him many ardent and loyal friends.

Mr. Haworth married (first) Miss Lucy Lake, daughter of John Lake, a native of England, who died in 1860. He married (second) in 1867, Anna Mary Mosscroft, daughter of Richard and Eliza (Cubbage) Dewhurst and sister of his partner, James B. Dewhurst. The following children were born to Mr. Haworth and his wife: 1. Jehu Frederick, treasurer and secretary of Haworth & Dewhurst, Limited. 2. Riddle Dewhurst, chairman of the board of directors of Haworth & Dewhurst, Limited. 3. Lucy Eliza. 4. Charles Howard, who died in infancy. 5. Mary Maud Alice. Mrs. Haworth, a thoughtful, clever woman of culture and character, of most endearing personality and always devoted to her home and family, continues in her widowhood those works of charity in which she and her husband were so long united.

On May 2, 1899, Mr. Haworth passed away at his home in Edgeworth, Pennsylvania, "full of years and of honors." Of his ninety-five years of life, sixty-nine had been spent in Pittsburgh. During that long period he stood as one of her most eminent and valued citizens, an able exponent of the spirit of the age in his efforts to advance progress and improvement, making wise use of his opportunities and conforming his life to the loftiest standards, thus causing his entire record to be in harmony with the history of an honorable ancestry.

For well-nigh threescore years and ten Mr. Haworth was a resident of Pittsburgh. He saw the infant industries of the little city of 1830 gradually assume the colossal proportions in which they

now challenge the competition of the world. He saw the incipient commerce become international. He saw every element which ministers to the life of a great municipality bud, blossom and flourish in the sunlight of an unexampled prosperity—a prosperity which he helped to create. On the strong foundations which are in part his work stands, in power and beauty, the fair and noble city of to-day. Among the stalwart worthies of the past there is none whom she honors more sincerely than the noble pioneer, Jehu Haworth.

CHANDLER, Charles F., M. D.

Prominent Physician.

Dr. Charles Frederick Chandler, a prominent and successful representative of the medical fraternity of Philadelphia, was born in Detroit, Michigan, in 1870, and is the son of William A. Chandler, whose biography is interlinked with the progressive history and educational development of the Keystone State, and his name and work is also well known in the Quaker City; he having been the first principal of the West Chester Normal School, and a man prominently identified with the organizing of the Union League Club. The Chandlers have figured conspicuously in the history of the State, Dr. Chandler's grandfather being a representative in Congress and the emigrant settlers arriving in Pennsylvania with William Penn.

Dr. Charles F. Chandler received his early education in the Central High School, Fifteenth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and was graduated from the Medico-Chirurgical College. Since that time he has become identified with the various prominent medical societies and clubs, including the Philadelphia Gurngamein; Physicians Club of Philadelphia; Physicians Motor Club; County Medical

Society; State Medical Society; American Medical Society; Philadelphia Clinical Society; Pennsylvania Society of Physico-Therapy.

Dr. Chandler married, in 1903, Miss Amelia Konrad, a daughter of Karl and Katherine Konrad.

Dr. Chandler has built up a large and important practice. In every relation of life he has measured up to the full standard of honorable upright manhood. Zealous and earnest in his profession, he has won deserved and well-merited success. He resides at Park and Montgomery avenue, Philadelphia.

LEE, Caleb,

Enterprising Citizen.

Pittsburgh is older than the steel industry. Before the industrial monarchs of today were born the city was a metropolis with vigorous and wide-reaching commercial and financial interests. Among the men who, as merchants and citizens, gave to the old city of Pittsburgh her mercantile and municipal renown the late Caleb Lee, in the three-fold character of business man, agriculturist and citizen, holds a foremost place. Mr. Lee was for more than half a century identified with the leading interests of Pittsburgh and was numbered among their most prominent and influential promoters.

John Lee, father of Caleb Lee, was born July 29, 1767, and died August 24, 1827. He married Miriam Carl and their children were: Kate, born June 18, 1793; Deenche, born October 24, 1795; Thomas C., born May 30, 1798, died January 10, 1826; Caleb, see forward; John, born July 30, 1802; Lucinda, born May 9, 1804, died July 20, 1819; Margaret, born April 27, 1806, married Abel Hastings, of Pittsburgh; Ruth, born March 30, 1808, died 1865; Nancy, born June 15, 1810, married a Mr. Rush; Isaac, born August 16, 1812,



Caleb Lee

died March 7, 1831; George H., born January 3, 1817; and Laura, born July 18, 1820, died January 4, 1821.

Caleb Lee was born September 1, 1800, in Dauphin county, New York, and was a son of John and Miriam (Carl) Lee. Being one of a large family he was early obliged to engage in a means of livelihood and his education was acquired solely by his own exertions. This is saying much, for he became, in the course of time, an extremely well-read man, being especially versed in history and geography.

At the age of nine years the boy came to Pittsburgh, where he was apprenticed to the trade of tailoring. It is needless to trace his advancement step by step. The history of the intervening years is contained in the statement that before he reached the age of twenty-one he was in business for himself. His loyalty to his work, his sturdy trustworthiness, his clear-headedness, his determination of character—all these insured his success and he built up a large and flourishing business, several of his sons learning the trade under his supervision. His establishment was next to the old banking house of N. Holmes & Sons, on Market street, and close by was the dry goods store of George R. White. These three men, leading representatives of the mercantile and financial interests of the city, were close and steadfast friends. Mr. Lee, always keeping absolutely abreast of the times and ever on the alert to seize opportunity, made frequent trips to the East to replenish his stock. A just and kind employer, he held his subordinates to the same undeviating line of rectitude which he observed himself and from which no prospect of gain had power to lure him.

About 1845 Mr. Lee retired from business, taking up his residence on an estate which he had purchased at Oakmont and

devoting the remainder of his life to agriculture. He invested largely in Pittsburgh real estate and at the time of his death owned twelve hundred acres at Oakmont. He was a fine judge of the dormant possibilities of landed property, and in this way did much to improve the city and its suburbs. A true citizen, he was interested in all enterprises which meditated the material prosperity and moral and social culture of his community, and to any movement which, in his judgment, tended to further these ends his hearty co-operation was never wanting. He was one of the twelve men who secured the right of way for the Allegheny Valley railroad from Kittanning to Pittsburgh. It was much needed. In the early years of his residence at Oakmont he and his family, in the absence of a railroad, were obliged to make the trip to the city by the canal. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican, and while a staunch upholder of the principles of his party neither sought nor accepted office. He was one of the original members of the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church, now situated in the Schenley district of Pittsburgh, and for years served in the capacity of elder.

Fidelity to principle and the courage of his convictions were, perhaps, Mr. Lee's most striking characteristics, equalled, however, by tenacity of purpose. It was said of him, "he carried to completion anything he ever undertook"—truly, a wonderful tribute. He was a man of fine appearance, his patrician features and beautifully formed hands giving him a singular air of distinction. His hair was dark and his searching dark eyes had an expression at once commanding and kindly. His manner was dignified and genial and he was richly endowed with those endearing personal qualities that win and hold friends. His intellect was keen and vigorous. No man ever recog-

nized with more electrical quickness a business opportunity and this, combined with his rare talents and unquestioned integrity, made him truly "a man of mark" and won for him wide popularity and far-reaching influence. He was a most interesting conversationalist and possessed a singular fund of humor which, however, was always controlled by his consideration for others and his great kindness of heart. He wielded a facile pen, having at command a rich store of knowledge and wealth of illustration. He was a man of intense humanity—one of those men who leave the world better than they found it.

Mr. Lee married, October 17, 1822, Margaret, born August 15, 1805, daughter of John Paul and Amanda (Ausmand) Skelton, the former a prominent physician of Pittsburgh, who died October 12, 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Lee were the parents of the following children:

1. John Skelton, born August 6, 1823, died August, 1904, married (first) Annie Thompson, who died January 5, 1848, no children. Married (second) Emily F., daughter of George Singer, a chair manufacturer of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Lee died December 30, 1866; two children: Emily, who died in infancy, and George Singer, who died February 23, 1875, aged twenty years.

2. Andrew Jackson, born January 8, 1825, died January 31, 1895; married Arabella McMillan; ten children: 1. Richard Henry, of Pittsburgh, retired, married Eliza, daughter of the late George Fortune, a mayor of Pittsburgh. 2. Annie, deceased, married Jacob H. Blackmore, of Pittsburgh, whose father was a mayor of that city. 3. James Hutchinson, deceased, married Elizabeth, daughter of John McKelvey, a farmer of Plum township; no children. 4. Charles, of Oakmont, married Amelia McIlvaine, three

children—William, of Detroit, Margaret and Elizabeth. 5. Wilson Miller, died August, 1908, married Ada Bonfield, now of Pittsburgh; children, two daughters: Effie, wife of W. G. Shallcross, and Esther. 6. Edward, died in childhood. 7. Robert A., of Oakmont. 8. ———, died in infancy. 9. ———, died in infancy. 10. Annabelle, died in 1895.

3. Maria Skelton, died young.

4. Caleb, born November 18, 1827, died March 31, 1907; married Mary, daughter of Robert Knox; children: Robert Knox, died March 9, 1879, father of Robert and Caleb, of Oakmont; and Jennie, wife of Harry S. Paul, of Oakmont, president of the Verona Tool Works.

5. William Carl, born May 23, 1829, died June 25, 1867; married Caroline, daughter of Oliver Rippey, a tailor. Mrs. Lee died December 6, 1854.

6. Margaret, born November 18, 1830, died November 29, 1830.

7. Anna Eliza, born January 28, 1832, died March 1, 1835.

8. Miriam Carl, born January 28, 1834, died August 7, 1855; married, October 5, 1854, Wilson Miller, a sketch and portrait of whom appear elsewhere in this work.

9. Thomas, born November 4, 1835, died November 19, 1835.

10. George Luckey, born June 17, 1837, died September 24, 1902, married, February 17, 1858, Rebecca, daughter of the Rev. Samuel M. and Nancy Cowan (Gilchrist) McClung, and sister of ex-Judge Samuel and William H. McClung, of Pittsburgh, biographies and portraits of both McClungs elsewhere. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Lee: 1. Ida, wife of Dr. James Hamilton, of Oakmont. 2. Caleb C. 3. Elizabeth, married Robert McLean, of Oakmont, Pennsylvania. 4. Samuel McClung, of Bellevue, Pennsylvania. 5. Annie, married the Rev. George Holter.



Jas. King M.D.

6. Cora, of Oakmont. 7. Alfred. 8. Nancy McClung. 9. Margaret. 10. Rebecca. The four last are of Oakmont.

11. Hannah Maria, born October 17, 1839, died January 1, 1903, married, February 23, 1859, Wilson Miller, mentioned above.

12. Richard Henry, born August 5, 1841, died September 24, 1862, from the effects of exposure about the time of the second battle of Bull Run. He was a member of Knapp's Battery which has one monument in Pittsburgh and another at Gettysburg.

13. Ann Warden, born June 13, 1843, married, February 28, 1871, Hugh Williams, son of Hugh and Eliza (Scott) Alexander. Children: Will Miller, married Mrs. Mazie (Fullwood) Runnette; children—Will M. and Lee Aiken; Frederick Scott, died in infancy; Frank Marshall, married Jane Packham, of Ohio; and Ann Lee, married Howard G. De Van.

14. Robert Peter, born April 15, 1845, died June 24, 1847.

15. Emma Louise, born October 21, 1848, married, February 5, 1874, George V. Marshall, of Pittsburgh, head of the firm of Marshall Brothers, elevator builders. Children: Vardie Hemmingray, married Dr. R. B. Armor, of Crafton, Pennsylvania; Lee Holmes, married Helen Lewis; Margaret Miller, married Charles S. Hamilton; and Elizabeth.

In his family relations Mr. Lee was singularly fortunate. His wife was a woman who breathed the charm of domesticity and made his home a refuge and place of repose after the cares and excitements of business. It was there he passed his happiest hours, delighting to gather his friends about him. Before removing to Oakmont he resided many years in the old First ward of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Lee survived her husband, passing away September 28, 1883.

The death of Mr. Lee, which occurred July 9, 1878, deprived Pittsburgh of one who, both as business man and citizen, had at all times stood as an able exponent of the spirit of the age in his efforts to advance progress and improvement, who actively aided a number of institutions by his influence and means and who was widely but unostentatiously charitable. Realizing that he would not pass this way again, he made wise use of his opportunities and his wealth, conforming his life to the loftiest standards of rectitude.

All honor to Caleb Lee and his contemporaries, strong men of the old city of Pittsburgh! They strengthened her commercially and financially, enlarged her boundaries and rendered her beautiful and honorable. Their keen vision discerned and their wisdom and energy made possible the magnificent city of the present day.

KING, James,

Distinguished Physician and Surgeon.

Some men there are who take possession of the public heart and hold it after they have gone, not by the might of genius alone, nor even by the power of brilliant services, but also by the force of personal character and by steady and persistent good conduct in all the situations and under all the trials of life. While men like these are found in every walk and station of society and in every calling and occupation they are, perhaps, most frequently met with among members of the medical profession—votaries of an art, which, more than any other, is consecrated to the relief and uplifting of humanity. The roll of Pittsburgh physicians shows the names of many who exemplified the highest virtues of their calling, but none which is invested with nobler associations and more cherished memories than that of the late Dr. James

King, Surgeon-General of the State of Pennsylvania, and for more than a quarter of a century one of the leading practitioners and sterling citizens of Pittsburgh, being identified not only with her professional interests, but with all the leading and most essential elements of her life as a municipality.

James King was born January 18, 1816, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of John and Christine (Berkstresser) King. John King was a well known ironmaster and influential citizen. The education of James King was received at the Bedford Classical and Mathematical Academy, then presided over by the Rev. Boynard R. Hall, noted both for scholarship and administrative ability. On making choice of the profession of medicine, Mr. King entered the University of Transylvania, at Lexington, Kentucky, where he enjoyed the benefit of the instructions of Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley, the distinguished lithotomist and professor of anatomy and surgery. On March 14, 1838, he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

The young physician immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, establishing himself at Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, where a fair measure of success attended him. In 1844 he removed to Washington, Pennsylvania, and there acquired a large and lucrative practice. During a portion of the period of his residence there he held the position of Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene in Washington College. Impaired health forced him to resign, and in 1850 he removed to Pittsburgh, where his skill and learning, combined with force of character, a reputation without blemish and a singularly attractive personality, speedily advanced him to the high professional standing which was his for the remainder of his life.

Upon the breaking out of the Civil

War, Dr. King, resigning his practice with all its emoluments, hastened to offer his services to the Federal government. He was successively surgeon at Camp Curtin, division surgeon of the State and medical director of the Pennsylvania Reserves, holding the last-named position during the greater portion of the time elapsing between the date of their mustering in to coöperate with the government forces and the occurrence of the battle of Antietam. He participated actively in all their battles and operations up to that time, and then, at the request of Governor Curtin, was mustered out of the United States service in order that he might assume the position of Surgeon-General of the State of Pennsylvania. He was thus charged with the examination of the medical officers sent by the State into the field, and was an influential member of the first examining board organized by his predecessor, Surgeon-General Smith. Subsequently, Dr. King's unequalled reports as Surgeon-General of Pennsylvania were taken by the Surgeon-General of Ohio as a model for his own. While engaged in the field or hospital, Dr. King was distinguished by heroic self-possession in the performance of the most trying and perilous duties and on several occasions risked his own life to save the lives of suffering and disabled soldiers. On August 1, 1864, he resigned his honorable and responsible office in order to resume his practice in Pittsburgh. Not only had he accomplished faithfully the ordinary routine duties attached to his position, but in many and various ways he had systematized and improved the scope of its management and regulation.

On his return to Pittsburgh Dr. King at once entered upon a laborious and remunerative practice and in 1866 received the highest honor the physicians of Pennsylvania could bestow—the presidency of

the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania.

In the welfare and prosperity of Pittsburgh Dr. King ever manifested the keenest interest, assisting, by his influence and means, all charitable and benevolent undertakings. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Masonic order, and stood high in their councils. Though intensely public-spirited, he neither sought nor desired office, and repeatedly refused to allow himself to be drawn into prominence as a politician. For years he was a member and elder of the Central Presbyterian Church, and later held the same office in the Second Presbyterian Church, and at the time of his death was a member of the Third Presbyterian Church of Bellefield.

This brave soldier and beloved physician was a man nobly planned, possessing generous impulses and a chivalrous sense of honor. Energy and intensity, fidelity and tenacity were deeply imprinted on his clear-cut, finely moulded features, accentuated as they were by dark moustache and whiskers and flowing beard. His hair, too, was dark and the form of his head indicative of an exceptionally large and strong mentality. His eyes were at once kindly, humorous and philosophical, rich and wise with the life which they had looked upon. Both in and out of his profession the number of his friends was legion.

Dr. King married, December 5, 1839, Anne Lyon, daughter of James McPherson and Rebecca (Lyon) Russell, and their five children were: Winslow Dudley, died aged twenty-one years; James Russell; John Lyon; Annie Lyon, who became the wife of William Scott, a prominent attorney of Pittsburgh, now deceased, whose biography and portrait appear elsewhere in this work; and Effie Bakewell. Mrs. King's death occurred July 4, 1884. Dr. King was devoted to his home and family and in his domestic

relations was singularly fortunate. Few men have been endowed with more notable social gifts and to his charm as a host many can testify.

On March 11, 1880, Dr. King passed away. The medical profession was deprived of a man of many brilliant attainments, eminently fitted for his high position, and Pittsburgh suffered the loss of one of her most loved and venerated citizens.

The fifties, sixties and seventies constituted one of Pittsburgh's most brilliant epochs. Her annals of that period, showing records of industrial enterprise and commercial progress, also contain brave and inspiring tales of professional devotion and military valor, and of these pages none are brighter than those which tell the story of the noble soldier-surgeon, Dr. James King.

McCURDY, Stewart LeRoy,

Surgeon, Author and Editor.

Stewart LeRoy McCurdy was born at Bowerston, Harrison county, Ohio, July 15, 1859, son of Peter and Mary A. (Bower) McCurdy, and grandson of Abel McCurdy, whose father emigrated from the North of Ireland during Revolutionary times and settled in Danville, New York.

He was educated in the Dennison (Ohio) schools, was graduated from the Columbus Medical College in 1881, took the full course at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School in 1885, and received the *ad eundem* degree of M. D. from the Ohio Medical University (Department of Ohio State University) in 1890. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Scio College in 1894. In 1890 he served at the Vanderbilt Clinic, the Orthopedic Hospital and the Institute for Ruptured and Crippled Children, New York City. He was a trustee from 1887

to 1893 and Professor of Orthopedic Surgery from 1887 to 1891, at the Ohio Medical University. In 1882 he became surgeon for the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railroad at Dennison, Ohio, and in 1894 was transferred to Pittsburgh, and is now head surgeon for that company. He is also surgeon for the Pennsylvania railroad at Wilkinsburg, where he has his residence. He is orthopedic surgeon for the Presbyterian and Columbia Hospitals. He has been Professor of Anatomy and Oral Surgery in the Dental Department of the University of Pittsburgh since 1895, having been instrumental in organizing this department of which he was a trustee and secretary for eight years. He was also Professor of Orthopedic and Clinical Surgery in the West Penn Medical College from 1900 to 1909.

He has been a prolific contributor to medical journals for the past twenty-five years, and is managing editor of the "Pittsburgh Medical Journal." He is the author of the following books: "Orthopedic Surgery," published in 1898; "A Manual of Oral Surgery," published in 1902; "Anatomy in Abstract," published in 1905, which has passed through four editions, with a total sale of 15,000 copies; "Medical and Surgical Emergencies," published in 1906; "Bone and Joint Surgery," published in 1909; "A Text Book on Oral Surgery," published by Appleton in 1912; "General Anatomy for Dental Students," published in 1916; and "Minor Medicine and Surgery," published in 1916. He is owner and manager of the Medical Abstract Publishing Company. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and a member of the American Medical Association, American Academy of Medicine, Pennsylvania Medical Society, Allegheny County Medical Society, American Orthopedic Association and the

Pennsylvania Railroad Surgeons Association.

On September 1, 1887, he married Susan Rigg Street, daughter of Charles B. and Blance Rigg Street, of Dennison, Ohio.

BLACK, George,

Financier, Man of Enterprise.

During the middle decades of the nineteenth century Pittsburgh could boast of no more brilliant man of affairs than the late George Black, organizer and for many years member of the well known firm of Lloyd & Black, and officially connected with a number of the city's financial institutions. Mr. Black was for a long period prominently identified with the transportation trade and during his lifelong residence in Pittsburgh was inseparably associated with all her most essential interests.

Philip Black, father of George Black, was born in 1788, in Eastern Pennsylvania, and when a young man settled in Pittsburgh, where he married Martha Finley Brown, a native of Saegerstown, Pennsylvania. Philip Black died about 1824, leaving a young widow and a family of six children.

George Black, son of Philip and Martha Finley (Brown) Black, was born May 8, 1814, in Pittsburgh, not far from old Fort Duquesne, and after the death of his father continued to attend school until the age of thirteen when it became necessary for him to begin to earn a livelihood, his widowed mother being largely dependent upon him. After spending several years as office boy and clerk with James Daltzell, who conducted a boat supply business on Water street, the youth's spirit of enterprise prompted him to strike out into new fields of endeavor, and to seek larger opportunities for the exercise of his ener-



Geo Black,

gies. In 1840 Mr. Black entered the service of the firm of D. Leech & Company, who had almost exclusive control of the transportation trade by canal and the Portage railroad between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. In this position he had an opportunity for fully developing those qualities of tact, prudence and foresight which, joined to an untiring energy and an unwavering adherence to the strictest principles of rectitude, soon resulted in his becoming a member of the firm and occupying, while still one of the youngest business men of his time, a conspicuous position in commercial circles. After mastering fully the details of the transportation trade, he associated himself with Robert Hays under the firm name of Hays & Black, with the control of a packet line between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. For a number of years the business flourished, largely in consequence of the capable management and unfaltering enterprise of Mr. Black, but the construction of the Pennsylvania railroad in a direction parallel with the canal diverted the shipment of through freight and reduced the business of the canal to carrying between local points on its line, virtually destroying canal transportation. The services of Mr. Black who was then widely known as a man of ability and experience, were eagerly sought by the Pennsylvania railroad, and he associated himself with the firm of Clark & Thaw, taking charge of all the freight arriving over their route which required reshipment. This position he retained until 1859 when impaired health forced him to tender his resignation.

Meanwhile he had become interested in the iron trade, then coming into prominence in the Pittsburgh district, his inclinations in this direction having been fostered by his marriage with the daughter of Alexander Miller, one of the heaviest iron founders of the day. In 1848

he had become interested with Mr. Miller in the Kensington Iron Works and in 1854 Henry Lloyd was admitted to the firm, which was thenceforth known as Miller, Lloyd & Black. About this time the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which had a rare faculty of discovering the full merit of men, made Mr. Black a most flattering offer of a very responsible and lucrative position. After mature consideration, Mr. Black finally declined this offer, and in 1857, Mr. Miller having sold his interest to the other partners, organized, in association with Henry Lloyd, the firm of Lloyd & Black. To the affairs of this concern Mr. Black thenceforth devoted his energies, largely assisting to build up on a sure foundation an extensive business and to make the firm of Lloyd & Black a synonym for inflexible integrity.

As a business man, Mr. Black was in many respects a model, scorning all success which had not for its basis truth and honor and carefully systematizing every department in order that there might be no needless expenditure of time, material and labor. His conduct toward his employes was likewise worthy of emulation. Never did he make the grave mistake of regarding them merely as parts of a great machine. On the contrary, he recognized their individuality, making it a rule that faithful and efficient service should be promptly rewarded with promotion as opportunity offered.

With the financial interests of Pittsburgh, Mr. Black was closely identified, and in this connection displayed no less ability than in mercantile pursuits. He was a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, and a trustee of the Dollar Savings Bank. He was an organizer and director of the People's National Bank, the People's Savings Bank and the Pittsburgh Insurance Company. To what-

ever he undertook he gave his whole soul, allowing none of the many interests intrusted to his care to suffer for want of close and able attention and industry.

As a citizen Mr. Black was universally esteemed, always sustaining the character of a true man and giving loyal support to all measures which, in his judgment, tended to promote the welfare of Pittsburgh. In his response to all demands made upon him in behalf of the public weal his generosity kept pace with his wealth and no good work done in the name of charity or religion sought his co-operation in vain. He was a constant attendant of the First English Lutheran Church, assisting liberally in its support and contributing generously toward the maintenance of its work.

About the whole personality of Mr. Black there was a certain grave firmness and an earnestness of manner which accorded with the broad, intelligent forehead, square jaw and resolute chin, the whole countenance being frequently illumined by the calm smile of one who sees the best in the world and has learned to comprehend its seriousness and to forgive its frivolity. Of deep convictions and great force of character, he was pre-eminently a man to lean upon—a man upon whom men leaned. As a business man he was remarkable for his methodical habits and these, in combination with a very retentive memory, made every detail, past or present, always as familiar to him as every-day facts. His personal magnetism joined to his genius for leadership gave him a matchless following and compelled the unquestioning confidence of men of affairs.

Mr. Black married, February 19, 1846. Jane, daughter of Alexander and Margaret (Clark) Miller, and the following children were born to them: Margaret, deceased; Alexander; Martha; Lillie; Mary; George P. and William H. Mrs.

Black was one of those rare women who combine with perfect womanliness and domesticity an unerring judgment, traits of the greatest value to her husband, to whom she was not alone a charming companion but a trusted confidante. Devoted in his family relations, Mr. Black was never so happy as at his own fireside where he delighted to gather his friends about him. Mrs. Black survived her husband many years, passing away May 7, 1896.

The death of Mr. Black, which occurred August 5, 1872, was a direct blow to Pittsburgh, depriving her of a liberal, clear-headed manufacturer of broad views and superior business methods who reflected honor upon our city while advancing her interests. In passing on to a position of wealth and influence never did he neglect an opportunity to assist one less fortunate than himself and his life was in large measure an exemplification of his belief in the brotherhood of mankind. A man of stainless character in every relation of life, there falls over his record no shadow of wrong nor suspicion of evil.

The following is an extract from the resolutions passed by the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

Whereas, This board has heard with sincere sorrow of the decease of their late fellow-member, George Black, Esquire, of Pittsburgh, who for the period of more than four years served as director of this company, representing especially the interests of the city of Pittsburgh, we regret the loss of an esteemed colleague whose integrity was of the highest character and whose sound judgment was always exercised for the best interests of the stockholders.

An old resident of Pittsburgh who had known Mr. Black for years said of him:

George Black was a man nobly planned. He possessed generous impulses and a chivalrous sense of honor. The adage, "his word was as



J. B. Esser

good as his bond," was not infrequently quoted in giving an estimate of his character when his memory was referred to in social intercourse, and it admirably epitomized his dominant trait. He was ardent in his friendships, and those who enjoyed his esteem could forfeit it only by their deviation from his high standard of honor and integrity. For dissimulation or intrigue when disclosed he had no toleration. His temperament was bright and cheerful, his apprehension acute and sagacious, but always held in abeyance to his matured judgment. Such constituents combining in the formation of his character rendered his large success an inevitable consequence.

During his life of more than half a century Mr. Black witnessed the advancement of his native city to the proud position of the industrial centre of the United States, and in the promotion of that advancement he played a most important part. More than forty years have now elapsed since he passed from the scene of his activities, but in the forces which he set in motion his influence still survives and the Pittsburgh of to-day is largely his fitting monument.

ESSER, Jacob Bieber,
Enterprising Journalist.

For a quarter of a century Mr. Esser has been the editor and publisher of the "Kutztown Journal," a newspaper on which years before he had learned the printer's trade, therefore it may be said that his entire business life has been spent in the service of the people of Kutztown. A review of his life will prove that statement to be literally true, and will also prove that there are few of the activities and interests of that borough which have not benefitted by his interest and public spirit.

Mr. Esser descends from Jacob Esser, a cabinet-maker of Kutztown, Berks county, a soldier of the Revolution, whose record of service is on file in the Pension Bureau at Washington. One of his spe-

cialties in cabinet work was in the making of cases for the old style "grandfather's clocks," and specimens of his handiwork are yet to be found in old Berks county homes. He was born December 29, 1758, died August 24, 1845, and was buried in the graveyard of the old Lutheran and Reformed church in Kutztown. He married Anna Maria Croll, who was buried by his side in the old graveyard. His son, Jacob Esser, married Sarah Fisher, and had but one son, Charles W., father of Jacob Bieber Esser.

Charles W. Esser was born at his father's farm in Maxatawny township, Berks county, and in early life learned the hatter's trade. After finishing his years of apprenticeship he opened a store in Kutztown, using the rear as a shop in which to make the hats, and the front part for a salesroom. He was an ardent Democrat, was for many years a justice of the peace, and a candidate for sheriff of Berks county. He married (first) Anna Maria Schwoyer; (second) Mary, daughter of John and Salome (Fetherolf) Bieber of a prominent Berks county family. Charles W. Esser died August 20, 1863, his widow surviving him until September 8, 1894, and both are buried in the same plot in Hope Cemetery, Kutztown. By his second wife he had a daughter Sarah, who married Samuel Smith, of Kutztown, and a son Charles Bieber.

Jacob Bieber Esser was born in Kutztown, Berks county, Pennsylvania, January 5, 1863, and there his life has been mainly spent. He was educated in the public schools of Kutztown, and in Keystone State Normal, beginning his life's work as an apprentice in the printing room of the "Kutztown Journal," then edited and published by A. B. Urlick. For two years after completing his trade he worked on a Philadelphia paper, then spent three years in a printing office in New York City, acquiring a thorough

knowledge of metropolitan printing methods, and becoming master of the printer's art. He then returned to Kutztown, and in 1887 purchased "The Journal" and the "Kutztown Patriot," two valuable newspaper properties that he yet owns and publishes, "The Journal" printed in German, "The Patriot" in English. He has ever given his business close personal attention, and both under his wise, liberal and energetic direction have added in circulation and influence to the high standing both have attained since the time they became his property. His office is a surprisingly modern one for a country borough, the press room equipped with linotype, improved presses, folders and other modern machinery, the job work and both papers presenting superior typographic appearance. The evidence is everywhere apparent that a master workman and a modern newspaper man is in command. The newspapers are influential each in its own field and the plant a prosperous one.

As editor of "The Journal" and "Patriot," Mr. Esser has maintained a liberal public-spirited policy toward borough and county, and as a citizen has ever striven to advance the best interests of his native town. For nine years he was secretary of the old Kutztown Fair Association, and was one of the leaders and the first president of the new association, whose outlay for ground and improvement totalled more than \$30,000. In politics a Democrat, he has labored strenuously for party success. For six consecutive years he served on the county committee, and four of these years was secretary. In 1903 he was chosen assistant chairman of the committee, and the following year chairman. He has been a frequent delegate to county and State conventions, and in 1901 was the successful candidate for the office of clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Berks coun-

ty, the first and the last time he ever accepted public office.

He is a member of the Pennsylvania State Editorial Association, and belongs to the Press Club of Reading. In the Masonic order he is a thirty-second degree Mason, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, a master Mason of Huguenot Lodge, a companion of Excelsior Chapter (Reading), a sir knight of Reading Commandery, and a noble of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Knights of the Golden Eagle and the Junior Order of the American Mechanics.

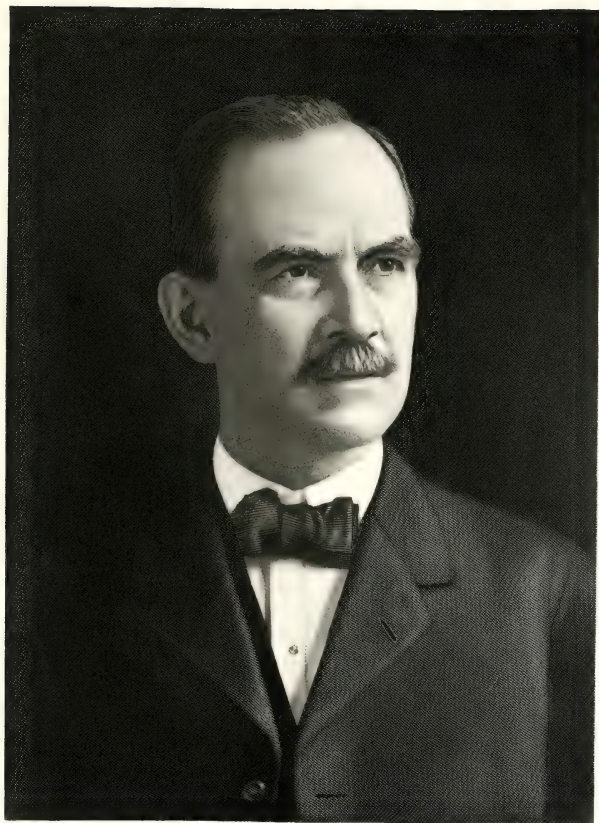
Mr. Esser married, October 10, 1887, Mary L., daughter of John C. Hillegas, of Pennsbury, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Children: Florence O., Charles H. and Helen M.

WILSON, Adam,

Enterprising Builder, Financier.

Among the men of Pittsburgh—whose intelligence, courage and industry won for that marvellous city her world fame as the industrial centre of civilization—was the late Adam Wilson, president and director of the famous A. & S. Wilson Company and officially identified with other leading business and financial organizations of his native city.

Adam Wilson was born in Pittsburgh, August 28, 1854, the son of the late Samuel and Eliza (Mitchell) Wilson, his father having achieved prominence as a contractor and builder. He received his early education in Pittsburgh public schools. After graduating from the public schools and from Newell's Academy, he entered the firm of A. & S. Wilson as assistant bookkeeper. After working several years as bookkeeper and gaining considerable experience in the practical side of contracting and building, he became a member of the firm. on the death of his uncle, Alexander Wilson, in 1886.



Adam Wilson

In 1902 the business was incorporated as the A. & S. Wilson Company, and he became its president, an office which he held until death.

The progress of the work of this widely known firm furnishes interesting evidence of the structural changes the city has undergone. At the time of its erection by the Wilsons, the Lewis Block, on Smithfield street, was regarded as Pittsburgh's finest business building. But then came the era of large structures, the utilization of steel and improved fireproofing material. In the Keenan building, the Jones & Laughlin building, the Union Bank, the Commonwealth building, the Hostetter building, the Allegheny county jail and the Highland building, are splendidly exhibited the present-day work of the A. & S. Wilson Company. So well equipped is the organization, both in respect to financial resources and working force, that it is well prepared at any time to undertake building contracts of any description. The capitalization of the corporation is \$1,200,000, and it employs upward of one thousand men.

Aside from his connection with this great organization, Mr. Wilson was a director in the Union National Bank, the Iron City Trust Company, the National Fireproofing Company, the United States and Nicaragua Company and the Builders' Exchange League. He was also a member of the Master Builders' Association.

Politically, Mr. Wilson was a Republican, and while he never accepted any active part in public affairs, or any nomination for office, he took the interest of a good citizen in all matters of local and national importance, and in regard to questions of municipal significance his counsel was frequently solicited. In his benefactions to charity he was generous and constantly sought to avoid the public gaze. Fond of athletics and outdoor

sports, he was a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and the Duquesne and Union clubs. He was an active member also of the Third United Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Wilson married, October 12, 1897, Miss Mary Dickson, daughter of the late Alexander M. and Mary Way (Dickson) Watson. By this marriage Mr. Wilson gained the life companionship of a charming and congenial woman, and one fitted in all ways to be a worthy helpmate. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson: Edward; Mary Dickson; and Agnes Mitchell Wilson. Mrs. Wilson is a Daughter of the American Revolution.

The death of Mr. Wilson, which occurred December 17, 1912, deprived Pittsburgh of one of her most respected citizens, and foremost business men, one whose career was illustrative of the essential principles of a true life, who fulfilled to the letter every trust committed to him and was generous in his feelings and conduct toward all. The son of the originator of a great business enterprise, Adam Wilson ably and worthily carried it forward. He was one whom his native city will never forget, because she is, in a sense, his handiwork. He was one of the "Makers of Modern Pittsburgh."

(Mrs. Adam Wilson's Line).

Robert Morgas Roberts, Cecil County (Maryland) Regiment, married Mary Richford, the daughter of Thomas and Esther Richford, born at Georgetown Cross Roads, Kent county, Maryland. Their fifth child, Elizabeth, married William Lindsay, of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, August, 1798. Their daughter Nancy married Nicholas Way, of Sewickley, Pennsylvania, 1819. Their daughter, Mary Ann Way, born February 27, 1820, married John Dickson, M. D., August 27, 1838. John Dickson was born in Cecil county, Maryland, April 24, 1812. Their

daughter, Mary Way Dickson, married Alexander McLeod Watson (attorney-at-law), of Pittsburgh, September 6, 1859. Their daughter, Mary Dickson Watson, married Adam Wilson, October 12, 1897. Edward, Mary Dickson and Agnes Mitchell are the children of this marriage.

HOLLOPETER, William C., M. D.,

Hospital Official, Professional Author.

A graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, class of '77, Dr. Hollopeter has since that event won his way from the foot of the ladder to a position of honor and renown in his, the oldest of professions. To deep research, investigation and experience, he adds a sound judgment and rare discrimination in diagnosis and treatment that places him among the foremost of Philadelphia physicians, while the talent he possesses in a high degree for imparting knowledge to others has rendered him a most valuable addition to the faculty of the Medico-Chirurgical Medical College. His hospital work has been very extensive and, although his practice has been general, his skill in the treatment of diseases of children, has won him fame as a specialist in those diseases. To his many years of service as practitioner and professor, Dr. Hollopeter has added official connection with the medical societies, local and national, and to the literature of his profession has contributed by the authorship and publication of two standard text books. His prominence in his profession has been fairly earned and merited, coming as it has through hard work, deep study, research, native ability and consecration to the art of healing. With his high professional attainments go a fine personality and a sterling manhood, that command the admiration and respect of all who know him either professionally or socially.

William C. Hollopeter was born at Muncy, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1856, and there his early youth was spent acquiring an elementary and preparatory education in public and private schools. He completed his classical study at Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, graduating with the class of '74, and soon afterward entering the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated Doctor of Medicine, class of '77. He spent the following eighteen months as interne at the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, then for three years was associated as student and assistant with Dr. George Strawbridge, making a special study of diseases of the throat, eye and ear. He then began private practice, and to-day is the loved and trusted family physician in many, many households, among the best families of Philadelphia.

In 1888 Dr. Hollopeter became a member of the medical staff of the newly established Methodist Hospital, and in 1890 began his long term as an instructor at the Medico-Chirurgical College as lecturer on diseases of children. Later he became a full member of the faculty, filling the chair of Pediatrics, and since 1890 has been Professor of the chair, Diseases of Children, few professors being better qualified for the chair they fill. In 1895 he was elected Pediatrician to St. Joseph's Hospital, and the following year was appointed attending physician to that institution. In 1900 he was elected by the City Board of Charities and Corrections as attending physician in all diseases of children at the Philadelphia Hospital. Thus in hospital work, educational instruction and in private practice his life would seem to have been a full one, but these do not fully measure the extent of his activity and usefulness. They have, however, rendered him an authority among his professional brethren, and in



W. H. C. H. H. H. H.



W. H. Lamb

recognition of his study, research and successful practice he has been chosen president of the Association of American Teachers of the Diseases of Children. He holds membership in the city and State medical societies, also in the American Medical Association, and was formerly chairman of the section on Diseases of Children. He belongs to the Pediatric and Philadelphia clubs, and takes active part in the proceedings and deliberations of the various bodies of which he is a member.

As an author of standard text books, Dr. Holloper is well known to the profession through his publication of "A Text Book on Hay Fever" that has run through three editions, and his "Diseases of Children," which is a standard authority. He is also a frequent contributor to the medical journals, his articles on diseases in which he has specialized carrying authority as to their prevention and treatment.

HART, William Kennedy,

Financier, Insurance Actuary.

The fifty years which in our national history are emblazoned in their centre with the sanguinary ensign of Civil War, constituted a momentous era in the annals of Pittsburgh, and during that memorable half-century the one man who was perhaps more influential than any other in developing the financial interests of our city, was the late William Kennedy Hart, for many years head of the banking firm known successively as Hart, Caughey & Company and Hart & Wilkinson. Mr. Hart was also largely instrumental in the organization and progress of numerous Pittsburgh business concerns which have since grown to huge proportions.

Joshua Hart, father of William Kennedy Hart, was a preacher, and married Rachel, daughter of Nathan and Lydia

(Russom) Fleming. Nathan Fleming, who went in 1789 to West Virginia, was a son of William Fleming, who was born in 1717 and married Jean Frame. His forefathers were forced by religious persecution to leave their native Scotland and take refuge in the North of Ireland. Joshua Hart and his wife were the parents of the following children: William Kennedy, mentioned below; Nathan F., deceased, whose biography and portrait appear elsewhere in this work; and Martha, now the widow of Dr. W. S. Mackintosh, whose biography and portrait may also be found on another page of this work. Joshua Hart was a man of high principles and most lovable disposition.

William Kennedy, son of Joshua and Rachel (Fleming) Hart, was born June 2, 1816, at Uniontown, Pennsylvania. He was blessed with parents whose teachings were illustrated and enforced by the daily example of their truly Christian lives. An imperfect description of his father's personality has already been presented and in saying that his mother was a woman of strong character, excelling in all the domestic virtues we give but a faint idea of all that she was to her family. William Kennedy Hart received a public school education, and at an early age came to Pittsburgh, where he was employed as bookkeeper on boats carrying merchandise between that city and New Orleans.

It was not long, however, before Mr. Hart turned his attention to that sphere in which he was destined to achieve great and permanent success—the sphere of banking. He was first associated with the firm of Hussey, Hanna & Company, and later became a partner, the style being changed to Hanna, Hart & Company. When Mr. Hanna retired the firm was reorganized as Hart, Caughey & Company, private bankers. The last change was to Hart & Wilkinson, and as

such the firm remained until the close of Mr. Hart's life. Well directed aggressiveness, coupled with wise conservatism, made of Mr. Hart the ideal banker, and the strength and prosperity of the firm of which he was for many years the ruling spirit were a conspicuous memorial to his wisdom and ability.

During the Civil War, Mr. Hart was the agent of Jay Cooke, transacting all business in regard to the sale of government bonds, and his great and unquestioned integrity, force of character and insight into the motives and merits of men inspired in the public the most implicit confidence and gave him an influence scarcely to be estimated.

To Mr. Hart belongs the distinction of having been the first man in Pittsburgh to send money by express, thus broadening to an immeasurable extent the scope of our financial system. He was secretary and treasurer of the Monongahela Navigation Company, and a partner in the firm of Chess, Smyth & Company, being also connected with several other large banking institutions and mercantile concerns of Pittsburgh.

Seldom, indeed, is it that a man as active and successful in business as Mr. Hart takes the keen and helpful interest in civic affairs which he ever manifested. His political affiliations were with the Republicans, but he was never numbered among office-seekers, preferring to concentrate his energies on his duties and responsibilities as a banker and business man, and being, moreover, a man to whom political wire-pulling was an intrinsic impossibility. In all movements which, in his judgment, tended to promote the welfare of Pittsburgh, his co-operation was never wanting, and his ideas in regard to both local and national questions of importance were respected as those of a vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures. Ever ready

to respond to any deserving call made upon him, he was widely but unostentatiously charitable. Among the benevolent institutions on which he bestowed personal attention was the House of Refuge, occupying, for some time, a seat on its board of directors. He was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church.

The dominant traits of Mr. Hart's character, which have been described as veracity, honesty and generosity and which were strikingly manifested throughout his career, were plainly written on his countenance and spoke in the searching yet kindly glance of his eye and the firm and earnest tones of his voice. The somewhat trite yet always forceful saying, "His word was as good as his bond," admirably epitomizes the trait which was the cornerstone of his exceptional success. He was skilled in reading the "signs of the times" and in shaping his course in accordance with what he foresaw would be the issue of events. Invariably dignified and courteous, he possessed withal a geniality of disposition that drew men to him. His ripe and varied experience made him the trusted counsellor of young and old alike, and he was ever a loyal friend and a true Christian gentleman.

Mr. Hart married, in May, 1854, Margaret Latimer McCook, whose family record is appended to this sketch, and the following children were born to them: Virginia, widow of James M. Wilkinson, whose biography may be found on another page of this work; Ella, died young; and William Kennedy, mentioned below. Mrs. Hart, a perfect type of the refined and cultured gentlewoman, possessed the breadth of mind and the liberality of sentiment, together with the accomplishments of a homemaker, necessary to make her the sympathetic helpmate of such a man as her husband, the ruling motive of whose life was devotion to his family and

who was never so happy as when surrounded by the members of his household. Mrs. Hart was actively engaged in church and charitable work and during the civil war belonged to societies organized to make clothing for the soldiers. For many years she was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Hart survived her husband many years, passing away January 29, 1914, at the venerable age of eighty-six.

The death of Mr. Hart, which occurred October 5, 1890, deprived Pittsburgh of one who had long been a recognized leader in banking circles and in the business world. Broad in his views, unfailingly self-reliant and intensely public-spirited, he left to his city, to his family and friends, the memory of a noble and upright life.

Great cities are built up not alone by the men whose colossal achievements form part of the world's history, but also by those whose services, while of less magnitude, are of wide-reaching force and revolutionizing influence. To this important and pervasive class of workers Mr. Hart distinctively belonged. He was the originator of ideas which strengthened, extended and in some respects transformed the banking system and business methods of Pittsburgh. He was the chief promoter of a number of enterprises which to-day are among the well known and prosperous concerns of the city. He aided to a degree which, perhaps, will never be fully appreciated, in upholding lofty standards of citizenship and of financial honor. The Pittsburgh of to-day is what she is largely because of the life and work of William Kennedy Hart.

William Kennedy, son of William Kennedy and Margaret Latimer (McCook) Hart, was born May 9, 1861, in Pittsburgh, and graduated from the commercial department of the Central High School of his native city. In 1878 he be-

came a clerk in the general store of H. C. Frick & Company, at Dunbar, Fayette county, and from 1879 to 1891, was associated with the Second National Bank of Pittsburgh, first as a messenger, and then in the positions of assistant teller and discount clerk. From 1891 to 1903 he was teller of the Liberty National Bank, and from 1903 to 1905 treasurer in the East End Savings and Trust Company. In 1906 illness caused his temporary retirement, and in 1907 he removed to Midland, Beaver county, where he has since been engaged in the real estate and insurance business, under the firm name of Porter & Hart.

In politics Mr. Hart is a Republican, but has never consented to hold any office with the exception of member of the council of Midland, in which he served a four years' term. He gives to any measure which he thinks calculated to advance the general welfare the support of his influence and means and his charities are numerous but without publicity. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Midland.

The countenance of Mr. Hart is expressive of the resolution, thoughtfulness and executive ability which form part of his family traditions, and his manner and bearing reveal him as the able business man and good citizen which his community knows him to be. One of his favorite recreations is baseball and as a lover of nature he enjoys tramping over the country roads and through the deep woods. The two things which he believes will contribute most to the strengthening of sound ideals and the attainment of true success in life are "a clear conscience and proper care of the body."

Mr. Hart married, April 27, 1905, Lucy, daughter of Professor B. C. and Anna (Rovoudt) Jillson, granddaughter of Seth and Elizabeth (Speer) Jillson and Andrew and Sarah (Grant) Rovoudt, and a

descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, of "Mayflower" fame.

(The McCook Line).

George McCook, grandfather of Mrs. Margaret Latimer (McCook) Hart, married Mary McCormick, and they were the parents of three sons: George, mentioned below; Daniel, who married Martha Latimer and during the civil war served with his nine sons in the Union Army, in the annals of which they were known as "the fighting McCooks;" and John, who lived in Ohio, married Catherine Sheldon, and had the following children: Colonel Edward McCook, once Governor of Dakota; Anson, for years Secretary of the Treasury, now a lawyer of New York; John, Professor of Languages at Trinity College; Mary, now living in New York, widow of William Sheldon; and Henry Christopher, author, scientist and minister, was of Philadelphia and died in 1912. He was a great friend of the Rev. Henry Van Dyke.

George, son of George and Mary (McCormick) McCook, was born in June, 1795, in Canonsburg, Washington county, Pennsylvania, and before attaining his majority commenced the study of medicine, graduating with honor a year or two later at one of the best medical schools in the United States. In 1818 he went to New Lisbon, Ohio. His ability and determination triumphed over all obstacles and he soon ranked among the best physicians of Ohio. For thirty years he was closely identified with the interests of Columbiana county, and though the greater portion of his time was devoted to his profession bestowed much attention on the promotion of the general prosperity of the county, laboring especially for the improvement of horses and cattle.

Despite the fact that he was considerably advanced in years he offered his

services to the government and during the war served at various periods in different positions of trust and usefulness. In 1868 and 1872 he was an ardent supporter of General Grant. In 1844 Dr. McCook was appointed Professor of Surgery in the medical school connected with Willoughby University, then the best medical school in Ohio, and after leaving that institution received a similar appointment in Baltimore Medical College, where he remained two years. About 1850 he removed to Pittsburgh, where he devoted his entire time to the practice of his profession, commanding an enviable position in the medical fraternity of that city.

Dr. McCook married Margaret, daughter of Alexander and Margaret Latimer, and their children were: Martha, married Theobald Umbstaetter and had three sons, James E. Umbstaetter, Charles L. Umbstaetter and Edwin S. Umbstaetter; Catherine, married Benjamin Hanna; Dr. George L., born July 31, 1824, died in Pittsburgh, January 6, 1874, father of Willis McCook, of that city; Mary, married Kersey Hanna, of Cleveland, uncle of Mark Hanna, the statesman; Margaret Latimer, mentioned below; Elizabeth Ledley, married Jonathan Wallace, of Lisbon, Ohio; Frances, widow of Otis B. Childs, of Pittsburgh, children: Otis H., deceased, and Elizabeth W., of Pittsburgh; Amelia; and David Beggs, died young. Dr. McCook spent his last years at Lisbon, Ohio, where he died June 25, 1873. Few men labored more earnestly for the benefit of others and few accomplished more.

Margaret Latimer, daughter of Alexander and Margaret (Latimer) McCook, was born September 28, 1828, at Lisbon, Ohio, and attended the old school near her home. In 1850 she came to Pittsburgh with her parents, and in 1854 she became the wife of William Kennedy Hart, as stated above.



Henry Augustus Ulemer

SCHAEFFER, Charles D.,

Physician, Hospital Official, Financier.

Charles D. Schaeffer, M. D., surgeon-in-chief of the Allentown Hospital, a son of David and Esther Ann (Christ) Schaeffer, was born in Maxatawny township, Berks county, November 4, 1864. Like his older brothers, it seems he had a natural desire for higher education, and at an early age he became a student at the Keystone State Normal School, where he received his college preparatory training. He was graduated with honors from Franklin and Marshall College in 1886, and from the University of Pennsylvania in the M. D. course in 1889. Locating in Allentown after his graduation, he soon achieved more than a local reputation as a physician and surgeon. For a number of years he was the president of the Board of Health of Allentown. When Dr. Yost's health failed and he could no longer attend to his duties as mayor of Allentown, Dr. Schaeffer was appointed to fill the office, and on April 22, 1907, he was unanimously elected by council, mayor of Allentown, to fill Dr. Yost's unexpired term.

Dr. Schaeffer has taken a keen interest in the financial affairs of the city, being a director and vice-president of the Allentown National Bank. He has been prominently identified with the Allentown Hospital since its inception in 1898, as a trustee, and surgeon-in-chief. The splendid results accomplished at the institution are the effects of his untiring energy. To him more than to any other individual the hospital owes its marvelous success. He is widely known as a skillful and successful physician and surgeon. While a student at the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Schaeffer was one of the founders of the Agnew Society and is now a member of the Lehigh County Medical Society; the Lehigh Valley Med-

ical Society; the Medical Society of Pennsylvania; the Mississippi Valley Medical Society; the American Medical Association, and the Roentgen Ray Society; and a member of the College of Surgeons of America. Fraternally he is a member of the Jordan Lodge, F. & A. M., and the Elks. He is the medical examiner for the following life insurance companies: Penn Mutual, Great Northwestern, National Life, New England Mutual, Scranton Life, Fidelity, of Philadelphia, and the Pittsburgh Mutual Life, Provident Life and Trust Company.

On October 5, 1885, Dr. Schaeffer was married to Clara Smith, daughter of Benneville and Feilana (Weorley) Smith, of Smithville, Lehigh county. Dr. Schaeffer and wife are prominently identified with Salem Reformed Church, of Allentown, which he served as elder and member of the chapel building committee. Mrs. Schaeffer takes an active interest in the various activities of the church.

WEAVER, Henry Augustus,

Man of Enterprise, Mayor of Pittsburgh.

The mayoralty of Pittsburgh has in the great majority of instances been held by men who were in all respects worthy of the important trust to which they were called. None, however, more strikingly proved their eminent fitness for the discharge of its responsible duties than did the late Henry Augustus Weaver, who for the space of three years served with ability and honor as chief executive of the metropolis of Pennsylvania. In addition to filling for a long period a conspicuous place in the political world, Mr. Weaver was for many years a leading business man of the Iron City, and was prominently identified with the promotion of her most essential interests.

The Weaver family is of ancient origin and the escutcheon of the Pennsylvania

branch is: Arms: Quarterly first and fourth azure a sinister arm or, holding in the hand the point of a lance proper, second and third or, an oak tree proper. Crest: A sinister arm or, cuffed gules, holding in the hand proper an olive branch vert. Motto: *Esto fidelis*.

Henry Weaver, great-grandfather of Henry Augustus Weaver, and the first American ancestor of record, was probably a member of one of the numerous families of the name who came from Switzerland in 1680 and settled near Churchtown, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, planting a colony called Weaver Land, or "Weber's Thal."

(II) Henry (2), son of Henry (1) Weaver, was born on his father's farm in Weaver Land, February 22, 1732, the same day and year that witnessed the birth of George Washington. Henry Weaver the second became in the course of time possessed of great wealth, or what was esteemed such at that early period, and during the Revolutionary War gave proof of his patriotism by furnishing provender to the army of General Washington at Brandywine and Valley Forge. From time to time he received from the government on account some Continental money, but at the close of war the debt amounted to \$140,000. This was never paid, because the vouchers had been lost and could not be duplicated. The Continental money which he had already received had become worthless and thus the important aid rendered by this noble man in the darkest hour of his country's need remained always without compensation. Henry Weaver married, in 1771, near Benders Church, Cumberland township, York county, Elizabeth, born in October, 1752, near Benders, daughter of John Smith, a notable man in the colonial wars, who in 1754 was captured by the Indians on Sideling Hill, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and taken

to Fort Duquesne. James Smith, brother of John Smith, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Henry Weaver and his wife were the parents of the following children: Barbara, who remembered hearing the guns at the battle of Brandywine; Henry Augustus; Jacob; John; George; David; Samuel; Joseph; Benjamin, mentioned below; Peter; and Elizabeth. Henry Weaver died August 3, 1807, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. He was a man of more than ordinary intellectual powers and his moral standing was above reproach. His widow survived him many years, passing away November 3, 1830, at Freeport, Pennsylvania.

(III) Benjamin, son of Henry (2) and Elizabeth (Smith) Weaver, was born September 24, 1793, in Adams county, Pennsylvania, and was fourteen years old when death deprived him of his father. In 1810 he went with his mother to Freeport, Pennsylvania, and for one year was employed in the store of his brother Jacob. In 1812-13 he was associated with his brother-in-law, Christian Stouffer, and in 1815 he came to Pittsburgh at the request of John Means, owner of the Spread Eagle Tavern on Liberty street, now the site of the Seventh Avenue Hotel. John Means was related by marriage to Henry Augustus Weaver, brother of Benjamin, and after spending some time in Pittsburgh the latter returned to Freeport, where he took charge of the distillery of his brother Henry Augustus. Benjamin Weaver later purchased property in New Salem, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and fitted it for a hotel, moving thither in the autumn of 1820. He became, in association with General Morehead, owner of the stage line running from Blairsville to Pittsburgh. After conducting for nearly ten years a profitable business at New Salem, Mr. Weaver sold the property to James Clow, of Pitts-

burgh, and on April 1, 1830, removed to that city which was destined to be his home for many years. In 1831 he became proprietor of the celebrated old Mansion House, on the corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, and conducted it successfully until 1839. In 1840 he was nominated by the Whigs for sheriff of Allegheny county, the Democratic candidate being Colonel Elijah Trowille, and was elected by a majority of six hundred and twenty-eight. At the close of his term he purchased the Pittsburgh Hotel, on the corner of Wood street and Third avenue, moving there March 17, 1845. On April 10, of the same year occurred the "great fire," and in that conflagration the hotel was totally destroyed. In the spring of 1847 Mr. Weaver opened a new hotel—the Merchants' Hotel—at the corner of Smithfield street and Third avenue, and later met with an accident by which his thigh was broken and he was forced to relinquish all active business. In 1857 he went to Durant, Iowa, where his son Joseph lived, and there made his home for the remainder of his life.

Mr. Weaver married, in June, 1819, Nancy, daughter of Frederick and Barbara (Eicher) Shaffer, the former a farmer in the vicinity of Freeport, and their children were: Henry Augustus, mentioned below; Jacob, born June 22, 1821, died August 25, 1870; Barbara Ann, born August 28, 1822, married Captain David Holmes in 1841; Joseph, born January 1, 1824, died December 31, 1904; Benjamin, born May 25, 1825, died in Pittsburgh, September 23, 1851; Elizabeth, born November 18, 1828, died in 1903; Nancy, born August 23, 1829, died 1836; John B., born August 17, 1830, died October 22, 1878; Mary, born October 18, 1832, died October 18, 1833; and Samuel C., born August 1, 1834, died May 27, 1885. The mother of these children died in May, 1847, and the father passed away,

September 14, 1861, at Durant, Iowa. He was a just, honorable and truly benevolent man, beloved by a large circle of friends and respected by the entire community.

(IV) Henry Augustus, son of Benjamin and Nancy (Shaffer) Weaver, was born April 1, 1820, at Freeport, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, and was but a few months old when his parents moved to New Salem. On his tenth birthday the family went to Pittsburgh, and in 1838 the youth began his business career in the retail dry goods store of Edward Isett, at the southeast corner of Fourth avenue and Market street. The following year he entered the wholesale dry goods establishment of Waterman Palmer, on Wood street, and it was here that his talents and preferences first distinctly asserted themselves, for when his father was elected sheriff of Allegheny county and desired his son to assist him as clerk, the latter declined, saying that he preferred business pursuits.

In 1841 Mr. Weaver and his brother Jacob bought out the canal boat business of Frank Sellers, on the corner of Tenth street and Exchange alley, and established themselves under the firm name of Henry A. & Jacob Weaver, junior, furnishers of supplies to canal boats. They conducted a profitable business until 1847, when the partnership was dissolved, Jacob opening a wholesale store on the corner of First avenue and Market street. Henry Augustus conducted the original establishment alone until 1852, when he disposed of the concern and for the next two years took a much needed rest, relinquishing for the time being, all business cares and responsibilities. In 1854 he took charge of the Pittsburgh interests of the Ohio and Madison Coal Company, as the representative of Captain David White, of Madison, Indiana. Captain White was a very wealthy man, owning

the coal works at Whiteville, on the Monongahela river and also two steamboats for towing coal from Pittsburgh to Madison. The responsibilities of Mr. Weaver were very great, but he was fully equal to them and found actual pleasure in the solution of the many complicated problems constantly submitted for his consideration. The enterprise was, however, overtaken by unforeseen disaster. Captain White was an extensive pork packer at Madison and during the Crimean war had a contract with the agent of the Turkish government to supply a large quantity of pork and deliver it in Boston by December 1, 1855. There being no railroad along the Ohio river the pork was shipped in seven steamboats which were all frozen in at a place called Ravenswood. Captain White was thus unable to fulfill his contract, and pork declining, the Turkish government refused to take it off his hands. In the financial embarrassment which ensued Mr. Weaver was instructed to close the business which he did with such ability that in after years, when Captain White again became a wealthy man, he expressed, by a munificent gift, his appreciation of this most valuable service.

In early manhood Mr. Weaver entered politics and in 1855 he was elected a member of the select council from the then Seventh ward of Pittsburgh. In the presidential campaign of 1856 he was a very active worker for Fremont, serving as secretary of the county committee. In recognition of his services he was nominated for mayor of Pittsburgh, January 13, 1857, and was elected in opposition to both the Democratic and Native American candidates by a majority of 483. He was unanimously nominated by the Republicans for a second term, and was re-elected by a majority of 1485, Christopher Magee being the Democratic candidate. Mr. Weaver's administration has long since

passed into history, its record forming some of the brightest pages in the political annals of Pittsburgh. His terms were filled with many acts which redounded to the good of the city, one of the most important being the Pittsburgh Centennial, November 25, 1858, all Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio uniting with the metropolis to insure the brilliant success of the occasion.

In February, 1860, Mr. Weaver retired from office and returned to the world of business, taking charge of the clerical department of an oil refinery. He was associated with his brothers-in-law, Robert Arthurs and Dr. Biddle Arthurs, their refinery being among those early established in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh. In the conduct of the business Mr. Weaver's spirit of enterprise was conspicuously displayed. Having a large stock of oil on hand and the market being dull he shipped oil to Chicago with most successful results.

In the presidential campaign of 1860 Mr. Weaver was one of the Republican delegates for Allegheny county to the Chicago convention and there voted for Lincoln. Later he went to Springfield, Illinois, where he became acquainted with the future president and his family. Mr. Weaver was elected president of the Allegheny county Republican committee of this period. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was appointed by Governor Curtin commissary of the two state camps in Western Pennsylvania, Camp Wilkins and Camp Wright, being invested with the rank of major. After the state troops were mustered from these camps into the United States service Mr. Weaver went to Washington and was appointed United States Commissary, with the rank of major, being assigned to General McCall's division of the Pennsylvania Reserves. In September, 1862, he became a United States Assessor of

Internal Revenue, being the first to receive this appointment from President Lincoln. This office Mr. Weaver held until June, 1869, when he resigned.

The same year he was elected president of the Monongahela Savings Bank, and was also chosen a director in the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Insurance Company. In 1870 he became a director in the Odd Fellows' Savings Bank and the Merchants' Bank. In 1871 the Honorable James H. Hopkins and Alexander Tindall procured a charter for the Union Insurance Company of Pittsburgh and Mr. Weaver was chosen one of its directors, and in 1872, when the Monongahela Incline Plane was chartered, he became a director in association with William H. Lyon, James M. Bailey and others. On October 16, 1874, he was elected a trustee in the Dollar Savings Bank, and this position he held to the close of his life.

In all that concerned the welfare of Pittsburgh Mr. Weaver ever manifested a keen and helpful interest and all charitable and religious enterprises found in him an earnest advocate and supporter. He was a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce and one of the first life members of the Exposition Society. In 1857 he was initiated in Washington Lodge, of Pittsburgh, and in 1858 was Worshipful Master. In 1850 he assisted in the organization of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church and remained to the close of his life an active member, zealously coöperating in its work and aiding in its maintenance.

In the face of Mr. Weaver the keenness of the trained observer and the aggressive decision of the man of action were blended with depth of thought and kindness of nature. The clear-cut, incisive features, accentuated by flowing whiskers touched with silver, spoke of refinement and culture and the look of the dark eyes was that of strength of char-

acter, indomitable determination and withal a large benevolence. It is easy to understand, in scanning his countenance, why he was, pre-eminently, a man of many friends. With a vigorous and luminous intellect and inexhaustible energy he combined rarely endearing personal qualities. He was one of the men who take possession of the public heart and hold it not only while they remain with us but after they have ceased from earth.

Mr. Weaver was married by Rev. Hemin Dyer, pastor of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Laceyville, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1843, to Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel William and Maria (Martin) Arthurs and sister of Robert Arthurs, president of the Fifth National Bank of Pittsburgh. Colonel William Arthurs was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and when very young came to Pittsburgh with his brothers and sisters. To his own unaided energy and ability he owed the accumulation of a large fortune. He was a public-spirited citizen, active in promoting the welfare of his community. In 1816 he was invested with the rank of colonel, in 1840 he served as county commissioner and in later years he was known as Squire Arthurs, being justice of the peace for Pitt township. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver were the parents of children: Annie, who became the wife of James Lee Marshall, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work; Jane, Emma and Lide, wife of William Wayne Vodges, of Philadelphia, she died March 8, 1872. In his domestic relations Mr. Weaver was peculiarly happy. He was a man to whom the ties of home and friendship were sacred and he had no greater pleasure than rendering service to those he loved.

Active to the end, Mr. Weaver, during the latter years of his life, was engaged in business with his son-in-law, James Lee Marshall, under the firm name of

Henry A. Weaver & Company, dealers in real estate and mortgages. On September 21, 1890, he passed away, leaving a record which remains as an inspiration to his successors, the record of an honorable business man, an incorruptible public official and a man admirable in all the relations of private life.

In days like these, when betrayal of public trust is all too frequent, it is refreshing to recall the history of men who emerged from the fiery ordeal of political office with clean hands and unstained honor. Such a man was Henry Augustus Weaver, Mayor of Pittsburgh.

BEATTY, Hamilton Kelly,

Physician, Sanitarist.

In the medical history of Pittsburgh during the last thirty-five years one figure stands out with peculiar impressiveness. It is that of the late Dr. Hamilton Kelly Beatty, superintendent of the Bureau of Sanitation in the Department of Health, and long a recognized authority and an acknowledged power in the vitally important cause he so ably represented. Dr. Beatty was for a third of a century a resident of Pittsburgh and was numbered among her sterling citizens.

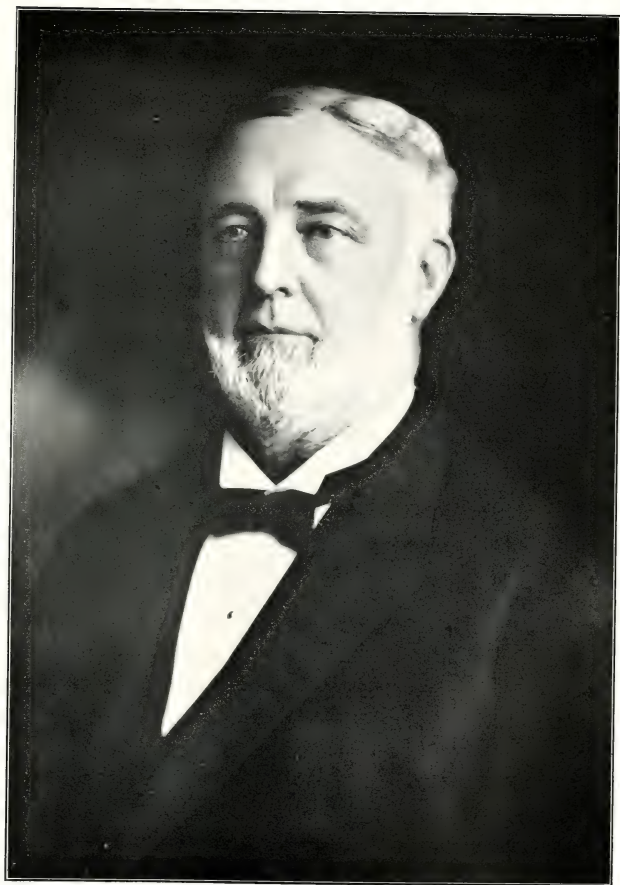
Hamilton Kelly Beatty was born April 12, 1848, near Kittanning, Pennsylvania, and was a son of William W. and Jane (Patterson) Beatty. William W. Beatty was engaged in the lumber business and both he and his wife belonged to pioneer families of the county. Hamilton Kelly Beatty received his preparatory education in the public schools of the neighborhood, afterward graduating from Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pennsylvania. At the age of fifteen, the Civil War being then in progress, he enlisted in the Ninety-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, serving two years and three months, his creditable record being

indicated by the fact that he was mustered out as a brevet second lieutenant.

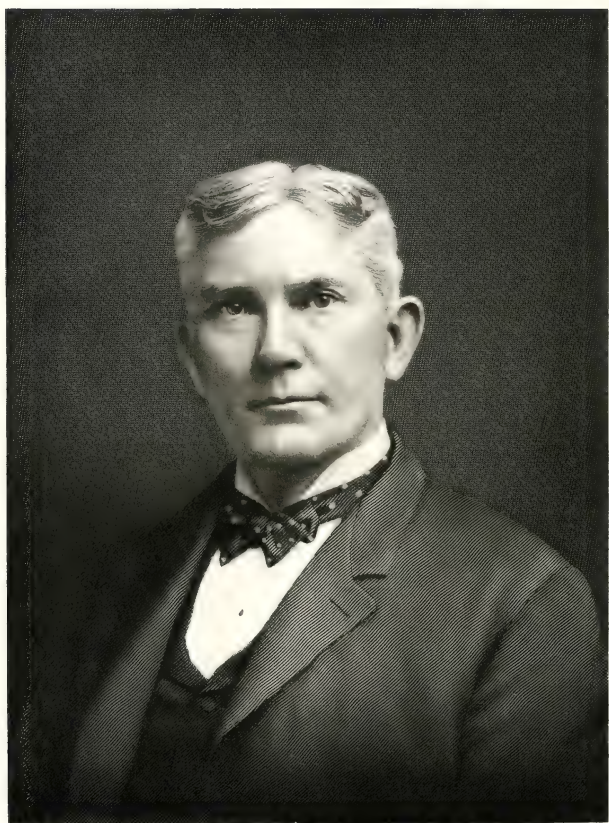
On his return to civil life, the young soldier decided to devote himself to the profession of medicine, and accordingly entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating in due time with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He immediately began practice in Kittanning, meeting with a fair measure of success. In 1878 he moved to Parnassus, where he practiced for two years. In 1880 Dr. Beatty removed to Allegheny, now the North Side, Pittsburgh, and speedily came into professional prominence, serving on the initial staff of the Allegheny General Hospital, and was appointed by Mayor Charles F. Kirschler superintendent of the Health Department. Dr. Beatty thoroughly reorganized the department, giving special attention to the Bureau of Sanitation. Such was his success that, after the consolidation of the two cities, he was made superintendent of the Bureau of Sanitation. No man could have been better fitted for the position either in scientific knowledge or in enthusiasm for the cause. Always a vigorous fighter against unsanitary conditions, he was intensely progressive, keeping constantly abreast of modern thought and by his well directed vigilance conferring incalculable benefit on the city he served.

For many years Dr. Beatty served on the Government Pension Board. He was an active member of Abe Patterson Post, No. 88, Grand Army of the Republic; a thirty-second degree Mason and affiliated with Pittsburgh Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, and with the Order of the Mystic Shrine. He also belonged to the Royal Arcanum. For fifteen years he was a trustee of the Western Theological Seminary, and he held the office of elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh.

With strong intellectual endowments



W. H. Beatty



John S. Smith

Dr. Beatty combined quick perceptions and a keen insight into character. He was enthusiastic in his efforts to elevate the standards of the medical profession, especially in regard to sanitation. An ideal progressive physician, he was also endowed with business talents of no common order, holding the positions of vice-president and director in the Pittsburgh Brass Manufacturing Company. His personal appearance was striking. His open, manly countenance, his well moulded features accentuated by white beard and whiskers, his noble head crowned with snowy hair and his keen yet thoughtful blue eyes all gave assurance of a man of purpose. The geniality of his nature was reflected in his face and spoke in his cordial manner. Loved and venerated by all classes of the community, he was one of the men who take possession of the public heart and hold it after they have gone.

Dr. Beatty married, September 28, 1870, Isabelle, daughter of Archibald and Jane (Smith) Robinson, and they became the parents of one son, Albert Robinson, who died several years before his father. Dr. Beatty was a man of strong domestic tastes and affections and found in his wife, a woman of charming personality, a true and sympathizing helpmate. His happiest hours were passed at his own fireside, where he delighted to gather about him a circle of congenial friends.

The death of Dr. Beatty, which occurred October 6, 1913, deprived Pittsburgh of a man eminently fitted for the responsible position which he had so long and so ably filled, his labors resulting in a rich harvest of blessing to the community. It was felt by all that not only the medical profession but the city at large had sustained a well-nigh irreparable loss.

The branch of medical science to which Dr. Beatty devoted so many years of his life is one which underlies the very founda-

tions of the public welfare. The men who labor for its advancement are working for the relief and uplifting of humanity. To one of these benefactors of mankind Pittsburgh owes an incalculable debt of gratitude—to the noble physician and true philanthropist, Dr. Hamilton Kelly Beatty.

SCULLY, John Sullivan,

Financier, Man of Affairs.

The late John Sullivan Scully was one of the comparatively few men who combine with sagacity and acumen in business and finance commanding talent as an organizer. For more than half his life Mr. Scully was a resident of Pittsburgh, and within the period of his public activities assisted very influentially in the founding of several financial institutions and commercial corporations.

John Sullivan Scully, grandfather of John Sullivan Scully, of Pittsburgh, was born in County Cork, Ireland, and in 1803 came to the United States, settling in Chartiers township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, where he acquired one thousand acres and became a man of prominence in the community. For thirty years he served as justice of the peace. Mr. Scully died in 1837, at the age of seventy.

Cornelius, son of John Sullivan Scully, was born December 7, 1817, in Chartiers township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and passed his life as a farmer in his native county. He married, in 1840, Matilda, daughter of Samuel and Isabel (Lawson) Duff, of the same neighborhood. Mr. Scully was a Democrat, and filled a number of minor offices, among them that of school director. He died in October, 1896.

John Sullivan, son of Cornelius and Matilda (Duff) Scully, was born August 14, 1844, at Scully's Springs, Chartiers

township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and received his primary education in the public schools of the neighborhood, afterward attending Curry College. After taking charge for one term, of a country school, at the age of seventeen he came to Pittsburgh and obtained a position as clerk in the old Pittsburgh Trust Company, of which his cousin, John D. Scully, was cashier. This was the beginning of a career of more than ordinary distinction. It soon became evident that Mr. Scully possessed talents as a financier, and he himself seems to have felt that he had found the field best suited to him for he remained with the institution, which later became the First National Bank of Pittsburgh, until 1869, when he associated himself with the Mechanics' National Bank. In 1871 he became cashier of the Diamond Savings Bank, which he had helped to organize, and which later he assisted in reorganizing as the Diamond National Bank. He was cashier of the latter institution, later becoming vice-president and finally president. For many years he was conspicuously and honorably identified with the banking interests of Pittsburgh.

But it was not only financial institutions of which Mr. Scully was the founder. He helped to organize the First Pool Monongahela Gas Coal Company, afterward absorbed by the Pittsburgh Coal Company, and he also assisted in the organization of the West Side Belt Railroad Company, now owned by the Wabash. Before the transfer Mr. Scully was president and director of the West Side Belt Line. At the time of his death he was a director in the Columbian National Life Insurance Company of Boston, the Kansas National Gas Company, the Pittsburgh Oil and Gas Company and the Adirondack Electric Power Company.

In politics Mr. Scully was a Republican, taking the most intense interest in

everything which he deemed calculated to further public progress and giving special attention to the matter of good roads. When a bill which promised to provide these for Pennsylvania was before the legislature Mr. Scully did much to insure its passage. He served on the board of the Homoeopathic Hospital and was a member of the executive committee of the Young Women's Christian Association of Washington, District of Columbia. He affiliated with Franklin Lodge, No. 321, Free and Accepted Masons, and belonged to the Duquesne Club. From young manhood he was an active church member and after going to Washington became a member of the Church of the Covenant of that city.

A keen forceful and most kindly face was that of John Sullivan Scully, the face of a man of great tenacity of purpose, but always having at heart the best interests of those with whom he was associated and the welfare of his city and his state. Possessed of generous impulses and a chivalrous sense of honor he was implicitly trusted and greatly beloved. His word was never doubted, and his name was a synonym for honorable dealing.

Mr. Scully married, September 12, 1871, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Felix and Margaret (Dickson) Negley, of Pittsburgh, Mr. Negley being a representative of an old family of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Scully were the parents of the following children: 1. John Sullivan, born October 23, 1873, orchardist of Stevensville, Montana, married Mary, daughter of Thomas J. and Martha (Hastings) Gillespie, and has three children: John Sullivan, Jane Hastings and Thomas Gillespie. 2. Cornelius Decatur, a biography of whom follows in this work. 3. Margaret, wife of Henry B. Zimmele, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, who died July 9, 1906; they had one child,

Harriet M. 4. Mary Elizabeth, wife of Paul Killian, lawyer of Pittsburgh, they are the parents of one child, Mary Elizabeth. Mr. Scully was a man thoroughly domestic, home-loving and devoted to his family, and for forty-three years his home was the abode of happiness and hospitality.

In 1903 Mr. Scully disposed of his Pittsburgh interests and removed to Washington, D. C., where he made his home during the remainder of his life. On October 4, 1914, he passed away, sincerely mourned in the city of which he was then a resident and in the metropolis which was, for so many years, the centre of his interests and the home of his heart. Mr. Scully left the stamp of his individuality upon the institutions which he helped to found and, through them, on the business world of Pittsburgh—the individuality of a large-hearted, high-minded man of affairs. Would that our city had more of the same type!

SCULLY, Cornelius Decatur,

Lawyer, Enterprising Citizen.

Cornelius Decatur Scully, of the well known law firm of Mehard, Scully and Mehard, has made for himself an assured and honorable position as a member of the Pittsburgh bar. Mr. Scully, in addition to his reputation as a lawyer, is also known as a talented business man and is prominently identified with the leading interests of his home city.

Cornelius Decatur Scully was born November 30, 1878, at Wind Gap, Chartiers township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of the late John Sullivan and Mary Elizabeth (Negley) Scully. A biography of Mr. Scully, with ancestral record, appears on a preceding page in this work. Cornelius Decatur Scully received his preparatory education

in schools of his birthplace and of Pittsburgh, attending the Pittsburgh High School. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. His professional training was received in the Pittsburgh Law School, which conferred upon him in 1904 the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In 1904 he was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county.

On entering upon the practice of his profession Mr. Scully became a member of the firm of Lee and Mackey, his partners being James W. Lee and Eugene Mackey. The connection was maintained until the death of Mr. Lee, in 1908, when the firm was reorganized as Mackey & Scully, the partnership continuing until 1910. Mr. Scully then practiced alone for two years, and in 1912 became a member of the firm of Mehard, Scully and Mehard. From the beginning of his career his fitness for his chosen profession was distinctly manifest and early marked him as one of the coming lawyers of Pittsburgh.

In public affairs Mr. Scully has always taken an active interest. Politically he is an Independent, and in 1910 was one of the organizers of the Keystone party, and once its candidate for State Treasurer. The Supreme Court, however, decreed there was no vacancy. He is a director of the Quapaw Gas Company, the Wichita Gas Company and the United States Coal Company, and secretary of the American Roller Bearing Company and other concerns. He affiliates with McCandless Lodge, No. 390, Free and Accepted Masons, belongs to the Duquesne and University Clubs and the Kappa Sigma fraternity, and is a member of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church.

No one who is brought into contact with Mr. Scully, however slightly or for however short a time, can fail to be impressed with the fact that he is emphatic-

ically a man of the present, keeping constantly abreast of the latest thought in all that pertains to his profession and always in the van in regard to matters of general concern. His eye, his voice and his step are all those of an aggressive and purposeful man in whose atmosphere stagnation and retrogression are alike impossible, who is a warm friend and who has in him the elements of an inspiring leader.

Mr. Scully married, June 10, 1905, Rosalie, daughter of Dudley D. and Helen (Boteler) Pendleton, of Shepherdstown, West Virginia, Mr. Pendleton being a representative of a distinguished Virginia family. Mr. and Mrs. Scully are the parents of the following children: Alice Pendleton; Elizabeth Negley; Cornelius Decatur, born May 19, 1910; and John Pendleton, born May 27, 1914. Mrs. Scully, who is a woman of intellectual force and most attractive personality, is a suffragist and a member of various clubs, including the College Club. Both she and her husband are essentially domestic and thoroughly devoted to the ties of family and friendship.

In the comparatively few years of his practice at the bar Mr. Scully has achieved much, but the greater part of his career is yet to come and everything indicates that the brightest pages of his record are to be written in the future.

STEWART, Reuel, M. D.

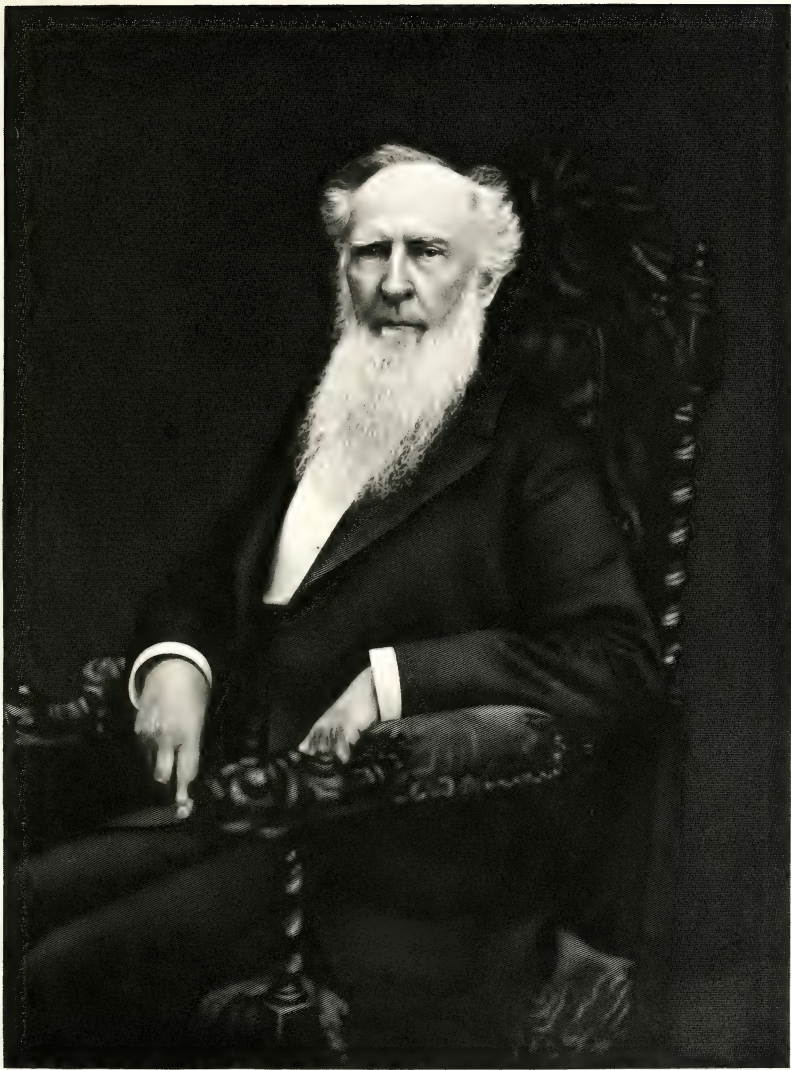
Physician, Honored Citizen.

Now in his eighty-sixth year and retired from the profession he graced for so long, Dr. Stewart reviews a long and successful life with the satisfaction of a man who has gained eminence in his profession and the solid regard of his fellow men. He descends from a line of distinguished ancestors whose virtues he emulated, and in turn has transmitted to chil-

dren, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren the heritage of an unsullied name and unblemished honor.

In lineal descent he traces to William Stewart, a Scotch-Irish gentleman, a descendant of the Earl of Bute, and to John Colver, born in 1640, whose son John married Sarah Winthrop, whose son, John Colver, married Mary Winthrop, a daughter of Governor John Winthrop, of Connecticut, and granddaughter of Governor John Winthrop, who came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630 and was for many years their ruler, adviser and historian. To this distinguished Pilgrim ancestry, with collateral lines of scarcely less importance, the children of Dr. Stewart add that of their wonderful mother, Rebecca Egge, born in 1831, and yet most capable and energetic. She is a descendant of the Achey (De Achey) family, belonging to the nobility of France, in whose line there was a Count de Achey. During the religious persecutions or other uprising in France, the De Achey family left that country and went to Germany, where the "De" was dropped, and Achey became the family name. From Germany they came to America, where "Egge" was finally evolved from Achey. The family bore arms: "Gules, two battle axes, addorsed or." Motto: *Jamais las d'acher*. Catherine Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Stewart, married William Brewster Wood, of equally distinguished ancestry, and through him their daughter, Constance, adds to her Winthrop and allied lines direct descent from one of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims, "Elder" William Brewster.

The Stewart descent from the Earl of Bute begins in America with William Stewart, who with brothers, Archibald and James, came from Ballantoy, County Antrim, Ireland, settling in Warren county, New Jersey, at Hackettstown.



Paul Henry



Stewart
Earl of Bute

Archibald and James seem to have devoted themselves to public official life, and figure prominently in the history of that day as patriotic citizens, while William, no less patriotic, was more faithful to the church. All served the First Presbyterian Church of Hackettstown, but none so long and devotedly as William. Archibald, born in 1737, died January 14, 1815, was president of the first board of trustees of that church, was a member of the convention that met to elect delegates to the Continental Congress, was a member of the Committees of Safety and Correspondence, and was a delegate to the Provincial Congress, appointed to fill a vacancy. The line of descent to Dr. Reuel Stewart is through William.

William Stewart, born in Ballantoy, County Antrim, Ireland, in 1739, died at Hackettstown, New Jersey, February 17, 1810. The brothers, Archibald, James and William, came to America together, and seem to have been men in years, well educated, and possessed of ample means, all becoming very large land owners. William Stewart was one of the founders of the First Presbyterian Church of Hackettstown, and was one of its strongest pillars of support. He was for thirty-two years ruling elder of the church, and when no minister was obtainable he preached and taught as a lay minister. All the early Stewarts and their families are buried in the graveyard belonging to the church, and on the seven foot marble slab covering William Stewart is this inscription:

Sacred to the memory of William Stewart who departed this life February 17, 1810, in the 72 year of his age. For 32 years he was a ruling elder in the church, highly revered and esteemed by all its members for his edifying life and conversation. And his care in instructing the youth of the congregation while destitute of a pastor will long be remembered by the friends of Zion. With truth it may be said: Here lies the affectionate husband, the kind father, the devout Christian.

In God's own arms he left the breath
That God's own spirit gave,
His was the noblest road to death,
And his the sweetest grave.

Near him are his two wives, Frances and Bethany. Frances, the first wife, bore him sons, and these sons—John, James and Samuel—are the ancestors of all the Stewarts of that section of New Jersey.

James Stewart, son of William and Frances Stewart, was born in 1772, at Hackettstown, New Jersey, died there December 15, 1834, and is buried in the old First Presbyterian Church graveyard. He married Elizabeth Colver, "who departed this life March 22, 1826, in the 51st year of her age." She was a lineal descendant of the Pilgrim Winthrops, governors of Massachusetts and Connecticut, father and son, John (1) and John (2). (See Colver line).

Dr. Thomas Page Stewart, son of James and Elizabeth (Colver) Stewart, was born at Hackettstown, New Jersey, June 7, 1798, died there October 26, 1846, his death resulting from an accidental fall from his buggy, his horse becoming frightened. After completing his classical education he studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Reuel Hampton, and so well did he prepare himself, in the opinion of his instructor, that when he was awarded his degree of Doctor of Medicine, Dr. Hampton admitted him in 1820 to a partnership. The two men became fast friends, practiced many years together, and when finally the older man was "gathered to his fathers," his mantle fell on Dr. Stewart, who continued practice in Hackettstown until his death which came while he was engaged in the discharge of professional duty. He was one of the founders of the Warren County Medical Society, also was a member of the New Jersey State Medical Society, and in 1840 was elected its president, the first Warren county physician to enjoy

that honor. "He was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church, pious and devoted to the cause of Christ, a true friend, hospitable, kindly hearted, charitable and sincere." Dr. Thomas Page Stewart married Susanna Beavers (see Beavers), who bore him: Archibald, died in youth; Hampton, died in infancy; Reuel, of further mention; Robert, died in youth; Catherine, died in youth; James Townley, a veteran of the civil war, yet living.

Dr. Reuel Stewart, son of Dr. Thomas Page and Susanna (Beavers) Stewart, was born at Hackettstown, May 7, 1829, and now, in his eighty-seventh year, after an active professional life of over half a century, is living a quiet retired life at his Philadelphia home, No. 1840 Green street, and his country home at Meadowbrook. He was named after his father's lifelong friend and associate, Dr. Reuel Hampton, and the example of the two men he most revered no doubt led him into the profession both honored. He obtained a good preparatory education in Hackettstown schools, then in 1847 entered Princeton College, whence he was graduated with honors, class of '50. He delivered the senior oration, September 24, 1849, was a member of the college literary society, the Clio, and took an abounding interest in the life of his *alma mater*. After leaving Princeton he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, was graduated Doctor of Medicine, and at once began general practice in Philadelphia. He rose rapidly in public esteem, and as the years passed his practice grew to large proportions. He specialized in obstetrical practice, and had the largest practice of any physician in the city during the years he was physically equal to every demand made upon him. His skill in obstetrical operations was everywhere acknowledged, and he was regarded by his professional brethren as a final authority on difficult, unusual

cases. He gave freely of his strength and skill to suffering humanity, and it was not until he was nearing his eightieth year that the good doctor said "It is enough," and retired to a peaceful, contented old age with his flowers and his garden, where close by he can summon three generations of his own blood, daughter, granddaughter, and great-granddaughter.

He was made a Mason, February 28, 1870, in Lodge No. 450, Philadelphia, but the exhausting duties of his profession prevented his taking active part in lodge work. He is a Republican in politics, and in religious faith adheres to the Presbyterian church, a denomination sacred to him as the "faith of his fathers" through all the years in America. He was elected elder when a young man, and has held that office continuously. He belonged to and was actively interested in the city. State, and national medical societies, and the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia. Dr. Stewart's long life has been one of highest professional and private honor, during which he has gained the esteem and respect of a very large circle of friends and the loving devotion of thousands of sufferers he has brought safely through their hours of disease and peril.

He married Rebecca Egge, of French Huguenot descent, born May 14, 1831, daughter of John and Mary (Bush) Egge. She is a wonderfully well preserved lady, very active and energetic in both mind and body. Children: Thomas Page, died aged three years; Catherine Elizabeth, married William Brewster Wood (q. v.); Sallie Blanche, married Henry Warner Lambirth, resides at Meadowbrook; Willie, died in infancy; Aline, died in infancy.

Catherine Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Reuel and Rebecca (Egge) Stewart, married (first) William Brewster Wood (q. v.). Their only daughter, Constance, married Allen Rhoads Evans, and has a daughter, Beatrice. Mrs. Wood married



William Brewster Wood

(second) Otto Walther Kulling. The arms of the Kulling family is as follows: Argent, a chevron gules, between three birds vert. Crest: A bird vert. She is a lady of finest culture, a world wide traveler, converses in several languages, and is well informed on all national and international topics of interest.

It is through her interest in family history that this record here appears.

WOOD, William Brewster,

Man of Scholarly Tastes.

Amply blessed with this world's goods, Mr. Wood, with the exception of a few years spent as a member of the iron manufacturing firm, Alan Wood & Company, passed a life of exemption from business cares. He was very fond of studying man under home conditions, and when a young man made a trip around the world, preferring to pass the years usually devoted to college in that manner. This love of travel was not "wanderlust," but had a scientific basis, and after his marriage he toured the world anew, residing for years in France, Italy, Germany, Holland, and visiting for briefer periods many other countries. He was a born student, but his plans were not those of university and college, reading and observation being his methods of acquiring learning. He was endowed with a marvelous memory, no fact of importance ever escaping him. He was a perfect type of the educated gentleman, no trait belonging to good blood lacking in his make-up. He was also a general sportsman, good swimmer, fine shot, but being fond of animals he never hunted; he was particularly fond of horses and rode daily, and later he took long motor trips, being among the first to purchase an automobile, but his love for horses was predominant. He came rightfully by his manly, upright character, the blood of many generations of sterling

New England families coursing his veins. He was a direct descendant of "Elder" William Brewster, of the "Mayflower," through his son Wrestling Brewster, his son John Brewster, his son John (2) Brewster, his son Samuel Brewster, his son Colonel William Brewster, his daughter Eliza Brewster married Josiah Flagg, D. D. S., the first American-born dentist to practice, their son John Foster Brewster Flagg, D. D. S., his daughter Mary Jackson Flagg married Thomas Wood, father of William Brewster Wood.

The Flagg family was a distinguished one, and was connected with many eminent New England families—Brewster, Waterman, Jackson, and others. A Flagg produced and conducted the first oratorio given by American singers in New England. Dr. Josiah Flagg was an eminent surgeon dentist, the first American born practitioner of dentistry. John Foster Brewster Flagg, surgeon dentist, and a very remarkable man, was a cousin of Dr. Brewster, physician at the court of Napoleon III. It was through the request of Dr. Brewster, of Paris, that Dr. Evans was selected by Dr. Flagg and sent to Paris to introduce to the court American dental methods. There were at that time three branches of the Brewster family—the American branch, the Paris branch, and the English branch, headed by Sir David Brewster, the astronomer, whose only daughter was Constance. Dr. Brewster, of Paris, had a son who married a German woman of rank, and a daughter who married a Frenchman of high birth. Dr. John F. B. Flagg was a man of rare attainment and is credited with being the first man to use ether and chloroform in dental practice. He published in 1851 a "Work on Ether and Chloroform, their Employment in Surgery, Dentistry, Midwifery, Therapeutics, etc."

The Flagg American ancestor was Thomas Flagg, who settled in Water-

town, Massachusetts, in 1642. The line continues through his son, Lieutenant Gersham Flagg, of Woburn, Massachusetts, and his wife, Hannah Leffingwell, their son, Ebenezer Flagg and his wife, Elizabeth Carter, their son, Josiah Flagg and his wife Mary Willis, their son, Lieutenant-Colonel Josiah Flagg and his wife, Elizabeth Hawks, their son, Dr. Josiah Flagg, D. D. S., and Eliza Brewster, descendant of "Elder" William Brewster, their son, John Foster Brewster Flagg and his wife, Mary Waterman Jackson, of a noted Rhode Island family, their daughter, Mary Jackson Flagg and her husband, Thomas Wood.

Thomas Wood was second son of Alan Wood and Ann Hunter Dewees, his wife, who was a daughter of Walters Dewees and Ann Bull, his wife, she a descendant of Colonel Thomas Bull and Ann Hunter, his wife. These were families of note in New England and Pennsylvania, many colonial and Revolutionary patriots, men high in Church and State, in the professions and in business bearing proudly the names included in the foregoing brief resumé of the ancestry of William Brewster Wood.

William Brewster Wood was born in Philadelphia, on Friday, July 25, 1851, died at his residence, No. 1838 Green street, Philadelphia, of heart disease, April 24, 1905, son of Thomas Wood, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, born in Delaware, December 12, 1827, and Maria Jackson Flagg, his wife, born in Providence, Rhode Island. He was educated in Philadelphia, attending the Saunders Military Academy, and although prepared to enter college relinquished that great privilege in favor of one he regarded as more beneficial, an extended trip around the world. On his return to Philadelphia he was for about eight years a member of the firm of Alan Wood & Company, iron manufacturers,

then retired from business, and spent the remainder of his life in scientific study, reading, and travel at home and abroad, living for a long time in Europe. He was an omnivorous reader, his mind a veritable storehouse of information. His marvelous memory never allowed him to forget, and his constant reading, study and travel so constantly furnished him with fresh information that he became a real encyclopedia of useful facts. He was a member of the Art, Country, Athletic and Vesper Boat Clubs of Philadelphia, but was not a "clubman," rarely visiting any to which he belonged. Home and library filled his life to overflowing; a fine shot, but never hunted because of love for animal life; good swimmer; in fact, he was fond of all outdoor sports; a lover of horses, being a fine rider, and he was the first automobile owner to make an extended tour of the United States, one of his trips covering a distance of three thousand miles. He was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics a Republican. At different periods he maintained residences on the continent of Europe, in favorite localities in France, Germany, Holland, and Italy. He studied deeply continental life, not content with the wonders of art or scenery. His mother, Mary Jackson Flagg, was a rare genius and gifted authoress, her published works comprising three volumes of poetry—"Calvary," "The Golden Wedding," "Faded and Other Poems." In her son she lived again, he in many respects resembling her.

Mr. Wood married Catherine Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of Dr. Reuel and Rebecca (Egge) Stewart, of previous mention. In them met again the blood of Governor John Winthrop and "Elder" William Brewster, the eminent Pilgrim fathers, nearly three centuries after the landing at Plymouth Rock. Constance,

the only child of William Brewster and Catherine Elizabeth (Stewart) Wood, married Allen Rhoads Evans, of Philadelphia, and has a daughter, Beatrice.

(The Colver-Winthrop Line).

James Stewart, son of Elder William Stewart, the American ancestor, married Elizabeth Colver, a lineal descendant of Governor John Winthrop, of Massachusetts, she being of the seventh generation.

John Winthrop came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, with a company of nine hundred persons in 1630, and was for many years governor and deputy-governor.

He was a just and good ruler, and very popular. For nineteen years he kept a journal of everything that happened in the colony, and in 1790 a part of the journal was published. In 1816 the rest of the manuscript was found in the tower of Old South Church, Boston, and was published. Governor Winthrop died in Boston, Massachusetts, March 26, 1649, aged sixty-one years.

John (2) Winthrop was born in Gorton, England, February 12, 1606, died in Boston, April 5, 1676, son of Governor John Winthrop and his first wife. He came to New England with an English company in 1635. He built a fort and founded the town of Saybrook, at the mouth of the Connecticut river, and in 1645 founded the town of New London. He was governor of Connecticut for seventeen years, and in 1661 obtained from Charles II. the charter which united the colonies of Connecticut and New Haven. He was a man of scientific attainments, and one of the strong men of early Connecticut. The second wife of Governor John (2) Winthrop was Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Reade, of Essex county, England, a sister of Colonel Thomas Reade, of the Parliamentary army.

Mary Winthrop, daughter of Governor John (2) Winthrop, married, in 1672, John Colver. She was born in 1644. John Colver, born April 15, 1640, was a son of Edward and Ann Ellis Colver.

John, son of John and Mary (Winthrop) Colver, born in 1674, married Sarah Winthrop.

Robert, son of John and Sarah (Winthrop) Colver, was born in 1714, died in 1783.

Robert (2), son of Robert (1) and Anne Colver, died in 1785.

Elizabeth, daughter of Robert (2) and Martha Colver, was born in 1776, died March 22, 1826. She married James Stewart, grandfather of Dr. Reuel Stewart, of Philadelphia.

(The Beavers Line).

Thomas Page Stewart, M. D., grandson of Elder William and son of James and Elizabeth (Colver) Stewart, married Susan S. Beavers. In the old Mansfield Cemetery just a short distance from Washington, New Jersey, are found many tombstones inscribed "Beavers." Two of these are here quoted: "Robert Beavers died Oct 11 1822 in his 75th year." "Catherine wife of Robert Beavers died April 2, 1859 in her 96th year." This Robert was a son of Judge Robert Beavers, whose ancestry is not known, but it is believed he came to New Jersey from Virginia. Robert Beavers, of Virginia, nephew of Judge Robert Beavers, had gold stolen from his saddle bags during an over-night stay at Right's Tavern, Pennsylvania. February 20, 1802, while making the journey from County Hampshire, Virginia, to New Jersey. The name is found as Bever, Bevier, Beaver, and Beavers, the generations named using the last form largely.

Robert (2), a son of Judge Robert, was a soldier of the Revolution, serving as lieutenant and captain in the First

Regiment, Sussex county, New Jersey, militia, from the beginning until the end of the war. He fought in many battles and skirmishes, including Trenton, Bound Brook, Germantown, and Springfield. He was also a judge of Sussex county courts. His second wife was Catherine Ker, a descendant of Sir Walter Ker, who came from Scotland in 1685, under sentence of banishment. He was related to the Earls of Roxburghe, and his sentence was pronounced because of his attempts to obtain his rightful honors and property. He married Catherine Mattison and settled in Monmouth county. He was one of the founders of Old Tennent Church, near Freehold. His tombstone reads:

Here lies what's mortal of Walter Ker deceased June 10 in ye 92 year of his age who long with patience bore life's heavy load, ready to spend and be spent for God.

The noble portrait in a line to paint,
He breathed a father and dy'd a saint.
Here sleeps in peace the aged sire's dust,
Till the glad trump arouse the sleeping just.

He had four sons, one of them, Joseph, the father of Catherine Ker, second wife of Judge Robert (2) Beavers. Judge Beavers was one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church at Greenwich, New Jersey, built his own pew in the church, and attended service in state, accompanied by slaves carrying his personal belongings.

Four generations of Stewarts reside at Meadowbrook, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, just outside Philadelphia. Dr. Reuel Stewart, aged eighty-six years, and his wife; Catherine Elizabeth, their daughter, widow of William Brewster Wood and wife of Otto Walther Kulling; Constance, her daughter by first marriage, wife of Allen Rhoads Evans; Beatrice, their daughter, a charming little miss of three summers, for whose benefit this record of her mother's ancestry has been prepared.

GRIGGS, Joseph Franklin,
Accomplished Educator.

The late Joseph Franklin Griggs, Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh), and one of the founders of that institution, was a representative of an ancient family of English origin, of Colonial and Revolutionary record in Massachusetts, and during the national period of our history distinguished in that and other states of the American Union.

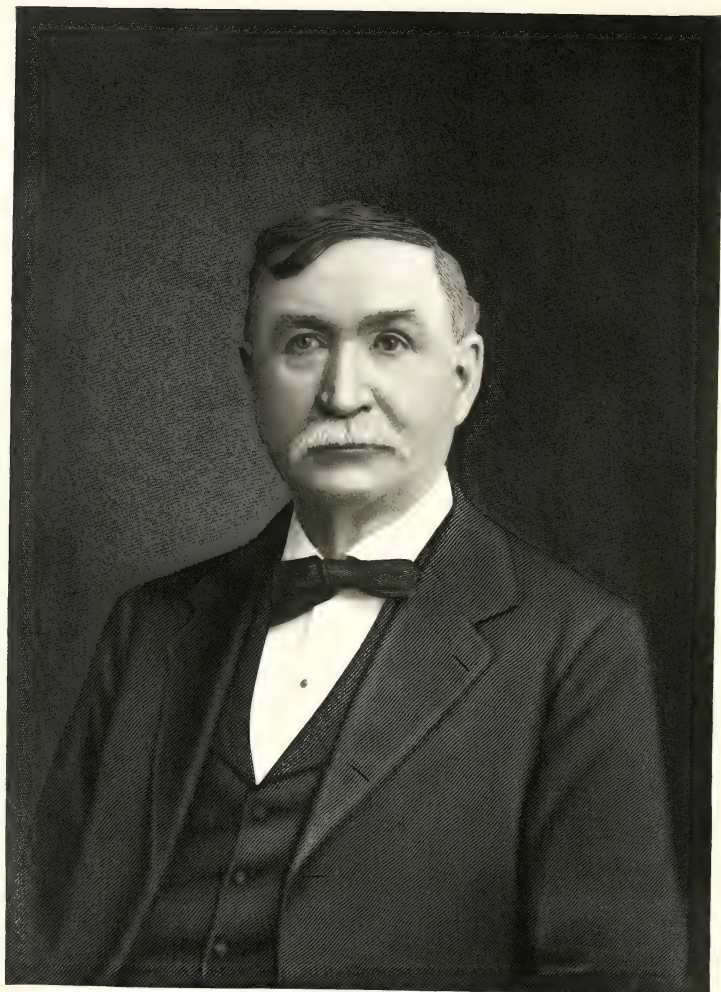
The name Griggs is of great antiquity, being found in British records as far back as the thirteenth century. The majority of the name were from the south of England. The arms granted to the family are: Arms: Gules, three ostrich feathers argent. Crest: A sword in pale enfiled with a leopard's face, all proper.

(I) The American branch was transplanted in the seventeenth century to the province of Massachusetts, and the original home of the family in the New World was in Boston. Joseph Griggs, the first ancestor of record, and presumably the immigrant, was born in 1625, and married (second) in 1654, Hannah Davis, who died in 1683. The death of Joseph Griggs occurred in 1715.

(II) Ichabod, son of Joseph and Hannah (Davis) Griggs, was born September 8, 16—, and married Margaret Bishop.

(III) Thomas, son of Ichabod and Margaret (Bishop) Griggs, was born February 25, 1715, and married, September 1, 1743, Margaret Williams, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography. Thomas Griggs died July 7, 1782, and his widow passed away September 11, 1800.

(IV) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) and Margaret (Williams) Griggs, was born April 20, 1750, in Brookline, Massachusetts, and was a corporal in the company of minute-men which marched on



Dallas B. Irish

the alarm of April 19, 1775, afterward serving as a sergeant in Captain John Howard's company, Colonel Jonathan Holman's regiment, at the time of the surrender of General Burgoyne. He also served later in Captain Jonathan Woodbury's company, Colonel Jacob Davis's regiment, receiving an honorable discharge on August 8, 1780. Sergeant Griggs married, July 4, 1776, Mary Goddard, who was born in 1747. It was a noteworthy coincidence that the birthday of the nation should be the wedding-day of a soldier fighting in the cause of independence. Tradition says that his trade was that of a blacksmith. He passed away on April 17, 1800, in Sutton, Massachusetts, and the death of his widow occurred November 6, 1824.

(V) John, son of Thomas (2) and Mary (Goddard) Griggs, was born February 15, 1785, and, like his father, followed the calling of a blacksmith. He married, November 19, 1812, Mary Thurston, granddaughter of the Rev. John Campbell, the first minister of Oxford, Massachusetts, and a member of the celebrated clan Campbell, the Loudon branch of which were the founders of Worcester, Massachusetts. John Griggs and his wife became the parents of eleven children, among whom was Joseph Franklin, mentioned below. Mr. Griggs died June 1, 1850, and his widow, who was born June 30, 1794, passed away March 25, 1878.

(VI) Joseph Franklin, son of John and Mary (Thurston) Griggs, was born April 24, 1822, at Sutton, Massachusetts, and received his elementary education in the common schools of his native town, afterward attending the academies of Wilbraham and Leicester, meanwhile teaching a public school in Sutton during some of the winters. In 1842 he entered Yale University, graduating in 1846 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1862 receiving from his *alma mater* that of

Master of Arts. In 1846 he entered Andover Theological Seminary, but was forced by failing health to abandon his intention of studying for the ministry. Instead, he consecrated his remarkable intellectual powers to the noble work of an instructor, and in 1847 and 1848 taught select schools at Sutton and Holden, Massachusetts. In 1848 and 1849 he was principal of the Men's Winter School at Worcester, Massachusetts, and in the latter year removed by invitation to Allegheny, Pennsylvania, where he opened a private classical school for boys. It was extremely successful, and in 1852 Mr. Griggs formed a partnership with Mr. Nicholas Veeder, who presided over a school in Pittsburgh. The following year the school of Mr. William T. McDonald, also of Pittsburgh, made a third in the combination, and this triple consolidation became the nucleus of the Western University of Pennsylvania. In 1855, on the completion of the buildings of the institution, Mr. Griggs was chosen to fill the chair of ancient languages, which he continued to do until 1864, then becoming Professor of the Greek Language and Literature. In 1880 he was made Professor Emeritus and secretary and treasurer of the board of trustees, also librarian, curator of the museum, and custodian of the university property. In 1892 he was compelled by impaired health to retire from active work.

In order to obtain a true idea of the personality of Professor Griggs, it would be necessary to gather the impressions of the multitudes of youths and young men to whom his instructions formed a large part of the equipment for the battle of life. Nor need we ask what these impressions were. A majority of his students, by their lives and work as well as by the spoken and written word, have amply testified to the worth of his instructions, and, above all, to the inesti-

mable value of the example of his life. Of strong character, vigorous mentality and possessing a wealth of learning and experience, he was also a man of liberal sentiments, large heart and deep and loyal affections. In appearance and manner he was the ideal type of the scholar and the gentleman. Politically, Professor Griggs was allied with the Republican party and in national and community affairs he ever manifested the active interest of a good citizen. From the age of seventeen to the close of his life, he was a member of the church and for thirty-five years he served as elder in the Third Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh.

Professor Griggs married, April 16, 1863, Eliza Buchanan, born September 26, 1829, daughter of Dr. Jeremiah and Martha (Buchanan) Brooks, of Pittsburgh, and their children were: Martha Buchanan, a member of General Rufus Putnam Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Sutton, Massachusetts; Jeremiah Brooks, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Thomas Campbell, whose biography may be found on another page; and Joseph Franklin, a physician at Tacoma, Washington.

Love of home and family was Professor Griggs' inmost nature, and his domestic relations were of unusual felicity. Mrs. Griggs survived her husband some years, passing away on December 6, 1906. The death of Professor Griggs, which occurred April 1, 1897, marked the close of more than half a century of usefulness and honor. At the time of his passing he was the oldest member of the Yale Alumni Association of Pittsburgh. Deeply mourned in his home city, he was grieved for in regions far remote. Throughout the length and breadth of the land men in various callings felt bereaved when they heard that the honored instructor of their youth had passed away. Tributes of gratitude and affection were the offerings

of countless hearts. The work to which Professor Griggs so ardently and steadfastly devoted himself is one that bids defiance to "the chances and changes of this mortal life." Such a man, long after he has ceased from earth, remains as an ennobling influence in the lives of the generations that come after him.

(The Williams Line).

Stephen Williams, of Great Yarmouth, county of Norfolk, England, of a sixteenth century family residing in that town, married, at St. Nicholas' Church, September 22, 1605, Margaret, daughter of Nicholas and Winifred Cooke, of North Repps, county of Norfolk. Their children were: Robert, mentioned below; and Nicholas, who died at his brother's house. Roxbury, Massachusetts, August 27, 1672. Stephen Williams died in September, 1625.

(II) Robert, son of Stephen and Margaret (Cooke) Williams, was baptized December 11, 1608, at Great Yarmouth. In 1630 he was made a freeman of Norwich, and in 1635 warden of his guild. In 1637 he emigrated to Massachusetts, and in 1638 was made a freeman of Roxbury. In 1644 he became a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He married (first) in England, Elizabeth Stalham, and among their seven children was Stephen, mentioned below. Mrs. Williams died July 28, 1674, in Roxbury, and Mr. Williams married (second) the widow of John Fearing, who came from England on the "Diligent," in 1638. Robert Williams died in September, 1693.

(III) Stephen (2), son of Robert and Elizabeth (Stalham) Williams, was born November 8, 1640, at Roxbury, Massachusetts, and followed the calling of a farmer. He was known as "Captain." Captain Williams married, in 1666, Sarah, born December 19, 1647, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Thompson) Wise, of

Roxbury, and twelve children were born to them, six sons, one of whom was John, mentioned below, and six daughters. Captain Williams died February 15, 1720, and his widow survived until 1728.

(IV) John, son of Stephen (2) and Sarah (Wise) Williams, was born January 16, 1684, and married, March 15, 1716, Dorothy, born June 19, 1697, daughter of Nathaniel and Martha (Weld) Brewer, of Roxbury, Massachusetts. Their daughter Margaret is mentioned below.

(V) Margaret, daughter of John and Dorothy (Brewer) Williams, was born February 19, 1723, and became the wife of Thomas Griggs, as stated above.

The arms of the Williams family are: Arms: Sable, a lion rampant argent, armed and langued gules. Crest: A moor cock proper. Motto: *Cognosce occasionem*.

GRIGGS, Thomas Campbell,

Financier, Bank Official.

Thomas Campbell Griggs, assistant to the president of the First-Second National Bank of Pittsburgh, has been from the outset of his career continuously identified with the financial interests of his native city.

Thomas Campbell Griggs was born March 29, 1868, in Pittsburgh, and is a son of the late Joseph Franklin and Eliza Buchanan (Brooks) Griggs. A biography of Joseph Franklin Griggs, with ancestral record, appears elsewhere in this work. Thomas Campbell Griggs was educated in schools of his native city and at the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh.

On December 14, 1885, Mr. Griggs began his business career by entering the service of the First National Bank. His aptitude for the work was soon apparent, and he steadily rose, attaining to the position of cashier. Upon the consolidation of the Second National Bank with the

First National, under the title of the First-Second National Bank, Mr. Griggs succeeded to his present position of assistant to the president of the new institution. He is now in the thirtieth year of an uninterrupted identification with the banking business of Pittsburgh.

In politics Mr. Griggs is a Republican, but takes no active part in the affairs of the organization, though manifesting, in all that relates to the betterment of conditions, the helpful interest demanded of every good citizen. His clubs are the Union and Duquesne, and he is a member of the Third Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Griggs married, February 28, 1901, Christine, daughter of James R. and Christiana Wallace (Sproull) Newell. Mr. Newell was president of Newell's Institute of Pittsburgh, one of the city's famous old institutions of learning. Mr. and Mrs. Griggs are the parents of three children: Marian Thurston; Thomas Newell, born May 20, 1904; and Christine.

IRISH, Capt. Dallas Cadwallader,

Civil War Veteran, Excellent Citizen.

A high-minded business man, a brave soldier and a gentleman of ancient lineage—this is what the name of the late Captain Dallas Cadwallader Irish meant and still means to his fellow citizens of Pittsburgh. During the earlier and the latter years of his life, Captain Irish was a resident of the Iron City and he was always associated with the advancement of the best interests of Pittsburgh.

The Irish family is one of colonial record and the following is the escutcheon of the Pennsylvania branch: Arms—Azure, a fess argent, over all a bend gules. Crest: On an oak tree eradicated and erect proper a dragon or, pierced through the breast with a sword of the first, hilt of the second.

Nathaniel Irish, great-grandfather of

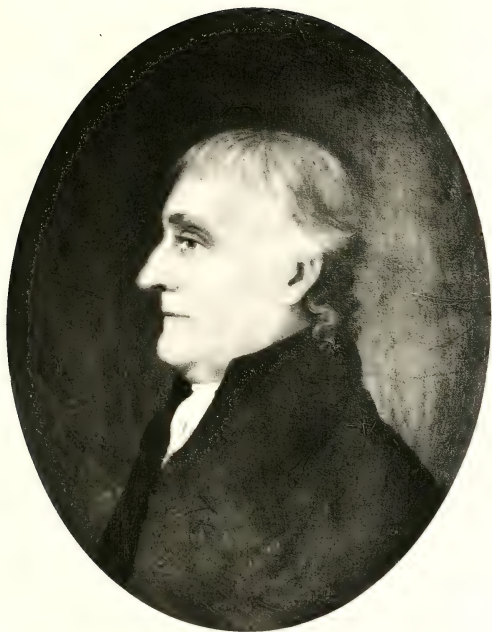
Dallas Cadwallader Irish, was born of English parentage, on the island of Montserrat, one of the Leeward Islands of the West Indies, and early in the eighteenth century came to Pennsylvania, settling in Bucks (now Northampton) county, where he acquired a plantation on Saucon creek, at its confluence with the Delaware river. Here he built a grist mill and a saw mill on the "Great Road" from Philadelphia, at the mouth of the Saucon river. He left behind him in his native island a sister, Elizabeth Lee, who was the mother of three daughters—Sarah, Elizabeth and Ann. In April, 1741, he was commissioned a justice of the peace in Bucks county, and served until December, 1745. In 1743 he hired an African slave known as Joseph, alias Boston, who after 1732 had been brought by his master from Montserrat to Durham Furnace, in what is now Northampton county, Pennsylvania. Nathaniel Irish married, and had a son and a daughter, Nathaniel and Ann. He died in 1748, at Union Furnace, Hunterdon county, New Jersey. His daughter Ann inherited under his will a plantation called "Private Neck," on the west branch of the Delaware river, being part of his original survey at the mouth of Saucon creek, which he reserved when he sold his plantation to George Crookshank. He also left his daughter £500 in money to be put out at interest until she came of age, also a negro woman Martilla, and her daughter Betty. Ann Irish's guardian was William Allen, chief justice of Pennsylvania. Nathaniel Irish also mentioned in his will a nephew, William Irish, and a niece, Sarah Irish.

(II) Nathaniel (2), son of Nathaniel (1) Irish, was born May 8, 1737, in Saucon, Bucks (now Northampton) county, Pennsylvania, and received part of his education in Philadelphia. His portrait appears with this biography. He was only eleven years of age when his father

died, and, early manifesting an interest in the iron business established by his father, he became manager of Union Furnace. At the beginning of the Revolution he commenced the manufacture of cannon from wrought iron, but the British obtaining knowledge of this, sent out a secret expedition and destroyed the furnace. He then raised a company of artillery and was commissioned captain, February 7, 1777, in the regiment of Colonel Benjamin Flower, and remained in active service until January 1, 1783. He was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati. After the war, Captain Irish settled on a tract of land he had taken up on Plum creek, Westmoreland county (now Allegheny). The State of Pennsylvania gave him a warrant for five hundred acres of donation land for his services in the Revolution, which was located in the first district in what was subsequently Lawrence county. A portion of this land remains in the possession of the family. About 1790 Captain Irish located in Pittsburgh, and was elected first assistant burgess upon the incorporation of that borough in April, 1794.

Captain Irish married (first) in 1758, Elizabeth (1735-1789), daughter of John Thomas, ironmaster, of Merion, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and their children were, besides those that died in infancy: William Beckford, mentioned below; Anne (1760-1840), married Major George McCully; Elizabeth (1762-1807), married Captain Thomas Wylie; Nathaniel (1766-1811), and Mary (1771-1833), who married Colonel Henry Smith.

Elizabeth (Thomas) Irish, called a "Glorious Matron of the Revolution," on account of her services and good deeds during that struggle, died July 11, 1789, at Plum Creek, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and was buried in a private graveyard there. Captain Irish spent his latter years quite retired, and died in Pittsburgh



Nath. Irish

September 11, 1816. He married (second) Mary Irwin, who lies buried with him in Trinity Church-yard.

(III) William Beckford, son of Nathaniel (2) and Elizabeth (Thomas) Irish, was born August 21, 1773, in Philadelphia. He spent the early years of his life in Pittsburgh (later going to New Lisbon, Ohio). He was United States marshal under President James Monroe. He married (first) Hannah Cadwallader, the Cadwalladers being a prominent Virginia family; of their seven children only one lived to maturity, a son, Franklin, who was born January 12, 1820, and died August 7, 1869. He was a resident and a prominent physician of Pittsburgh, and served throughout the Civil War as surgeon in the Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. William Beckford married (second) Lydia, daughter of Septimus and Sarah (Dallas) Cadwallader, born at Redstone, now Brownsville, Pennsylvania; their children were: Elias Hicks, attorney in Pittsburgh, and State Senator, born August 20, 1830, died November 24, 1866; Dallas Cadwallader, mentioned below; William Beckford (1835-1853); Ellen (1837-1897), married William Stanton; Nathaniel (1840-1870), who served in the Civil War, first as lieutenant in Hampton Battery F, Pennsylvania Light Artillery, and after the death of Captain Hampton, as captain of the battery, from June, 1863, until it was mustered out in June, 1865. William Beckford Irish died March 23, 1850, in Lawrence county, and was buried in New Lisbon, Ohio, and later reinterred in New Castle, Pennsylvania.

(IV) Dallas Cadwallader, son of William Beckford and Lydia (Cadwallader) Irish, was born April 3, 1832, in what is now Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, but was then a part of the counties Beaver and Mercer. His boyhood was spent in New Lisbon, Ohio, his family moving

thence to New Brighton, Pennsylvania, in 1858, and later taking up their residence in Pittsburgh. Mr. Irish received his higher education at Jefferson (now Washington and Jefferson) College, and after leaving college successfully conducted a wholesale and retail commission business in Pittsburgh.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Irish was among the first to respond to the call to arms, and in 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln to the captaincy of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment United States Infantry, then commanded by Colonel William T. Sherman, and having as one of its captains Philip H. Sheridan. With this regiment Captain Irish served with distinction during the entire war, being brevetted major for "gallant and meritorious service" after the battle of Arkansas Post, and lieutenant-colonel after the siege of Vicksburg. For a year after the close of the conflict he served on the plains, being stationed at Forts Riley and Leavenworth, Kansas, and also in Colorado, escorting government surveys and protecting them from the Indians, who were carrying on guerilla warfare. On April 9, 1866, he resigned his commission and returned to Pittsburgh.

In 1867 Captain Irish moved to New Castle, Pennsylvania, returning in 1894 to Pittsburgh, where he took a leading part in municipal affairs, and was ever ready to lend aid and encouragement to any project which he deemed calculated to advance the public welfare. For many years he was a Republican. In 1882, while a resident of New Castle, he was identified with the Independent Republicans, but later he associated himself with the Prohibitionists. His charities, which were numerous, were always bestowed in the quietest manner possible. He was a member of Point Breeze Presbyterian Church. He was also a member of the Society of the Cincinnati; the

Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, and of the Pennsylvania Loyal Legion. A portrait of D. C. Irish appears with this biography.

In Pittsburgh, the Irish property on Sixth street, now Federal street, owned by Captain Irish and his sister, was purchased by their grandfather, Captain Nathaniel Irish from John Penn and John Penn, Jr., at the close of the Revolutionary War, the original deed of which is in possession of members of the Irish family.

Captain Irish married, January 7, 1869, Linda, daughter of Samuel and Fannie (Say) Jack, and they became the parents of two sons and a daughter—William Beckford, a well known physician, who died March 22, 1907; Franklin Cadwallader, and Charlotte Dallas.

The death of Captain Irish, which occurred November 7, 1899, deprived Pittsburgh of a citizen whose unblemished honor in every relation of life had rendered him an example to the entire community and placed him high on the list of Pittsburgh's representative men.

Captain Nathaniel Irish was one of those who fought in the army of Washington to win acknowledgment of the independence of the United States. Captain Dallas Cadwallader Irish made a brilliant record in helping defend the integrity of the Union. His name lives in the annals of his country and his record is cherished with just and affectionate pride by his home city of Pittsburgh.

SHAW, Henry Clay,

Civil Engineer, Man of Affairs.

Among the well known manufacturers of the Iron City was the late Henry Clay Shaw, vice-president of the A. Garrison Foundry Company and the Fawcus Machine Company. Mr. Shaw was a representative of one of the old and leading families of Pittsburgh, and always mani-

festated a loyal interest in the progress and well being of his native city.

Henry Clay Shaw was born February 26, 1855, in Pittsburgh, and was a son of the late Dr. Thomas Wilson and Catherine W. (Stoner) Shaw. A biography of Dr. Shaw, with full ancestral record and portrait appears elsewhere in this work. Henry Clay Shaw received his preparatory education in the public schools and then entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, graduating in 1876, with the degree of Civil Engineer. After serving for a time on the government survey of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, Mr. Shaw became division engineer on the construction of the Pittsburgh & Western railroad. Afterward he held for ten years the position of mechanical engineer of the Troy Steel and Iron Company, and then became engineer of the Joliet Works of the Illinois Steel Company, going to his post of duty on January 17, 1889, and remaining until June, 1892, and on leaving the Joliet Works he became inspector of steel at the Homestead Steel Works at the time of the great strike, his assistant being poisoned to death with others by agents of the strikers. He next became connected with the Lewis Foundry and Machine Company of Pittsburgh, filling successively the positions of engineer, secretary and vice-president, and maintaining his association with the concern for a period of nearly ten years. In 1902 he accepted the position of vice-president of the A. Garrison Foundry Company, which he held till death. Mr. Shaw was also vice-president of the Fawcus Machine Company of Pittsburgh.

In politics he was an independent Republican, but took no active part in the affairs of the organization. He was a vice-president of the Civic Club of Allegheny county, and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of

Science, the American Geographical Society, the American Forestry Association, the Rensselaer Society of Engineers, the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, the West Pennsylvania Historical Society, the Presbyterian Historical Society, and Sons of the American Revolution. He belonged to the Duquesne Club, and was a member of the Glenshaw Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Shaw married, October 1, 1889, in New York City, Fanny Maria Patchin, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they became the parents of five daughters: Katherine Lydia, educated at Bryn Mawr; Martha, educated at Miss Kirk's School, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, and at Dana Hall, Worcester, Massachusetts; Caroline Tompkins, educated at Bryn Mawr; Elizabeth Arbutnot; and Margaret Fay. Mrs. Shaw passed away on April 5, 1911. She was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and numerous clubs, and was a woman of culture and character, possessing withal a most lovely and winning personality.

Mr. Shaw was the bearer of a name long known to Pittsburgh as a synonym for good citizenship and public service in professional and commercial life. The death of Henry C. Shaw occurred September 26, 1915, at his home in Sewickley, Pennsylvania.

(The Patchin Line).

Jacob Patchin, the first ancestor of record, was born about 1663, and was of Fairfield, Connecticut. He married Mary Hubbard, who was born in October, 168— or 1692. Jacob Patchin died February 15, 1750, and his wife passed away March 25, 1758.

(II) Jacob (2), son of Jacob (1) and Mary (Hubbard) Patchin, was baptized November 2, 1701, and married Abigail Sterling, who died before February 16,

1796. The death of Jacob Patchin occurred April 4, 1764.

(III) Jabez, son of Jacob (2) and Abigail (Sterling) Patchin, was born April 9, 1727, and married Hannah Squire, of Norwalk, Connecticut, August 17, 1748.

(IV) Samuel, son of Jabez and Hannah (Squire) Patchin, was born June 10, 1758, and was of Wilton Parish, town of Norwalk, Connecticut. He married Mary Elizabeth Hollister, and passed away on March 18, 1844.

(V) Lyman, son of Samuel and Mary Elizabeth (Hollister) Patchin, was born in 1780, at Sabbath Day Point, Lake George, and married Fanny Squiers, born February 27, 1789. The death of Lyman Patchin occurred August 16, 1857, and his wife passed away September 17, 1834.

(VI) Henry, son of Lyman (2) and Fanny (Squiers) Patchin, was born January 4, 1820, and was of Bennington, Vermont, but later of Troy, New York. He married Lydia Pierce Tompkins (see Tompkins line), and his death occurred September 15, 1886.

(VII) Fanny Maria, daughter of Henry and Lydia Pierce (Tompkins) Patchin, became the wife of Henry Clay Shaw, as stated above.

(The Tompkins Line).

John Tompkins, founder of the American branch of the family, was born in England, and in 1630 emigrated to the province of Massachusetts, landing in Boston. He afterward lived at Concord, in 1648, and died in 1688, at Fairfield, Connecticut.

(II) Nathaniel, son of John Tompkins, married Elizabeth ———, and died September 6, 1684, in East Chester, New York.

(III) Stephen, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Tompkins, married Ann ———.

(IV) Jonathan Griffin, son of Stephen and Ann Tompkins, was born June 8,

1736, and before the Revolutionary War was regent of King's College (now Columbia University), New York City, and served on the New York Committee of Safety in the Revolution and as member of Assembly. Jonathan Griffin Tompkins married Sarah Hyatt, who was born April 28, 1740, and died April 22, 1810. The death of Judge Tompkins occurred May 22, 1823. He left two sons: Enoch, mentioned below; and Daniel D., who was governor of the State of New York during the War of 1812, and vice-president of the United States during the administration of James Madison.

(V) Enoch, son of Jonathan Griffin and Sarah (Hyatt) Tompkins, was born August 21, 1771, and married Mary Barker, who was born in 1777, and died February 1, 1854, surviving her husband, who passed away April 4, 1843.

(VI) Daniel D., son of Enoch and Mary (Barker) Tompkins, was born November 30, 1798, and received the name of his distinguished uncle. He himself was known to fame as a soldier, in the regular army of the United States, attaining the rank of general, and serving during the Mexican War. General Tompkins married Mary Perry Pierce, who was born September 20, 1807, and died January 24, 1845. The death of General Daniel D. Tompkins occurred February 26, 1863.

(VII) Lydia Pierce, daughter of Daniel D. and Mary Perry (Pierce) Tompkins, became the wife of Henry Patchin (see Patchin line).

STILLWAGEN, Charles A.,
Surgeon, Gynaecologist.

The high rank of Pittsburgh as a centre of medical science has been uninterruptedly maintained for more than a century and among the specialists who are to-

day making splendid records is Dr. Charles Augustine Stillwagen, widely distinguished as a gynaecologist. Since the opening of his career Dr. Stillwagen has practiced continuously in Pittsburgh and for many years has occupied a leading place in the ranks of her medical profession.

Jacob Stillwagen, great-grandfather of Charles Augustine Stillwagen, emigrated from Ireland a number of years prior to the Revolution, and served for four years in the Continental army, the fact being amply proved by papers relative to his service and discharge, and also by a sword, musket and bayonet which are still in the possession of his descendants. He married Johanna Shean, a native of Ireland, whom he first met on the ship that brought them to this country, and who lived for a year before her marriage in Eastern Pennsylvania. Jacob Stillwagen and his wife settled in 1765 in Pigeon Creek, Washington county, Pennsylvania.

Adam, son of Jacob and Johanna (Shean) Stillwagen, was born near Monongahela City, and spent the active years of his life in the labors of a farmer. He married Mary Dougherty, who was born in the same neighborhood, and their children were: Jacob, Charles, Andrew J., Adam, Elizabeth, Susan, and Michael, mentioned below.

Michael, son of Adam and Mary (Dougherty) Stillwagen, was born in Washington county, where he engaged in mercantile business and was, in his day, a man of some prominence. His political affiliations were with the Democrats and he was a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He married Mary Nease, and the following children were born to them: Asbury J., deceased; Charles Augustine, mentioned below; Elizabeth, wife of H. W. Williams, of Homestead, Pennsyl-



Charles A. Stillwagen

vania; Regina, wife of John Slater, of Washington, Pennsylvania; and Frances, wife of E. M. Behem, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Stillwagen died November 12, 1891.

Charles Augustine, son of Michael and Mary (Nease) Stillwagen, was born April 6, 1866, at Claysville, Pennsylvania, and received his preparatory education in the public schools, passing thence to Washington and Jefferson College, which he left at the end of his sophomore year. He then entered Jefferson Medical College, graduating in 1892 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After a year spent as resident physician at the Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, Dr. Stillwagen took up general practice as a surgeon, and now devotes himself exclusively to gynaecology. He has a large and profitable clientele, and the high reputation which he enjoys is justly merited, for he has performed successfully many difficult operations and is frequently called in consultation in cases presenting unusual complications. He is gynaecologist to the Pittsburgh Hospital and the Columbia Hospital and, despite the arduous and engrossing nature of his professional duties, makes frequent contributions to medical journals. Dr. Stillwagen is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, which is now building a permanent home in Washington, D. C., the structure to be modeled after the Royal College of Surgeons of London. He is also a member of the Allegheny County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, and the American Obstetrical and Gynaecological Society.

As a citizen with exalted ideals of good government and civic virtue, Dr. Stillwagen stands in the front rank. He advocates the principles of the Democratic party, but has never been numbered among office-seekers. His charities are

numerous but unostentatious. He belongs to the University Club, and is a member of Cathedral Parish, Roman Catholic church.

With a vigorous and luminous intellect, Dr. Stillwagen combines strength of character and a genial disposition. This union of traits explains in large measure his success and gives promise of even more signal achievements in the future. He is a close student, keeping fully abreast of modern thought in all matters pertaining to his profession and possesses the high esteem and implicit confidence of the medical fraternity and the general public. Of large stature and dignified bearing, with well moulded features, keen yet kindly eyes and a manner at once courteous and cordial, he presents a perfect picture of the typical successful physician and numbers a host of friends both in and out of his profession.

Dr. Stillwagen married, April 18, 1907, Isabel, daughter of Walter J. and Isabel (McClusky) Kelly, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of the following children: Charles Kelly, born January 12, 1908; Mary Virginia; Isabel McClusky; Jane Downing; and Michael Lawrence, born May 12, 1914. Mrs. Stillwagen, a woman of charming personality and many social gifts, is also invested with a perfect domesticity, a combination of attributes which admirably fits her to be the true helpmate of a man like her husband the ruling motive of whose life is love for home and family and who finds one of his chief pleasures in the exercise of hospitality.

For a century and a half the name of Stillwagen has been associated in Western Pennsylvania with patriotism and the other virtues of citizenship. Dr. Charles Augustine Stillwagen has invested it with the additional lustre derived from professional prestige.

HEYER, Charles Henry,**Financier, Real Estate Operator.**

As one of the young, successful and progressive real estate brokers of Philadelphia but residing in Bustleton where he also has important interests, Mr. Heyer represents attainment worthy of all commendation. A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania he chose a business career in preference to a professional one and in his chosen field has won both competence and high reputation. He is a grandson of Captain Jacob Heyer, whose valiant service as commander of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, is attested by a medal and sword presented to him after the war, and which evidences of his valor are highly prized by his descendant, Charles H. Heyer.

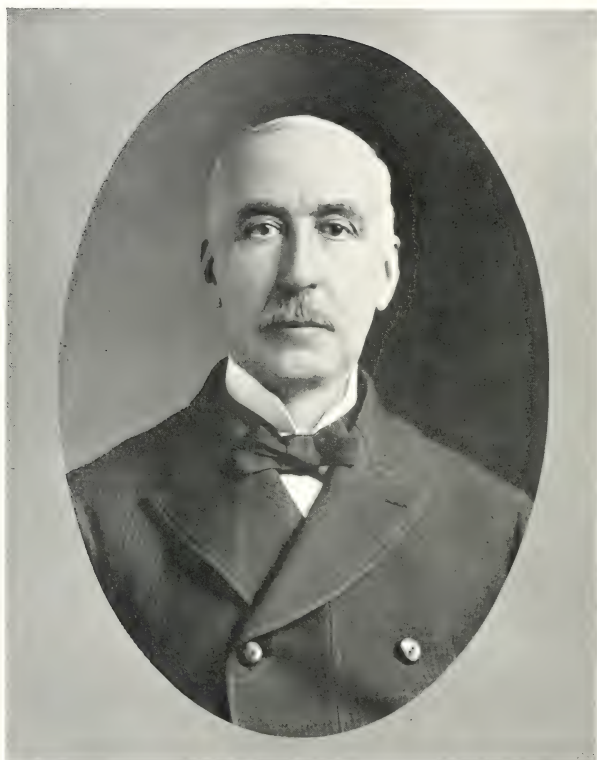
Captain Heyer went to the front as sergeant of Company A, recruited in Philadelphia, in which he enlisted August 8, 1861, and quickly began his rise to important command. On October 2, 1861, he was promoted to first sergeant, on July 14, 1862, to second lieutenant, on March 1, 1863, to first lieutenant, and on November 22, 1863, to captain, and on September 8, 1864, was mustered out with his command, the Twenty-third being a three years regiment. He saw hard service with the Army of the Potomac, fighting at Fair Oaks and other battles of the Peninsular campaign; Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Cold Harbor. Captain Heyer married Miss Lafayette, of a family distinguished in American history. He died in 1880.

Franklin Pierce Heyer, son of Captain Jacob Heyer, was for several years a contractor of Philadelphia, but later became an agriculturist. He married Adela Louise Dewese, of an old and prominent family.

Charles Henry, son of Franklin Pierce and Adela Louise (Dewese) Heyer, was born in Philadelphia, November 28, 1879. He obtained his early education in Fayette public schools, prepared for college at Central High School, from which he graduated, and then entered the University of Pennsylvania whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of 1902.

He began business life as a salesman in Philadelphia, representing B. D. Anderson & Company, a Baltimore firm. He continued with that firm until 1904, but in the meantime had been doing some dealing in real estate. In 1904 he resigned his position as salesman, and from that year until the present has been engaged in the real estate business in Philadelphia, his present offices being at 1501 Real Estate Trust Building, as a broker. He is a director of the Fox Chase Bank, and at his office in Bustleton maintains a depository for funds to be later deposited in the Fox Chase Bank. He is also notary public, and in both his Philadelphia and Bustleton offices transacts a large general real estate business. Several years ago Mr. Heyer became a member of the firm of Althouse & Heyer, his partner, a practical chemist, the inventor of a process to prevent the shrinking of woolen cloth. This process, termed "the Never-shrink," has proved very valuable, and exclusive rights to its use have been sold covering Norway, Germany and some of the American States. The firm of Althouse & Heyer is located in Reading, Pennsylvania. Mr. Heyer is the youngest member of the directorate of the Fox Chase Bank, but is nevertheless one of its most valued and progressive members. He is thoroughly alive to the responsibilities of the position he occupies and is unremitting in his efforts to advance the bank's interests.

In politics he is an independent Republican, believing that character is more



J. Marshall

important for a candidate to possess than a party label. He is an official member of St. Luke's Memorial Church, and at the time of his election as Accounting Warden, was the youngest member of the board. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Frankford Lodge, No. 506, Free and Accepted Masons, and to Jerusalem Chapter, No. 3, Royal Arch Masons.

Mr. Heyer married, June 12, 1907, Elizabeth May Toy, a descendant of one of the earliest of Pennsylvania settlers.

MARSHALL, James Lee,

Enterprising Citizen.

A successful business man of old family, cultivated tastes and high ideals of citizenship. These simple sentences contain a true but most inadequate description of the personality of the late James Lee Marshall, for many years a member of the widely known firm of Lee & Marshall and officially identified with other leading business organizations. Mr. Marshall was, for nearly half a century, a recognized authority in the wool and coal trades of Pittsburgh, and his influence as a citizen was ever exerted in behalf of all that made for the best interests of the metropolis.

The Marshall family is of English origin and ancient record, and since the dawn of American history the race has been distinguished in the annals of the New World. John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States, belonged to the Virginia branch of the family, and the Marshalls of Pennsylvania have ever been numbered among the leading families of the Keystone State. The Marshall escutcheon is: Arms—Barry of six ermine and azure a horseshoe or between three bezants. Crest—A bezant charged with a horseshoe azure between two wings

barry of six ermine and azure. Motto—*Vi martiali.*

George Marshall, father of James Lee Marshall, was born December 23, 1806, in Union county, Pennsylvania, near Milton, and was a son of James and Nancy (Adams) Marshall. He was one of five children. He was educated at Milton Academy, at Dickinson College, and at Jefferson College, graduating from the latter institution in 1831 with the degree of A. B. His preceptor in theology was Dr. Stockton, of Cross-creek village, and on April 17, 1833, he was licensed by the Presbytery of Washington, preaching his first sermon on July 11 of the same year. In June, 1833, he was installed by the Presbytery of Ohio as pastor of Bethel Church, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. The church was then very small, but by his rare ability and disinterested devotion he caused it to attain a flourishing condition. In January, 1843, he accepted an agency tendered him by the Board of Home Missions, and was temporarily released from the care of his church. In 1844 he resumed his pastoral duties and continued to discharge them with characteristic energy and self-abnegation until failing health, in 1872, rendered further work impossible. In addition to his pastoral work he was active in the cause of education. Chiefly through his personal efforts a building was erected and an academic school established at which many now in the ministry and other professions received their training. He was a trustee of Jefferson College, and that institution conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. Dr. Marshall was a public-spirited citizen, and adhered to the Republican party.

On April 14, 1830, Dr. Marshall married Mary, born November 3, 1805, died January 15, 1888, daughter of Hugh and Hannah (Orr) Lee, of Cross-creek village,

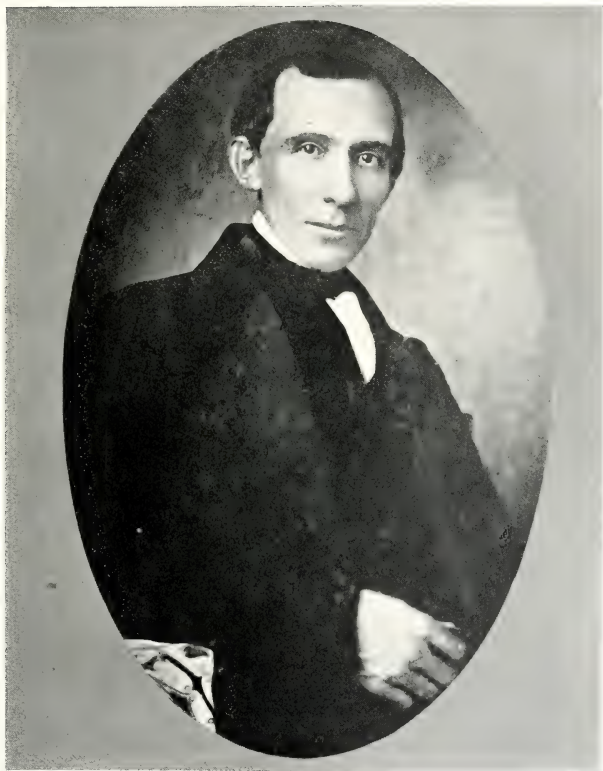
Washington county, Pennsylvania. Hugh Lee emigrated about 1798, from Ireland, settling in Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he purchased two hundred acres of land, then known as "Holmes's Victory," so named in honor of James Holmes who settled it in 1774. Mr. Lee married in 1804 and became the father of eleven children, five of whom grew to maturity, one of them being Mary, mentioned above, and the others two sons, Hugh Jr., of Mansfield, Pennsylvania, now known as Carnegie, and Major William, father of Mrs. John McDonald, of McDonald, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Jane Lee Kess, Mrs. Hannah Lee Duncan, both residents of Cross-creek Village, Pennsylvania. Dr. and Mrs. Marshall were the parents of six children: 1. James Lee, see below. 2. Hugh Lee. 3. Sarah Agnes, married William James Kiddoo. 4. Mary Amanda, married Jared B. Fife. 5. Hannah Margaret. 6. John Stockton. Dr. Marshall died April 30, 1872, and his widow passed away January 15, 1888. A ripe scholar, especially noted for his proficiency in Hebrew, Dr. Marshall was a great linguist, speaking some of the dead languages as well as the modern foreign tongues. As a preacher he has been described as "scriptural, doctrinal, practical and persuasive." At the time of his death he was in the fortieth year of a happy and fruitful pastorate. Could there be a higher eulogy?

James Lee, son of George and Mary (Lee) Marshall, was born September 24, 1832, in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, and received his preparatory education at Bethel Academy, the institution founded by his father. He afterward entered Jefferson College, graduating in the classical course with the class of 1852. Choosing to devote himself to a mercantile career he associated himself with his uncle, Hugh Lee, in the wholesale wool

business, under the firm name of Lee & Marshall. For thirty years he was one of the heads of this well known house, and he was also identified with the production of oil, real estate interests and the coal business. His talents as a business man were of no common order. He was wise, cool, aggressive and yet conservative and possessed that essential qualification of a successful merchant—ability to read the future and shape his course in accordance with the trend of events. His integrity was unquestioned and his name was a synonym for honorable dealing.

As a citizen with high ideals of good government and civic virtue Mr. Marshall stood in the front rank and his penetrating thought very often added wisdom to public movements. His name will ever be entitled to grateful remembrance as that of the one who, associated with his uncle Hugh Lee, laid out Chartiers Cemetery. Politically a Republican, he was never numbered among office-seekers. His charities were numerous but bestowed with an entire absence of ostentation. He was an elder of the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, taking an active interest in its work and support, for forty years. For a number of years he was a director of the Humane Society of Western Pennsylvania.

A handsome man of medium height, with dark hair and moustache, finely-cut features and brilliant complexion, Mr. Marshall's countenance, in its expression of intellectual vigor, tenacity of purpose and refinement of feeling, was an index to his character. The dark eyes, steady, keen and kindly, were those of a man who has seen and thought and done, and his whole aspect indicated a nature reserved and yet genial. A lover of literature, he was also a fascinating conversationalist and one of his gifts was a rare capacity for friendship. He was a true and perfect



Geo Marshall

gentleman and an upright, courageous man.

Mr. Marshall married, December 29, 1868, Annie, born November 30, 1843, died October 7, 1913, daughter of Henry Augustus and Elizabeth (Arthurs) Weaver. A biography of Mr. Weaver appears elsewhere in this work. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall is a daughter, Elizabeth Arthurs Marshall, a graduate of Vassar. In Mrs. Marshall, a woman of gentle breeding and with a charming graciousness of manner, her husband found a helpmate in all respects most perfectly suited to a man of his type, and his devotion to home and family was strikingly exemplified by the fact that he was a member of no clubs. Nothing could give him the happiness which he enjoyed when surrounded by the members of his household and a circle of congenial friends.

In the death of Mr. Marshall, which occurred February 28, 1911, Pittsburgh lost one of her most influential citizens and one who had ever studied her welfare and prosperity. Honorable in purpose and fearless in conduct, he had stood for many years as a splendid type of the American man of affairs whose interests are broad and whose daily life affords an example of a recognition of the responsibilities of wealth as well as of ability in the successful control of matters commercial and financial.

One of the chief needs of any city is a class of citizens without which no municipality can hope to attain the highest greatness—men of all-round development, even poise and well balanced forces. The man who combines with traditions of birth and breeding a high order of business ability, aggressive public spirit and a pure and lofty personal character is the ideal citizen. Such a man was James Lee Marshall.

AYERS, Henry Clinton,

Life Insurance Actuary.

It is a well known fact that many of Pittsburgh's finest business men have come to her from New England, and a striking instance in proof of this is the career of the late Henry Clinton Ayers, general agent of the Northwestern Life Insurance. Mr. Ayers resided in Pittsburgh for a quarter of a century and was active not only in local but also in national affairs of the insurance world.

Henry Clinton Ayers was born January 6, 1839, in Canterbury, New Hampshire, and was a son of Joseph Sherburne and Lucy Caroline (Emery) Ayers, and a grandson of Jonathan Ayers. Henry Clinton Ayers studied at Andover, and graduated from Dartmouth College, taking the classical degree. He was then for a time engaged in teaching, taking charge of different schools, but his strong inclination for a business career prompted him to associate himself with insurance interests in Titusville, Pennsylvania. The success which attended him from the outset showed that he was fitted for a wider field and in 1875 he removed to Pittsburgh.

In this city, which was to be for the remainder of his life the centre of all his interests, Mr. Ayers found full scope for the exercise of his ever-alert energy and exceptional executive abilities. He rose rapidly into prominence in insurance circles as a man of sound judgment and far-sighted discernment, able to look into the future and shape his course accordingly. He became one of the best known insurance men in the United States and almost to the close of his life retained his position as general agent of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company.

The political affiliations of Mr. Ayers were with the Republicans, and in the

welfare and progress of his home city he ever manifested a deep and sincere interest. He was president of the local insurance fraternity, and held the office of elder in the East Liberty Presbyterian Church.

The dominant note of Mr. Ayers' character was duty, and to his convictions of duty he was ever unswervingly faithful—a fact which was plainly written in every line of his finely-cut sensitive face. His brown eyes, while they expressed keen insight, also spoke of a deeply sympathetic nature and a great kindly heart. At the time of his death his brown hair and moustache were only streaked with gray, and he retained the rather slender proportions of his youthful figure. His finely-strung nervous organization yet possessed a strong fibre of endurance, and he continued his activities almost to the very end. His serenity was seldom ruffled, and at all times he was the polished, courteous gentleman.

It was in Pittsburgh that Mr. Ayers found the companion of his life. In that city, on December 28, 1871, he was united to Mary Laughlin, daughter of the late Samuel and Elizabeth (McKee) Rea, of Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Ayers were the parents of two daughters: Elizabeth Rea, educated at Pennsylvania College and Miss Dana's School, Morristown, New Jersey, married Graham Chapin Wells, in insurance business in Pittsburgh, and has one child, Clinton Ayers, born September 4, 1900; and Eleanore Sherburne, educated at the college and St. Margaret's School, Waterbury, Connecticut. The domestic relations of Mr. Ayers were of singular felicity, and the rare beauty of his home life can be known only to the members of his household. It lingers even now as a sacred and comforting memory. Mrs. Ayers and the daughter who still remains with her spend much time in travel, both in this

country and abroad. They are active in the social and philanthropic circles of Pittsburgh, and are the possessors of the warm attachment of many devoted friends.

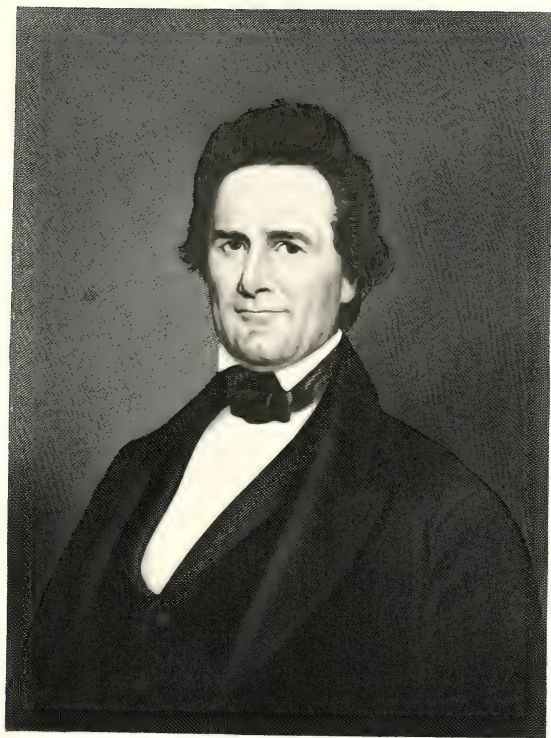
On September 24, 1899, while still in the prime of life, Mr. Ayers closed his useful and beneficent course, deeply mourned by all who had ever been in any way associated with him. While he was still with them all had paid him the tribute of respect and love and now, though he has long since ceased from earth, his memory is tenderly cherished in many hearts.

The peculiar loveliness of Mr. Ayers' personality, his singular power of inspiring affectionate loyalty, was nowhere more strikingly manifest than among his business associates. Although fifteen years have passed since his bodily presence was withdrawn from the scenes where it was so long familiar, it is no uncommon occurrence at the present day, on entering the offices of men with whom he had been in close touch, to see, suspended on the wall, in a place of prominence, the presentment of the face—calm, strong and benignant as in life—of Henry Clinton Ayers.

HAYS, James H. and Henry B.,

Enterprising Business Men.

Soldier, business man and citizen—under all these aspects must his biographer consider the late Henry Blake Hays, one of the most brilliant men and representative Pittsburghers of whom the Iron City could boast during the middle decades of the nineteenth century. Mr. Hays was prominently identified with the coal industry of Western Pennsylvania as head of the well known firm of H. B. Hays & Brother, and in addition to having served with distinction in the United States regular army, was



also officially and conspicuously connected with the Pennsylvania State troops. Mr. Hays was a representative of a family which has been for a century and a half resident in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and during that period has borne a leading part in its history and development.

The orthography of the patronymic has undergone various changes, having been formerly spelled de la Haye and de la Haya. Its modern forms are Hay, Hays and Hayes.

(I) Abraham Hays, born in Baltimore county, Maryland, May 20, 1722, was a son of Edmund and Mary Hays. He removed, about 1767, from Maryland to Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, thus planting the family where it was destined thenceforth to remain. Abraham Hays settled one mile above Homestead, opposite Braddock's Field, but at the end of nine months trouble with the Indians caused him to return to Maryland. About 1769, however, he once more came to Pennsylvania and to Allegheny county, where he ultimately took up land which is still in the possession of his descendants—the land on which he had originally settled two years before. He married, October 21, 1744, in Maryland, Frances Petite (church record Fannie Little), who was of French birth or extraction, one of her ancestors being Louis Petite, and their children were: Francis; Isaac; Abraham; Patty; Jacob, mentioned below; John; Thomas; Sarah; and Elizabeth. Abraham Hays was a Presbyterian and an upright and honorable citizen. He and his wife died on the homestead, where the greater portion of their lives had been passed. Mrs. Abraham Hays died in 1818, and Abraham Hays died in 1808.

(II) Jacob, son of Abraham and Frances (Petite) Hays, was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, February 4,

1779. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. He married, October, 1799, Jane Scott Harden, born September 18, 1780, daughter of Thomas Scott and Mary (McGee) Harden. Thomas Scott Harden was an officer in the Continental army. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hays were the parents of the following children: 1. James Harden, mentioned below. 2. Edward West, married (first) Mary Ivy Mackenzie, a daughter of Alexander Mackenzie, of the British Navy; married (second) Susan ———. 3. Thomas Harden, married Sarah Stewart, a daughter of Hon. Lazarus Stewart and Mary Thompson Stewart. 4. Emily, married Charles Gibbs. 5. Abraham, born July 18, 1809, married Sarah Brenneman, daughter of Jacob Brenneman; he died September 10, 1887. 6. Mary Harden, born April 2, 1810, married Jacob Painter, January 17, 1833; she died October 6, 1871. 7. John McKee, married Christiana Large; he died March 25, 1882. 8. Frances, born April 8, 1816, married James A. Reppert; she died December 5, 1904. 9. Nancy, born March 31, 1818, married Henry Alexander; she died October 16, 1906. 10. Alexander, died as a child. 11. Sarah Jane, born September 24, 1824, married David Edgar Park, June 24, 1845; she died November 19, 1892. 12. Ivy Mackenzie, married (first) Christian Seewald; married (second) Edward Taylor. 13. Caroline, died as a child. Jacob Hays died January 2, 1866, and his widow passed away on March 28, of the same year.

(III) James Harden Hays, son of Jacob and Jane (Harden) Hays, was born September 3, 1800, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. He eventually engaged in the coal business, in which he was one of the pioneers. About 1828 he began mining operations at the mouth of Birds Run, opposite Hazelwood, and later at Becks Run and

Hays Station, Allegheny county. The development of the coal interests of these neighborhoods caused a number of villages to spring up along what afterward became the route of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston railroad. Mr. Hays married, April 12, 1821, Mary Cready, born May 9, 1804, died April 10, 1882, daughter of John and Ann Eva (Weilel) Cready, of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. John Cready was born in 1758, died February 12, 1827, married, April 20, 1780, Ann Eva Weilel, born August 28, 1762, died December 10, 1846. James Harden and Mary (Cready) Hays were the parents of the following children: 1. Ann Eva, born February 9, 1822, married, May 21, 1844, Reuben Bughman; she died October 12, 1887. 2. Mary Jane, born June 7, 1824, married July 8, 1847, Robert Wilson. 3. Josephine, born September 2, 1826, married August 19, 1852, John Scott Willock; she died September 22, 1912. 4. Henry Blake, see below. 5. Emmeline, born January 14, 1832, married, September 8, 1853, Rev. John Davis; she died June 5, 1893. 6. Sarah, born May 31, 1834, married, March 21, 1861, James Watson. 7. Agnes, born May 19, 1837, married, December 3, 1873, William Theodore Wylie. 8. James Harden Jr., born July 22, 1840, married Sarah McClurg; he died January 27, 1870. 9. John Shoenberger, born May 4, 1842, married, February 20, 1868, Jennie Lind Dithridge; he died October 15, 1882. 10. Walter Forward, died unmarried.

James Harden Hays, the father, died March 30, 1876, and his biographer pays the following tribute to his character and work:

The good fortune which attended Mr. Hays in all his transactions was not in any sense accidental. It was a necessary consequence of untiring industry, good management of his interests, and, above all, of a firm, uncompromising spirit of personal honor and integrity. For this

latter quality he was pre-eminently noted in the community in which he lived. * * * When he began trade the speculative tendency which has so conspicuously marked the conduct of mercantile pursuits of late years was comparatively unknown; capital was limited, machinery relatively undeveloped, business principles few and simple, and the standard of individual rectitude severer than we find it in our day. Hard and persistent labor, diligence, punctuality in fulfilling engagements, and, to use a trite but expressive phrase, "square dealing," were then the prime, we might say the only, factors of success. These Mr. Hays possessed in a remarkable degree. His name was from the first and to the last continued a synonym for excellent judgment and sterling honesty.

A portrait of Mr. Hays accompanies this biography.

(IV) Henry Blake Hays, son of James Harden and Mary (Cready) Hays, was born August 12, 1829, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and received his education through private tutors. At the outset of his career he was appointed private secretary to the Hon. Walter Forward, Secretary of the Treasury of United States, and a leader of the Pittsburgh bar, and when the latter was sent as minister to Denmark, Mr. Hays became an attache of the United States Legation in 1850. In June, 1851, he went to the Industrial Exposition in London, afterward travelling extensively through Egypt, Europe and Asia. He was a fine French and German scholar and also spoke and read with facility several other languages.

On returning about 1854 to the United States, Mr. Hays went to Shawneetown, Illinois, where he superintended the building of some coal railroads, as late as 1857. When the storm-cloud of Civil War appeared on the national horizon, he was again in Pittsburgh, where he equipped a regiment and on May 13, 1861, entered the United States army as captain in the Third Regiment, United States Cavalry. On August 5, 1861, he

was made captain in the Sixth Regiment, United States Cavalry, Company M, and served through the entire peninsular campaign, participating in all the battles. As aide on General Pleasanton's staff he was honorably distinguished, and was later appointed recruiting officer in Pittsburgh. Near the close of the war he held the position of paymaster in Philadelphia.

After the return of peace, Mr. Hays entered upon a business career, and as a member of the firm of H. B. Hays & Brother, was conspicuously associated with the coal industry of the western portion of his native State. His position was that of managing partner and in the discharge of its duties he proved himself to be an executant of the highest qualities—keen vision, an analytical, logical mind, initiative, courage and force. These, resting on rock-ribbed integrity, were the structural qualities that thrust him into the foreground. To his associates and subordinates he endeared himself by those splendid personal attributes which won for him loyal friends in every walk of life.

A variety of interests claimed the time and attention of Mr. Hays, and such was his facility in the dispatch of business that not one of them was neglected. He acted as trustee of the estate of his father and served as director in the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railroad, the Marine National Bank and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank.

The soldierly instincts which he retained to the close of his life led Mr. Hays to identify himself with the Pennsylvania State troops, in which he held the rank of lieutenant-colonel. On August 26, 1876, he was appointed inspector-general of the Department of Pennsylvania on the staff of Major-General A. L. Pearson, with the rank of colonel. He belonged to the Order of the Loyal Legion, No. 902.

As a citizen with exalted ideas of good

government and civic virtue Mr. Hays stood in the front rank. Unostentatious in his activities, he still was a man of most progressive endeavor, ever searching for channels through which the material and moral welfare of the city might be advanced, and lending a strong, though hidden, hand in the guidance of such advancement. A vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, holding sound opinions and taking liberal views, his ideas carried weight among those with whom he discussed public problems. No good work done in the name of charity or religion sought his co-operation in vain, but the full number of his benefactions will, in all probability, never be known to the world, for his philanthropy was of the kind that shuns publicity.

In the personality of Mr. Hays were combined the attributes of the gallant soldier and the astute man of affairs, and his appearance, commanding, alert and dignified, showed the same mingling of characteristics. He was, indeed, a man to lean upon—a man upon whom men leaned. On his countenance were imprinted those sterling qualities of manhood which were of the very essence of his nature and the genial disposition which attracted all who approached him: shone in his eyes, searching though they were, and softened the aspect of his resolute features. Polished in manner, he was intensely human in his sympathies and irradiated the ever-widening circle of his influence with the brightness of spirit that expressed the pure gold of character.

Mr. Hays married, November 17, 1869, Mary, daughter of William Jordan Howard, mayor of Pittsburgh in 1845 (born December 31, 1799, married May 14, 1824, died October 2, 1862), and Lydia Updegraff (born May 14, 1804, died July 2, 1871), daughter of Abner Updegraff. William Jordan Howard

was a son of William Howard, who was born in England about 1766, married in Wilmington, Delaware, United States of America, to Elizabeth Jordan, daughter of William Jordan, died in Pittsburgh, 1828. Mr. and Mrs. Hays were the parents of a son and a daughter: Louis Blake, and Virginia Claire, wife of Frank Chew Osburn, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Hays was a man to whom the ties of family and friendship were sacred and his happiest hours were passed in the home circle.

It was at his lovely summer home—"Sutherland Hall," at Hays Station, near Pittsburgh—that Henry B. Hays passed away, August 10, 1881. His death was a direct blow to Pittsburgh, no more loyal lover of his city existing within her confines. Devoted in his family relations, sincere and true in his friendships, honorable and generous in business, he possessed the unquestioning confidence of men of affairs and won a place that was all his own in the hearts of all who knew him.

In the prime of life, and in the full maturity of his remarkable powers, Mr. Hays was removed from the scene of his activities. As soldier, business man and citizen, he served ably and faithfully, his day and generation. His was a life singularly well-rounded and complete, belonging, in its work and influence, not to Pittsburgh alone, but the grand old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

KENT, Edward Joseph,

Prominent Lawyer.

Among the ablest of the lawyers who are now at the zenith of successful practice at the Pittsburgh bar is Edward Joseph Kent, who has been for the last twenty-five years numbered among the residents of the Iron City. During this period Mr. Kent has been identified at

different times with various interests of the metropolis, and has always been active in his club life and in her social circles.

Frederick Kent, great-grandfather of Edward Joseph Kent, migrated from Holland to England, and about the year 1800 came to the United States, settling in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where he passed the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits. He married, and had three children. In religion Mr. Kent was a Roman Catholic.

Conrad, son of Frederick Kent, was born in Westmoreland county, and like his father led the life of a farmer. He married Anna Flowers, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of two children.

Thomas Conrad, son of Conrad and Anna (Flowers) Kent, was born January 19, 1848, in Westmoreland county, and received his education in local public schools. He has maintained the family tradition by making agriculture his life-work. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Kent married Margaret, daughter of Isaac and Mary (O'Connor) Ruffner, of Westmoreland county, and their children are: Edward Joseph, mentioned below; Anna, of Latrobe, Pennsylvania; Jerome; Charles; Leo; Morris; Mary, died unmarried, and Rose, who married Frank Folk, of Scottsdale, Pennsylvania, and has children. All the sons, with the exception of Edward Joseph, are residents of Latrobe, Pennsylvania.

Edward Joseph, son of Thomas Conrad and Margaret (Ruffner) Kent, was born March 2, 1868, near Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and attended the public schools of his native county. At the age of fourteen he passed to St. Vincent's School, Pittsburgh, graduating from the business course and then pursuing the classical course. He



E. J. Kirk

next entered the University of Michigan, graduating in 1890 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In his last year at the university he was admitted to the Wash-tenaw county (Michigan) bar and to the Michigan Supreme Court, a somewhat unusual honor for an undergraduate.

In the autumn of 1890 Mr. Kent came to Pittsburgh, and was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession in which he has ever since been actively engaged. His course has been one of uninterrupted success, the result of innate ability, thorough equipment and intense and unremitting devotion to duty. He has gained the implicit confidence of both the profession and the general public, and is in possession of a large and steadily increasing clientele. The sphere of his work has been and still is general civil practice, and in it he stands deservedly high.

In former years Mr. Kent was largely interested in the coal trade, being president and director of the Rex Carbon, Pittsburgh and Washington Coal Companies, and also connected with the Tradesmen's Oil Company and the Meadow Lands Coal Company as director, as well as with the Coal and Coke By-Products Company. He has now, however, withdrawn from all these concerns, and devotes all his time to his profession.

The political affiliations of Mr. Kent are with the Republican party and he belongs to the Americus Republican Club, his other clubs being the Duquesne, Automobile, Matinée, Pittsburgh Country and Press. He is also enrolled in the Pittsburgh Athletic Association and in Duquesne Council, No. 274, Knights of Columbus, and is a member of the Academy of Science and Arts. He is a member of the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church.

The countenance of Mr. Kent is finely expressive of the qualities which his career has proved him to possess. His regular and rather massive features bear the stamp of strength and refinement together with intellectual force and exceptional acuteness of perception. His hair is dark and his eyes, also dark, are large, reflective and at the same time searching in their expression. He possesses much personal magnetism and this accounts in no small measure for his success and for his "troops of friends." Withal he has the legal mind, calm, clear and judicial, never taken unawares and going straight to the root of every contention and every controversy.

Mr. Kent married, October 17, 1893, Eleanor A., daughter of the late Dennis and Anna (Deesey) Lyons, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Lyons served throughout the Civil War in the Union cause and was connected with the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie railroad, but retired some years before his death. Mr. and Mrs. Kent are the parents of the following children: 1. Raymond. Lyons, born August 10, 1895, educated at Sacred Heart School and Sacred Heart Academy and now at University of Pittsburgh, class of 1920, mechanical engineering. 2. Edward John, born February 18, 1897, educated at Sacred Heart School and Shady Side Academy and will enter Princeton University. 3. Herbert Richard, born October 8, 1899, educated at Sacred Heart School and Shady Side Academy. 4. Eleanor Lyons, Ursuline Convent. Mrs. Kent, who was educated at Sisters of Mercy Convent Academy, Pittsburgh, is a woman of culture and charm, a social favorite and an accomplished homemaker.

Edward Joseph Kent is an admirable representative of the Pittsburgh bar, inasmuch as in his character and record he gives evidence of the vitalizing energy

and spirit of progress which have ever distinguished the legal profession of the metropolis and it is by men of this type that its ancient prestige will, to a great degree, be maintained and increased in the years that are to come.

KERR, Robert M.,

Civil War Veteran, Business Man.

Among the men who have left their impress upon Pittsburgh was the late Robert M. Kerr, head of the well-known firm of Kerr & Snodgrass. Honorable in purpose, fearless in conduct, he stood for many years as one of the valued citizens of Pittsburgh, and the memory of his life remains as an inspiration and a benediction to those who knew him.

Robert M. Kerr was born April 21, 1844, in Bridgeville, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, son of Robert and Abigail (Fawcett) Kerr, of Bridgeville, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. He received his education in the schools of his section. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the 188th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served throughout the war. Upon its conclusion Mr. Kerr returned to Pittsburgh and became associated with George W. Pusey in the wall paper business, under the firm name of Pusey & Kerr, and upon the retirement of Mr. Pusey in 1894, Mr. Kerr continued the business, in association with Edward Snodgrass Jr., the firm name being Kerr & Snodgrass.

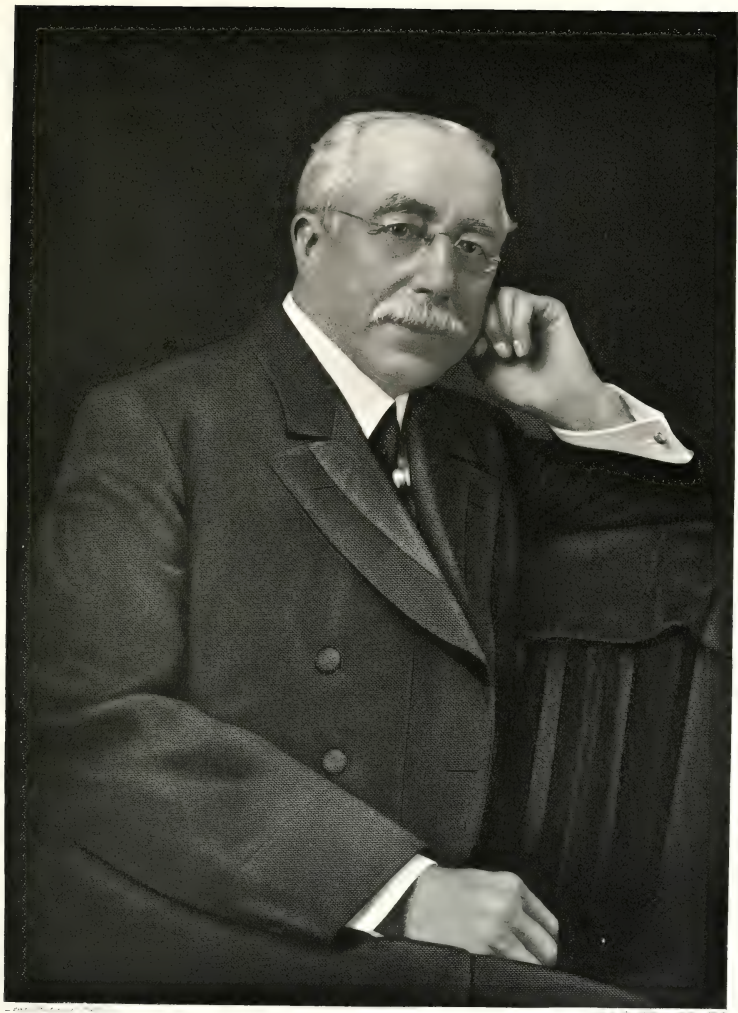
In his business career, capable management, unflinching enterprise and a spirit of justice were well balanced factors, while the business was carefully systematized, so that there was no needless expenditure of time, material or labor. Mr. Kerr never regarded his employees as parts of a machine, but recognized their individuality, and made it a rule that efficient and faithful service should be

promptly rewarded with promotion as opportunity offered. He ever showed himself possessed of a spirit of unflinching enterprise, directed by keen vision, sound judgment and strict adherence to the loftiest principles of integrity.

While closely attending to his business affairs, Mr. Kerr was not unmindful of the duties of citizenship, ever giving loyal support to all measures which he deemed calculated to promote the welfare of his home city. Politically he was a Republican, but was never numbered among office-seekers. As a vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, he was frequently consulted in regard to matters of municipal importance. His acts of charity were many, but so quietly were his benefactions bestowed that their full number will, in all probability, never be known to the world. For many years Mr. Kerr was a member and trustee of the North Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, of Allegheny, and later member and treasurer of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Bellevue, as well as treasurer of the Suburban Hospital of the same place. He was a member of Colonel J. B. Clark Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and a member and director of the Bellevue Country Club.

The briefest talk with Mr. Kerr revealed his ability and the versatility of his talents. He was a fine-looking, genial man, whose countenance radiated an optimistic spirit, while his keen eye and alert bearing showed the successful man of affairs. Of broad culture and much liberality of sentiment, he attracted all who approached him, and endeared him to hosts of friends.

Mr. Kerr married, October 10, 1872, Miss Sarah A., daughter of Eli and Sarah A. (Matthews) Jackson, of Pittsburgh, and they became the parents of the following children: Bessie R., wife of Hugh B. Morrow, of New York City; and



Dr. M. H. H.

Lucille F., wife of William E. Wrenshall, of Bellevue, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Kerr is a woman of winning personality, invested with the charm of domesticity and both she and her husband delighted to entertain their friends. Mr. Kerr was devoted to the ties of family and friendship, regarding them as sacred obligations, and was never so happy as when surrounded by the members of his household.

The death of Robert M. Kerr, which occurred June 26, 1915, deprived Pittsburgh of one of her most respected citizens and foremost business men. He possessed a most kindly disposition, and appreciation of the good traits of others constituted a salient feature in his character. Devoted in his family relations, sincere and true in his friendships, honorable and generous in business, he had the affection and esteem of those who lived closest to him, and were best fitted to judge of his quality. He was human in his sympathies, cherished no false or impossible ideals, lived level with the hearts of those with whom he was bound by ties of consanguinity and friendship, endearing himself to them and irradiating the widening circle of his influence with the brightness of spirit that expressed the pure gold of character. His public and private life were one rounded whole—two perfect parts of a symmetrical sphere. So completely were they joined that it would be difficult to say where the one ended and the other began. In public and in private he was actuated by one high motive, the welfare of all whom he served and of all with whom he served. With such a principle the mainspring of all his active career, with an optimistic outlook upon life, with faith in his friends and humanity, with a purpose to make the best of everything and see that good which is in all rather than the evil, with a helping hand and a

word of cheer for all who needed to have their pathways made smoother, Robert M. Kerr won a place that was all his own in the hearts of all who knew him.

McKEE, James Renwick,

Man of Noble Character.

Joseph McKee, grandfather of James Renwick McKee, was a native of Ireland where he appears to have passed half his life.

(II) John Allen, son of Joseph McKee, was born in 1812, in County Monaghan, Ireland, and educated in his native land. At the age of sixteen he accompanied his parents to the United States. They settled near Freeport, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where Mr. McKee engaged in farming during the remainder of his life. John Allen McKee learned the trade of barrel-making, and came to Pittsburgh before the great fire of 1845. There he followed his trade and also learned that of a stone mason. Subsequently he became a contractor and executed some very important work including the building of a large number of bridges. Before abandoning his trade of barrel-making he entered the oil business as a refiner, and eventually disposed of his holdings to the Standard Oil Company. He was then for a time engaged in the iron business in Beaver Falls, the firm name being McKee, Anderson & Company, Limited. His political tendencies were Republican, and he was strongly opposed to the use of intoxicants. For years he was a member of the Reformed Presbyterian church, in which he held the office of elder. Mr. McKee married, in 1837, Eleanor, daughter of James and Ellen (Crow) Anderson. Mr. Anderson came from Ireland and lived on a farm one mile from Evan City, Butler county, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. McKee were the parents of the

following children: 1. Joseph A., educated at Wilmington College, became a clergyman and died in September, 1871. 2. Mary, widow of John T. Morton, of Pittsburgh. 3. Hugh W., in real estate business in Pittsburgh; married Margaret Morrow, and has children: Nellis, wife of Percy L. Craig, New Castle, Pennsylvania; Valeria, wife of William Campbell, of Philadelphia; Norvel M., of Texas; Harry, deceased; Roy Brocton, in commission business in Pittsburgh. 4. Ella J., married N. W. Stevenson, and is now deceased, as is her husband; children: John Allen, deceased; Florence, deceased; and Morton, of Pittsburgh. 5. James Renwick, mentioned below. 6. Sarah Martha, wife of Mr. Boyd, of Pittsburgh. 7. John C., married Ettie Siemon, sister of Theodore Siemon, of the Westinghouse interests, and is now deceased, leaving the following children: Margaret Marie, wife of John McIlhinney, of Youngstown, Ohio; Wilbert, of Pittsburgh, and Eleanor and Anna (twins), of Pittsburgh. 8. Thomas Sproull, now deceased. 9. Samuel Sterrett, died in infancy. The mother of these children died December 22, 1877, in Pittsburgh, and Mr. McKee married (second) Margaret McCullough. The death of Mr. McKee occurred June 12, 1891, in Pittsburgh, some time after he had retired from business.

(III) James Renwick McKee, son of John Allen and Eleanor (Anderson) McKee, was born December 2, 1848, in Pittsburgh, and received his education in local schools. He began his business career in association with the oil business of his father, with whom he was subsequently connected in the iron business in Beaver county, under the firm name of McKee, Anderson & Company. Well fitted as he was by natural endowment for a business career, he possessed tastes which inclined him to seek in other fields

exercise for his energies and talents, and the result was that in early middle life he withdrew from active participation in commercial affairs. Thenceforth Mr. McKee merely looked after his own interests, devoting the remainder of his time to work which was peculiarly congenial to him. For many years he was treasurer of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, succeeding his father, and long refusing to accept any salary. Some years before his death he was prevailed upon to receive a certain amount of compensation, but he always turned it back into the church funds. The institution has a large endowment, and its affairs furnished him with abundant occupation. His interest in mission work was very great, leading him to become the organizer of a Mission Sunday School and to serve as its superintendent. It increased rapidly, attaining large proportions and developing into the Eighth United Presbyterian Church. Withal he found time to give to the promotion of temperance work, which he esteemed of the most vital importance. He served on the board of trustees of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of which he was a member.

Mr. McKee married, October 10, 1871, Eda Sarah Eleanor Gregg, whose family record is appended to this biography, and they became the parents of the following children: David Gregg; J. Allen; Purle E., who died in infancy; Estelle May, educated at the Women's College of Pittsburgh, married E. E. McCoy and has one child, Eda Gregg McCoy; Edna Garfield, educated at the Pennsylvania College for Women; and Hazel Irene, died in very early infancy.

Mr. McKee passed away on January 27, 1893, deeply and sincerely mourned by all classes of the community. Tributes to his ability as a business man and his worth as a citizen poured in from all sides. The following is an extract from



J Collins

a resolution passed by the board of trustees of the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America:

Mr. McKee was elected a member of this board by Synod in 1878. He did not see his way clear to accept the appointment, but as he assisted his father, who was then treasurer, in keeping the accounts of the funds over which the board had control, he met with us frequently and was as actively engaged in the work of the church as any of our members. In 1883 Synod again elected Mr. McKee a trustee and also elected him treasurer to succeed his father. He accepted both positions and continued to serve the church in them efficiently and faithfully until his death. His term of service extended over a period of very nearly ten years. Mr. McKee was scrupulously careful in his management of the church's funds and, being possessed of rare business qualifications and undoubted integrity, the church and board had unbounded confidence in him. His heart was in the church's work. With him labor for her was labor of love. This was evinced by his liberal contributions at various times to her different schemes. Being in the prime of life we hoped that there were many years of usefulness for him here, but before we were aware his work was completed and he was taken to enjoy his reward. Such providences are hard to comprehend.

Words like these leave nothing to be added. Truly, James Renwick McKee is of blessed memory.

(The Gregg Line).

David Gregg, father of Mrs. Eda Sarah Eleanor (Gregg) McKee, was born in May, 1812. The place of his birth is not given, but it was presumably in County Armagh, Ireland, that being the home of his ancestors. As a young man he came to Pittsburgh where he engaged in the wholesale dry goods business and was associated with his son, John Richard Gregg, in the shoe business. Mr. Gregg married Mary Margaret Rafferty, born in 1816, and their children were: Matilda, born August 27, 1839, married

the Rev. A. J. MacFarland, and is now deceased; Emmeline, born July 16, 1842, became the wife of Dr. David Matheny, and is now deceased; David, born March 25, 1845, a clergyman; John Richard, born May 1, 1847; Mary Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. David McKee, of Iowa; and Eda Sarah Eleanor, mentioned below. The death of Mr. Gregg occurred in 1897.

Eda Sarah Eleanor, daughter of David and Mary Margaret (Rafferty) Gregg, became the wife of James Renwick McKee, as stated above.

COLLINS, John P.,

Prominent Steel Industry Official.

The history of the steel industry comprises the record of many lives of earnest endeavor, and among these is that of the late John P. Collins, general superintendent of the Lucy, Isabella, Edith and Neville Furnaces of the Carnegie Steel Company. Limited as was its span the career of Mr. Collins contained a measure of achievement which would have done credit to a man who had been granted greater length of days.

John P. Collins was born May 14, 1871, in Pittsburgh, and was a son of David and Ann Collins, who were also the parents of three other sons—William, David and Henry; and three daughters.

John P. Collins was educated in schools of his native city, graduating from the high school. When the time came for him to enter upon the active duties of life, Mr. Collins offered his services to the Carnegie Steel Company, and thenceforth to the close of his career was associated with this famous concern. Never had youth fairer prospects. At the very outset his exceptional abilities attracted attention and marked him for promotion—promotion which, coming early, was rapid and continuous. Step by step he

rose, gaining, it is true, pecuniary profit, but also winning "golden opinions from all sorts of people," displaying as he did sagacity beyond his years and an adherence to principle which justified the confidence reposed in him by men of large experience in the world of affairs.

Mr. Collins was made general superintendent of the Neville, Carrie, Isabella, Lucy and Edith furnaces, the largest owned and operated by the Carnegie Steel Company. The manner in which he discharged the important duties of this most responsible position forms part of the history of the great corporation with which he was associated, and therefore requires no mention here, but perhaps the record may not include one most significant fact—he enlisted the love and loyalty of his men. Was not this one potent factor in his exceptional success?

The political principles of Mr. Collins were those advocated by the Republican party, and never did he fail, despite the engrossing nature of his business responsibilities, in fulfilling the obligations of good citizenship. He belonged to the Stanton Heights Golf Club, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association and the Oakmont Country Club, and was a member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.

Any attempt to present a verbal portrait of Mr. Collins would be foredoomed to failure, for what biographer could describe him as he appeared to those who knew and loved him? His countenance, his bearing, the glance of his eye, the sound of his voice—all these are fresh in the memory of his business associates, his friends and neighbors. Still can they feel the cordial grasp of his hand and recall the atmosphere of good will and encouragement which his presence always brought with it. The pencil of the artist could, indeed, give us that life-like presentment of his features which all

his friends desire to possess, but to the inner nature of the man, his gentleness and generosity, his strength and loyalty, no words can ever do complete justice.

Mr. Collins married, August 1, 1901, Katherine, daughter of Conrad and Regina (Gable) Kleppner, thus forming a union which was the supreme blessing of his life. Mrs. Collins is best described as an ideal helpmate for a man of her husband's temperament and disposition. Possessing, as they both did, social gifts of a rare order, their home was a centre of attraction for their many friends and the memory of their hospitality is among the loved recollections of those privileged to enjoy it.

In the prime of life, this gifted and lovable man finished his course of usefulness and honor, passing away January 21, 1914, deeply and sincerely mourned by all who had ever been in any way associated with him, or who had witnessed from a distance the successive stages of his career. It was felt by all that Pittsburgh and the steel industry had sustained the loss of one whose place it would, indeed, be difficult to fill.

The death of a man like John P. Collins always brings, over and above the feeling of personal bereavement, a distinct sense of disappointment. We mourn for the unfulfilled. We sorrow for what will never be. Cherished hopes are blasted. Bright anticipations have suffered shipwreck. The future seems to hold no ray of light. But there is another side to the picture. Who can measure the influence of such a life? Who can say how many it may have inspired to great usefulness, to honorable achievement? What such a man was not permitted to do himself his example will cause others to do. The promise of a life like that of John P. Collins is fulfilled in the lives of those who come after him.

VINCENT, Reed M.,

Business Man, Active Citizen.

Mr. Vincent was an almost lifelong resident of Pittsburgh and might be truly called one of the pioneers of the East End.

William Vincent, grandfather of Reed M. Vincent, was of Beaver county. James, son of William Vincent, was a farmer of Noblestown, Pennsylvania, and about 1863 removed to Pittsburgh, where he passed the remainder of his life. He married Julia, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Reed) Welsh, and their children were: James; Reed M., mentioned below; Georgie, who became the wife of James E. Booth; Robert, and Mary. Mr. Vincent died November 13, 1912.

Reed M. Vincent, son of James and Julia (Welsh) Vincent, was born June 5, 1851, in Noblestown, Pennsylvania, and received his early education in the schools of his birthplace. When he was about twelve years old the family removed to Pittsburgh, and for a time he attended the Newell Institute. His business life began in the service of Oliver McClintock & Company, dealers in carpets and furniture. The ability which he manifested from the outset, combined with the strictest attention to all his duties, commended him at once to his employers and caused his rapid and steady advancement. From the time when he entered their service as a boy to the day many years later when he went into business for himself, Mr. Vincent remained with the firm of Oliver McClintock & Company, and when he left them it was with an assured reputation and funds which enabled him to establish himself independently in the business world.

On January 1, 1884, Mr. Vincent entered the furniture business for himself, in association with Mr. Scott, the firm name

being Vincent & Scott. The enterprise prospered, as it could hardly fail to do under the leadership of a man of Mr. Vincent's talent and energy, and in 1890 the firm removed from their first place of business on Station street, near Penn avenue, to a structure of their own erection on the latter thoroughfare. In the course of time the growth of the business again necessitated their removal to more commodious quarters, and in 1903 they moved to the corner of Penn avenue and Beatty street. During all these years Mr. Vincent was not only the head of the firm, but the animating spirit of the establishment. His sound judgment, and keen vision were its foundation and scarcely less essential was the influence exerted by his friendly and genial nature on both associates and subordinates.

For a number of years Mr. Vincent was vice-president of the Carnegie Tube Company, and was active in every movement tending toward the improvement of the city. He was a member of the Board of Trade. His political principles were those advocated by the Republican party. He affiliated with Hailman Lodge, No. 321, Free and Accepted Masons, and Tancred Commandery, No. 48, Knights Templar, being also a Shriner, a member of Syria Temple. He was a member of the Sixth United Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Vincent married, June 16, 1881, in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, Mary Emma, daughter of Captain Bernard and Eliza J. (Kearns) Young, of that place, and they became the parents of two daughters: Lydia, graduate of Thurston School, wife of Almer Hamilton Orr, of Pittsburgh, and mother of two children: Almer Hamilton, born December 5, 1907, and Elizabeth Reed, born February 15, 1909; and Marie, who also graduated from Thurston School and then entered Smith College, graduating as one of the honor pupils in the class of 1907. Miss

Vincent died September 17, 1909, deeply and sincerely mourned.

Mr. Vincent was fond of athletics, and served as president of the Pittsburgh Athletic Club.

The announcement of the death of Mr. Vincent, which occurred January 13, 1912, carried sadness to many hearts.

SWING, R. Hamill D., D. D. S.,

Dental Practitioner and Instructor.

The rapid growth of dentistry as a profession led to the creation of dental schools as regular departments of the university educational system. Believing that the close relationship existing between dentistry and medicine called for the future development of dentistry in conformity with medicine, the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania in 1878 took action resulting in the creation of the School of Dentistry of the University of Pennsylvania, where dentistry should be taught concurrently by teachers who held corresponding chairs in both medical and dental faculties; while the strictly dental teaching should be provided for by the creation of chairs whose incumbents are specially qualified for giving instruction in their respective branches.

From this school R. Hamill D. Swing was graduated in the class of '87. The following fall he was added to the teaching staff of the school in the capacity of Assistant Demonstrator of Mechanical Dentistry. In the course of two or three years he was transferred to the operative department having in charge the extractions. Dr. Swing subsequently lectured to the third year students on anesthesia, and was elected Assistant Professor of Oral Surgery and Anesthesia by the board of trustees, which position he still fills, and in addition teaches extraction, having in charge that department under the chair of Professor of Oral Surgery.

On June 15, 1912, a formal agreement was executed between the trustees of the university and the Thomas W. Evans Museum and Institute Society, by which a co-operative affiliation was established between the two corporations whereby the resources of both are utilized in carrying out the intent and purposes expressed in the will of Dr. Thomas Evans, in which he directed that the residue of his estate be applied to the creation of a dental educational institution in Philadelphia to be carried on as such institutions of learning are now conducted in Philadelphia, and not inferior to those already established. The new Dental Institute, the materialization of Dr. Evans' bequest, is located in a beautiful and costly building on the northwest corner of Fortieth and Spruce streets, and is known as the Thomas W. Evans Museum and Dental Institute School of Dentistry, University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Swing, so long connected with the original School of Dentistry, occupies the same position with the new management.

His connection with the Dental Department of the University as student, demonstrator, lecturer and faculty member, has been continuous, and to his important work as an educator he adds the duties of a large private practice. His knowledge of the subjects in which he specializes—minor oral surgery, anesthesia and extracting, is rendered doubly valuable to students by his ability to impart these subjects in an interesting manner. He is a true son of "Old Penn," and glories in the fact that one of his five sons, Dr. Charles W. Swing, is connected with the same school as his father, as instructor in Operative Technic.

The original heads of the families bearing the name Swing in the United States were two brothers, Samuel and Jeremiah. In the old family Bible printed in London, England, in the year 1718, in the



Charles B. Dumm

Dutch language, it is written: "Samuel Swing, born September 15, 1729, emigrated to the United States in his twenty-third year. He was accompanied by his brother Jeremiah." The families residing in Salem county, New Jersey, are descendants of Samuel Swing; those of Fairfield township, Cumberland county, descend from Jeremiah. Abraham Swing, great-grandfather of Dr. R. H. D. Swing, was a soldier of the War of 1812, and represented Salem county in the New Jersey Legislature. He married Hannah Lummis, who bore him sons: Nathaniel G., Jonathan L., Leonard and Samuel. From these sprang numerous worthy descendants.

R. Hamill D. Swing was born at Deerfield, New Jersey, September 15, 1865. His youth was spent in Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he obtained a public school education, graduating from the high school of Coatesville in 1884. His father, Dr. E. V. Swing, son of Samuel Swing, was a graduate of the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1867, there holding an important scholarship. His mother, Rachel (Burroughs) Swing, was also of an old and prominent New Jersey family.

After deciding upon the dental profession, Dr. Swing entered the School of Dentistry, University of Pennsylvania, and after a full course was graduated Doctor of Dental Surgery, class of 1887. Since that date he has practiced his profession continuously in Philadelphia with great success, reaping abundant honors and enjoying universal respect, also maintaining, as stated, close association with the School of Dentistry as Demonstrator and Assistant Professor. Dr. Swing has won high standing among his professional brethren and fraternizes with them in many dental societies. He is a member of the National Dental Association, an ex-treasurer of the Pennsylvania

State Dental Society, and was for a number of years treasurer and president of the Academy of Stomatology. He has been supreme grand master of and is now supreme scribe of Delta Sigma Delta, a dental fraternity having twenty-six subordinate chapters connected with as many dental schools in the United States. Aside from his purely professional duties and societies, Dr. Swing's deepest interest is in the Masonic order. He is past master of Industry Lodge, No. 131, Free and Accepted Masons; is a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar, and in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite holds all degrees up to and including the thirty-second. In fact, he belongs to all bodies of both York and Scottish rites, but is not a member of the Mystic Shrine.

Dr. Swing married Annie E., daughter of Washington and Mary E. Miller. They have five sons—R. Hamill D. Jr., Charles W., James Truman, Edward Cameron Kirk, and Albert Hagert Swing.

DUNN, Charles Bullen,

Expert Financier.

The life history of Charles Bullen Dunn, the honored president of the West End Trust Company, Philadelphia, covers a span of seventy-eight years spent under two flags, the English and the United States, by far the larger part being passed under the latter, his American residence beginning in 1853. Not only is Mr. Dunn a veteran in years but a veteran in the banking business, having served prior to the death of John Grigg, the private banker of No. 226 Walnut street, in 1865, as his cashier. Since first associating with Mr. Grigg as a banker his service has been continuous as private banker and trust company executive. The banking firm of Dunn Brothers, composed of the four Dunn brothers, has been disintegrated by death and retirement, Charles

B. Dunn, senior member, being still the executive head of the West End Trust Company. In the stead of the original Dunn Brothers a second generation has risen, efficiently filling the various positions formerly held by their sires, and Dunn Brothers retains its well earned place in the banking world, owned and officered by Dunns only.

Although Charles B. Dunn was born in England, as were his fathers back through five centuries, one member of his family came to America as early as 1797, having been sent as a missionary by the great founder of Methodism, John Wesley. This good man penetrated far into the then west and finally located in what was at that time considered far Indian territory but now the prosperous, thickly populated state of Illinois. The English home of the Dunns was in Cornwall, England, that having been the family seat for centuries. There Robert Dunn was born, there he lived, married Mary Anna Rowe, and there they died in the parish of Saint Austell.

Charles Bullen Dunn was born in the parish of Saint Austell, Cornwall, England, June 14. 1837, son of Robert and Mary Anna (Rowe) Dunn. He attended the primary and grammar schools of his native parish until sixteen years of age, then in May, 1853, came to the United States, finding a strong friend with a hearty welcome in the person of his cousin, John Grigg, founder of the business now conducted by the J. B. Lippincott Company. After several years Mr. Grigg disposed of his business interests and established a private bank at No. 226 Walnut street, Philadelphia, which he conducted until his death in 1865. Mr. Dunn was associated with him as a clerk in his banking house and later was made cashier of the private bank. After the death of John Grigg Mr. Dunn managed his estate, the estate of his son, John W.

Grigg, and bank, until satisfactory settlement was made, then, in association with his brothers, Joseph, Henry and Robert N. Dunn, founded the private banking house of Dunn Brothers, New York and Philadelphia, of which house Charles B. Dunn is yet the senior member. The present members of the firm are Charles B., George G. and Robert R. Dunn, their present location No. 278 Drexel Building. In 1908 Charles B. Dunn was elected president of the Independence Trust Company, and in 1913 was elected president of the West End Trust Company, his long years of experience in banking and his wise executive ability peculiarly fitting him for so important a post. After one-half of a century of active work as a banker, Mr. Dunn has in a measure surrendered business cares, almost entirely so, as a member of Dunn Brothers, but still retains his position as president and efficiently directs the affairs of the West End Trust Company, is a director of the National Bank of the Northern Liberties, a director of the Edgemore Iron Company, and chairman of the finance committee and director of the Midvale Steel Company.

In political faith Mr. Dunn may be styled a Democrat, but he is thoroughly independent in political action. For forty years he has been a warden of the Protestant Episcopal church, and is deeply interested in parish work. He is extremely fond of travel, and in his journeyings has traversed thoroughly both the United States and Europe. In his younger days he was a devotee of all manly out-of-door sports, and yet retains a fondness for rod and line. He is also fond of historical and illustrated works, his library and collections being to him a source of great pleasure. He has not repressed the finer side of his nature, although a thorough man of business, and in the enjoyment of earning has also cultivated the



Charles McKnight-

even higher art of judicious distribution of his means.

Mr. Dunn married (first) Margaret Hall Garrett, daughter of George L. Garrett, in 1865. He married (second) June 17, 1914, Helen Josephine Baker, daughter of the late Joseph W. Baker, of Philadelphia. Children by first marriage: George Garrett, member of Dunn Brothers, bankers and brokers; Robert Rowe, also a member of Dunn Brothers; John Warner Grigg, of St. Paul, Minnesota; Margaret Hall, married A. E. Outerbridge; Charles Henry, of San Francisco, California. Mr. Dunn's residence is "Edgecombe," Norwood avenue, Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania.

McKNIGHT, Charles,

Prominent Journalist and Author.

Among the prominent journalists of the State of Pennsylvania was the late Charles McKnight, of Pittsburgh. His father, William McKnight, was of Scotch-Irish extraction, and his name occurs among those of the earliest merchants of Pittsburgh. He married Katherine McClurg, daughter of Alexander McClurg, and they were the parents of eight sons: William, Joseph, James, Henry, George, Robert, Charles, and Edward. William McKnight died in Pittsburgh, leaving an honorable record as a prominent merchant and an influential citizen.

Charles McKnight, son of William and Katherine (McClurg) McKnight, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1826, and graduated from Princeton University. For a short time thereafter he pursued the study of law, and then spent two years in European travel. On his return he engaged in the iron business with one of his brothers, but following his natural bent soon became editor and proprietor of "The Chronicle," an evening paper, bringing

this publication to a very flourishing condition. At the time of the capture of Richmond he disposed of his interests in its management. For a number of years he was the publisher of the "Illustrated People's Monthly." He was afterward connected with the "Press" and "Evening News" of Philadelphia.

Charles McKnight was an author of repute. "Old Fort Duquesne," written for the journal of which he was the publisher and appearing in its columns in 1873, attracted widespread attention both in this country and across the ocean. In July, 1874, it was issued by Baron Bernhard Tauchnitz, the famous publisher of Leipsic, and in the following September was brought out by the well known firm of Warne & Company, of London. The historical romance, entitled "Simon Girty," and the collection of local history called "Our Western Border," were also from the pen of Mr. McKnight, as well as other historical novels published serially.

Mr. McKnight married, in 1857, Jeanie, daughter of Judge Thomas H. and Nancy (McCullough) Baird, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and their children were: Thomas Harlan Baird; Charles; Mary Baird, who married Edward O. Robinson; Eliza and Francis Herron. Mrs. Charles McKnight was born January 12, 1834, and her death occurred December 1, 1897.

The death of Charles McKnight occurred January 22, 1881. He was a man admirable in every relation of life, and of mental endowments of a high order, with a peculiarly simple and genial nature.

McKNIGHT, Thomas H. B.,

Prominent Railway Official.

Among the prominent railway officials of Pittsburgh is Thomas Harlan Baird McKnight, treasurer of the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh.

Thomas Harlan Baird, son of the late Charles and Jeanie (Baird) McKnight, was born November 15, 1859, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and received his preparatory education in various private schools. In 1873 he matriculated at the preparatory department of the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh), and finished his freshman year.

On May 31, 1877, Mr. McKnight entered the railway service as messenger in the office of the second vice-president and treasurer of the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh, and since then has been uninterruptedly connected with that great railroad which, of all those entering Pittsburgh, is the largest and most firmly established. He steadily advanced and on May 1, 1891, he succeeded to the office of treasurer. Mr. McKnight has been for many years one of the trustees of the University of Pittsburgh.

Mr. McKnight married, April 17, 1900, Martha Harding, daughter of Benjamin and Ellen Frances Boardman Bakewell, and they are the parents of two children: Thomas Harlan and Leila Laughlin. The home of Mr. and Mrs. McKnight is at Sewickley, Pennsylvania.

HAND, David B., M. D.,

Physician, Enterprising Business Man.

There is an inspiration to future generations in the recital of the life of anyone who has attained a position of prominence in his chosen field of endeavor. This is the case with Dr. David B. Hand, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, an eminent and representative physician who, while most interesting in his own person, also has an ancestry on both paternal and maternal sides which is worthy of more than mere passing mention.

The ancestors on the paternal side came from England in the early part of the seventeenth century, settling in Connecticut and Rhode Island. Stephen Hand, great-grandfather of Dr. Hand, was born in New Jersey, and became the father of twenty children.

Nathan Hand, son of Stephen Hand, was born in Morris county, New Jersey, November 13, 1781, and died in Sussex county, New Jersey, at the age of sixty-four years, as the result of a fall from a load of hay. He married Margaret Crandelmeyer, who was born in Germany, was brought to New Jersey at the age of five years, and died at Damascus, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, aged eighty-seven, at the home of her son Nathan, who is living at the age of ninety-eight years. Her father died at the age of one hundred and three years.

Robert Hand, son of Nathan and Margaret (Crandelmeyer) Hand, was born in Wantage, Sussex county, New Jersey, November 26, 1806, and died in 1854. In 1831 he removed to Hawley, Pennsylvania, then a wilderness with but four or five houses, and purchased one hundred and eighty acres of valuable timber land, cleared fifty acres, and erected a large dwelling. He then engaged extensively in lumbering, owning vast tracts of timber land, then of little value. The logs were rafted down the Lackawaxen and Delaware rivers to mills below. Later he erected saw mills, prospering in all his undertakings. His death was the result of fever contracted from exposure during a freshet, he being away from home at the time. He married, in New Milford, New Jersey, in 1827, Susan Goble, who bore him the following named children: 1. Nathan G., died in a Philadelphia hospital from a disease contracted in the army. 2. Charles F., an engineer, died at the Wayne county,



David B. Hand, M.D.

Pennsylvania, homestead, at the age of thirty-three years. 3. Elizabeth L., married Dr. H. B. Stephen, and after becoming a widow she became noted as an evangelist and worker in the Women's Christian Temperance Union, being president of the county unions, State superintendent of Mothers' Work, and State organizer. 4. Melissa A., whose first husband, Nelson Wilber, died from wounds received in battle while serving in the Union army. 5. William J., served as a member of Company B, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, fought in thirteen battles, was twice wounded, and at Gaines Mills, June 27, 1862, was taken prisoner. 6. David B., of further mention. 7. Sarah A., aged four years when her father died; commenced teaching at the age of fifteen years, and continued until she was thirty; she labored in all the departments of Women's Christian Temperance Union work, and contributed largely to the educational work of that association of devoted women; she married, May 18, 1880, Jonathan Brown, of Lake Ariel, Pennsylvania.

The progenitor of the family in America on the maternal side was Stephen Roy, great-grandfather of Dr. Hand, who at the time of the great persecutions in Scotland migrated to America, settling at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. He became a wealthy landowner there, and during the winter that Washington's army was quartered at Valley Forge he almost impoverished himself in his efforts to relieve their sufferings. In later years, when offered remuneration by the government, he refused to accept it, saying: "My country's freedom is my reward." A daughter of Stephen Roy became the wife of Nathan Goble, born in Sussex county, New Jersey, where he was a farmer and stockman, and of this union a daughter

Susan was born, who became the wife of Robert Hand, mentioned above.

Mrs. Susan (Goble) Hand was a granddaughter of Francis Price, who served as judge of Sussex county, New Jersey, for a period of thirty-two years, and she was a niece of Governor Price of New Jersey. She was a remarkable woman—remarkable for her mental strength, noble traits of character, loving and lovable disposition, and true charity. Quoting from a lifelong friend and neighbor biographer under the caption "Life of a Truly Great Woman:"

How much may be bound up in the life of a human being cannot be measured or appreciated. Influence can be traced for ages, but who shall drive the golden nail and say "Here influence stops." We are constrained to this remark when considering the life and works of Mrs. Susan Hand, of Hawley, Wayne county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Susan Hand's birthplace was in Sussex county, New Jersey. Through her veins flowed Scottish and French blood, and the history of her ancestors would sound like a page of romance from a master's hand. It would give a glimpse at a picture of contentment amid the streams and hills of "Bonnie Scotland." Then a scene of persecution would appear, culminating in a flight for life from Scotland to the wilds of America. Then, as time passed on, we would catch a glimpse of Valley Forge, with its suffering and starving patriots. We would see her grandfather impoverishing himself, spending nearly his entire fortune in furnishing food and comfort to those who suffered so awfully in that memorable epoch of the American Revolution. We would hear the noble old patriot say proudly at the close of the war, when offered pay for what he had done, "My country's freedom is sufficient pay." Would that there were more such spirit in these days of selfishness and political dishonesty.

Mrs. Susan Hand died, September 17, 1891, at the age of eighty-two years.

Dr. David B. Hand, youngest son of Robert and Susan (Goble) Hand, was born in Hawley, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1848. He obtained

a good, public school education, and until he was sixteen years of age worked on the home farm, where he was for a time his mother's sole assistant. He then began the study of medicine, impelled thereto as artists to paint or musicians to sing, and at once entered the office of Dr. George B. Curtis, who was pleased to say that he had a better knowledge of anatomy and physiology than half the doctors. He matriculated later in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in the class of 1868, but being only twenty years of age the college would not grant him his degree of Doctor of Medicine until he had attained his majority. He, however, began his practice, locating at South Canaan, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, remained there three years and a half, and there laid the foundation of his reputation as one of the most skillful of physicians. He then located at Carbondale, where he continued in successful practice for a period of seven years. Overwork now told on his health, and he was obliged to abandon his professional labors for a time. He sold his practice and for several months traveled in California and other western States, and upon his return to Pennsylvania, settled at Columbia, Pennsylvania. But he loved the mountains and valleys of the coal regions, and in the spring of 1880 he came to Scranton, and there purchased the practice of Dr. Horace Ladd, one of the oldest physicians of the city, who moved to Philadelphia, Dr. Hand succeeding to his practice.

Dr. Hand's practice was always large and lucrative and during the long years of it he was brought into contact with all forms of disease. His knowledge, skill, experience and successful treatment of baffling and intricate cases brought

him into prominence in his profession, while in his especial field of diseases of children he stood unrivaled. He loved children, and perhaps no physician ever labored more earnestly or effectively in their behalf. So, also, he loved nature, animals and the soil. In gratification of this craving for nature and her works, he purchased a farm of one hundred acres at Waverly, and there reveled in fine stock and a model dairy. He began operations on the farm by thoroughly draining it, using eleven miles of tiling. In stocking it, he moved cautiously, making careful study of the different strains, finally deciding on Holstein. He purchased only registered cows, most of his herd being found in the "Advanced Registry." His young Holstein bull, "King Pontiac," the finest bred bull perhaps in the world, he purchased when six weeks old at a cost of three thousand dollars, his neighbors considering him mad to pay such a price for so young an animal. Dr. Hand and "King Pontiac" were familiar sights at the Lackawanna County Fair, where the latter was exhibited with great pride by his owner. The milk from his herd, about five hundred quarts daily, was sold to dairies, about one-third of it bottled, especially prepared for babies. The farm was Dr. Hand's greatest enjoyment, and on it he adopted every modern adjunct to successful dairy farming. His name is a familiar one all over the United States and Canada from his long connection with remedies, which he placed upon the market for the alleviation of suffering and the cure of infants' troubles. Early in his professional career he discovered that he was very successful in treating the diseases of children. He found certain remedies very effective, and for years he labored to secure just the proper ingredients and proportions, then resigning

from the medical societies to which he belonged, he placed these remedies on the market under the name of "Dr. Hand's Remedies for Children." These covered the various diseases of the little ones and have always had a large sale.

In the business world Dr. Hand holds a high position. He has aided largely in the development of Scranton along industrial lines, and holds official relations with eighteen corporations of importance, among them being the Peck Lumber Manufacturing Company, and the Mississippi Central Railroad Company, in both of which he is a member of the board of directors, and he is a director and one of the incorporators of the Lackawanna Lumber Company, which was merged into the Newman, and finally into the United States Lumber Company. In political faith he is a Republican, and has served Scranton as a member of the town council. He is also prominent in the fraternal world, being affiliated with the following bodies: Union Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was past master; Lackawanna Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Coeur de Lion Commandery, Knights Templar; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; to all bodies of Keystone Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Thirty-second degree; and to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was the first to place his name on the subscription list for the erection of the Board of Trade building of Scranton, and it was in his office that the plans for this structure were perfected.

Dr. Hand married (first) in 1870, Sarah T. Cromwell, born May 2, 1851, died in 1903, daughter of James Cromwell, and granddaughter of Oliver Cromwell, who settled in Canterbury, near Newburgh, New York. She was an earnest temperance worker, president of the Lacka-

wanna County Women's Christian Temperance Union, and a devoted worker in the interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married (second) Charlotte A. Wilcox, of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, daughter of Joseph N. and Adaline (Marshall) Wilcox, the latter a native of Carbondale. Joseph N. Wilcox, who was a naturally gifted mathematician, came to this country from England in 1874 and settled in Carbondale; he was a direct descendant in his maternal line from the celebrated Sir Isaac Newton. Children of Dr. Hand, all by the first marriage: 1. Mary Isabella, died at Columbia, Pennsylvania, at the age of six years. 2. Fred Cromwell, born June 26, 1876; was educated at the Lawrenceville Preparatory School and at Cayuga Lake Military Academy, being graduated from the latter with the rank of captain. He is a member of the Pi Phi Society; Peter Williamson Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Lackawanna Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Melita Commandery, Knights Templar; Rotary Club. He is associated in business with his father, and is the owner of a large amount of real estate. His religious membership is with the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is treasurer of the Elm Park Bible class. He married, March 14, 1911, Elizabeth Whitaker, and has two daughters: Doris and Eunice. 3. Elizabeth, married (first) Stephen F. Dunn, deceased, of Battle Creek, Michigan; married (second) Russell H. Dean, of Scranton. Children by first marriage: David Hand, and Stephen F. Jr. Child of the second marriage: Goble Davis Dean. 4. Howard, who died May 2, 1910, at the age of twenty-six years, was paying teller in the National Bank of Commerce, at Hattiesburg, Mississippi. As Dr. Hand sprang from honored sires, he in turn transmitted to his posterity the record of a

life spent largely in the service of humanity, and one that from the time when, as a boy of thirteen years, he stood by his beloved mother's side, her strong support to the end of her life, never knew one dull, unprofitable hour.

WOELFEL, Herbert Elmer,

Physician, Hospital Official.

Among the younger physicians in Pittsburgh is Dr. Herbert Elmer Woelfel. The original home of the Woelfels was in Switzerland whence they migrated to the Palatinate of Rhine-Bavaria, settling in Schweigen, Germany, near the French frontier. At the time of the French revolution a Woelfel was mayor of Schweigen, and being persecuted on account of his religion, which was the Roman Catholic, once saved his life by seeking a hiding-place in a bale of hay.

The name Woelfel means "Little Wolf," and was originally spelled Wolf, having the two dots over the ö. The Woelfel arms are: Arms—Quarterly. First argent, a wolf passant, proper. Second and third, gules, a mailed arm and hand holding a dagger, or. Fourth, azure, a castle argent. In chief three mullets or. Crest—A demi-wolf rampant sable.

Frederick Woelfel, son of Lorenz Woelfel and father of Herbert Elmer Woelfel, was a tanner of the firm of Woelfel & Linke, and for years occupied a conspicuous position in the business circles of old Allegheny City, now North Side, Pittsburgh. In politics he was a Republican. Mr. Woelfel married Elizabeth Kleinman, daughter of Herbert and Eliza (Holthouse) Kleinman, and died November 21, 1898, leaving three children: Emma L., unmarried; Elsie E., unmarried; Herbert Elmer, mentioned below.

Herbert Elmer, son of Frederick and

Elizabeth (Kleinman) Woelfel, was born July 22, 1882, in Allegheny City, now North Side, Pittsburgh, and received his preparatory education in schools of his birthplace, afterward studying at the Susquehanna University, then at the Park Institute, and then entering the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh. From this institution he graduated in 1904 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Having chosen his profession, he was prepared for its practice in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1908 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

After one year of post-graduate work at the New York Post-Graduate College, Dr. Woelfel gave two years to general practice in Bellevue, Pennsylvania, and then went abroad for further post-graduate work. He spent eighteen months in Vienna and Berlin, devoting himself to the study of children's diseases, with the intention of specializing in that department of his profession. On his return to Pittsburgh he carried out his purpose and has since practiced as a specialist in the diseases of children. He is a member of the staff of Bellevue Suburban Hospital, and belongs to the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the Allegheny County Medical Society. As a gentleman and a physician he is well liked both within and without the pale of his profession.

Politically Dr. Woelfel is an Independent. He affiliates with Allegheny Lodge, No. 223, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member of Trinity Lutheran Church.

COLEMAN, Columbus,

Enterprising Citizen.

In every city there are some men who never speak of the work they are doing, nor think of the benefit they are giving



Columbus Coleman

others through their labors and example; they leave us no record of themselves save that of work well done. Such men go quietly and thoughtfully about their business, giving the necessary time and thought to each individual task just as that task presents itself, looking not for the fame that the future may bring, seeking only to perfect the work of the present. Columbus Coleman was one of these quiet unassuming workers.

Thomas Coleman, the father of Columbus Coleman, was born in England, and married, in the city of London, Miss Margaret Woolsey. He and his wife emigrated to the New World, making their home in Washington, D. C., where Thomas Coleman ran a large bakery, the only one in the city at that time.

Columbus Coleman was born March 1, 1820, in Washington, D. C. The boy helped his father about the bakery until he was twelve years old, at which time the father died, his mother having died seven years previous, leaving their children upon their own resources. Accordingly, in the year 1832, Columbus Coleman and an elder brother William, came to try their fortunes in Pittsburgh, the two lads making the journey from Washington to Pittsburgh on foot. After some time spent in various pursuits Mr. Coleman went into the contracting business and built some of the most beautiful and prominent buildings of his day. Some of the monuments to his skill were the Odd Fellows Hall, afterwards the Pittsburgh Opera House, the old City Hall, the old Masonic Hall, and the Excelsior Hall of Allegheny. For some time Mr. Coleman was the owner and operator of the Duquesne Wagon Works of Allegheny, Pennsylvania. From 1864-65 he spent his time in manufacturing wagons for the government, and at the end of the year he sent the finished wagons down

the Ohio river to New Orleans. But the wagons never reached their destination, for they were captured by the Rebels before they had made one-half their journey; this act of the Confederates resulted in a complete loss to Mr. Coleman. Mr. Coleman with his brother William became interested in coal lands in Westmoreland county, which they operated together for some years very successfully under Mr. Coleman's personal supervision.

Some years previous to the breaking out of the Civil War Mr. Coleman engaged extensively in the manufacture of wagons of every grade, but principally farm wagons and wheelbarrows, sending a large cargo by flatboat down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers once each year, selling to farmers and planters along the way, and shipping to dealers in the principal cities of the South. At the breaking out of the Civil War he lost quite heavily because of the confiscation by the Confederacy of a cargo then in transit and by the failure of his customers in the South to meet their obligations.

After the death of his brother William, Mr. Columbus Coleman became manager for the family of his real estate holdings and in that capacity was president of the Pittsburgh Opera House, which was a part of that estate. The success of Pittsburgh's first exposition, 1875-76, of which he was at one time president was made possible largely through Mr. Coleman's energy and money. He gave not only of his time, energy and skill in the erection and equipment of the buildings but the money to pay for the same and for which he was never fully reimbursed, sustaining thereby a heavy financial loss from which he never fully recovered. At one time Mr. Coleman and his brother William, bought some coal lands in Westmoreland county, which turned out to be

most profitable. After some years of very successful work in these coal lands Mr. Coleman and his brother separated, each going into business for himself. After he and his brother dissolved partnership, Mr. Coleman became president of the Opera House Company, and managed the affairs of the William Coleman estate for a number of years.

Columbus Coleman married (first) Elizabeth Ray, of Allegheny, and they were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, now the wife of James Johnson, of Squirrel Hill District, Pittsburgh; Jane McCance, deceased, who was the wife of John D. Fraser, of Pittsburgh; and Theodore F., deceased. Mr. Coleman married (second) Miss Isabella, daughter of John and Ann (McMourn) Dyer, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania. Isabella (Dyer) Coleman was born at sea, April 30, 1832, while her parents were making the trip from Belfast, Ireland, to Baltimore, Maryland. The children of this union were: 1. Charles Sumner, now of San Francisco, California; he is unmarried. 2. Minerva, now the wife of Sidney F. Murphy, who is connected with the People's Savings Bank, Pittsburgh; they have five children, as follows: Isabel Coleman, wife of Robert L. Sailor, Pittsburgh; George W., of Pittsburgh, unmarried; Coleman, married, and lives in Crafton, Pennsylvania; Sidney F. Jr.; and Margaret Wilson, who married Kenneth D. McCutcheon, of Brookline, Massachusetts. 3. George, died in infancy. 4. Jessie Forrester, deceased. 5. Isabelle Dyer, unmarried. 6. John Pressly, of Pittsburgh, connected with the Union Switch and Signal Company. 7. Sarah Reed, unmarried. 8. William W., of New York; married Mary, daughter of John W. Milligan, of Swissvale, Pennsylvania; they have no children.

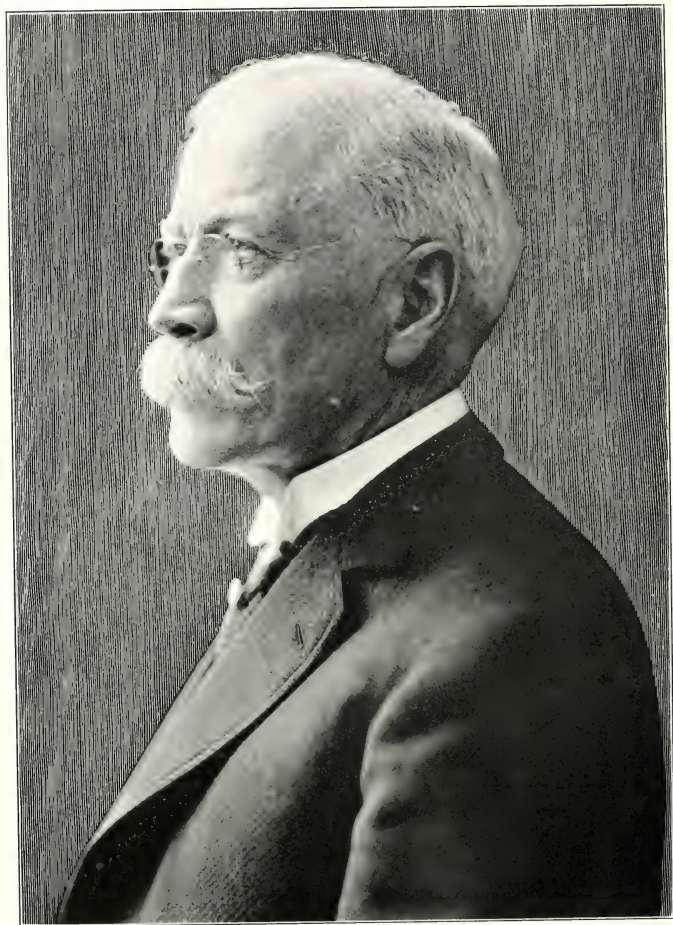
Mrs. Isabella (Dyer) Coleman is at

present living at the family home in Edgewood, a suburb of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The death of Columbus Coleman occurred suddenly August 6, 1892, at his home in Edgewood, when he was seventy-two years of age. Mr. Coleman was a member of the First United Presbyterian Church of Allegheny, of which the late Dr. John T. Pressly was pastor; and later a charter member of the Third United Presbyterian Church. While living in Sewickley, where he lived before moving to Edgewood, he was a member of the Sewickley Presbyterian Church. Mr. Coleman was a member of the Republican party, and ever stood firmly by the principles of that organization. He took a deep and kindly interest in the schools of the city and was for some time a school director in the second ward, Allegheny.

Mr. Coleman was a man who loved his home with the passion of a lover; the home and all its surroundings of flowers, pictures, pets of all kinds, and above all, children, were the things rooted deep in the innermost parts of his heart. Always sympathetic and ready to help those in trouble. He was a fine shot, and was as gleeful as a boy when out on a hunting expedition.

In appearance Mr. Coleman was indeed a handsome and imposing figure. He was tall and well formed, having large, intelligent, and kindly black eyes, thick dark hair, that in later life became quite grey, giving him a most distinguished appearance. Columbus Coleman will always be remembered as a man who did his best in every situation, endeavoring only to be true and just to himself and therefore true and just to every man. That was the creed of his life, and that is the creed that should be the foundation of every worth-while life.



Heggie

GILL, Samuel Ekin,

Railroad President, State Official.

Among the representative business men of Pittsburgh stands Samuel Ekin Gill, president of the Parral & Durango Railroad Company of Mexico.

John Gill, great-grandfather of Samuel E. Gill, removed from County Down, Ireland, with his wife, Jean (Shaw) Gill and their two children to America in 1772, located in Juniata county, Pennsylvania. In 1790, however, he came to Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, with his then fairly grown-up family of eight and settled here. John Gill was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving in Captain Isaac Seeley's company of the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel Francis Johnston. He died January 9, 1822.

Ebenezer Gill, eldest child of John and Jean (Shaw) Gill, served an apprenticeship as a worker in iron and was well-known for his skill at scythe-making. In 1800 he bought the old homestead located near Monroeville, and was thus able to turn his attention to a work that really pleased him. He married Agnes Mitchell, and had issue: John, who married Jane Bell, and died in 1882, leaving four children—John, Margaret, Margery and Nancy; Mary, who married Archibald Euwer, and left four sons—John, Ebenezer, and Matthew, who live in the Pittsburgh district, and Archibald, of Washington, Iowa; Matthew, who was unmarried at the time of his death, which occurred in 1856; Samuel, father of subject; Jane, who married John Wilson, and died in June, 1896, leaving one son, the Rev. J. T. Wilson, of DeWitt, Arkansas; and William, a prominent plow manufacturer, who married Margaretta Stevenson, and died in 1883, leaving two daughters—Carolina (Mrs. Thomas Johnston, now deceased), and Ella.

Samuel Gill, son of Ebenezer and Agnes (Mitchell) Gill, in early manhood apprenticed himself as a tanner at Xenia, Ohio, and continued in this business for several years. He married, February 11, 1830, Miss Rachel Ekin. She was born August 30, 1809, near Osceola, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and her death occurred at the home of her son, Samuel E. Gill, September 21, 1896. With his bride, Samuel Gill removed to the old homestead, and took up farming, and from then on was actively engaged in this occupation until 1869, whence he removed to Irwin, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where he died in September, 1875. Samuel and Rachel (Ekin) Gill were the parents of eight children, only five of whom grew to maturity, and of the latter but one is now living, namely, Samuel E., subject of this biography. William, who served in the Union army during the Civil War, contracted a fever and died January 2, 1864. One daughter, Mrs. Martha Cowan Irwin, died at Manor Station, Pennsylvania, in 1878, and another daughter, Mrs. Mary Jane Byerly, died at Washburn, Illinois, in 1881.

Samuel Ekin Gill, son of Samuel and Rachel (Ekin) Gill, was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1846. He was educated in the public schools of the county and at the Turtle Creek and Murrys ville Academies. While attending school at Murrys ville in 1863, he enlisted in Company K, Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Emergency Troops, serving till the regiment was discharged in September. This regiment was sworn into the United States service during the Morgan raid, and participated in the capture of General Morgan and the remnant of his command near Lisbon, Ohio. After the completion of his studies he taught school for

the following four years. In 1866 he came to Pittsburgh and was first employed in the carpet store of Oliver McClintock & Company. Afterward he was in the auction rooms of T. A. McClelland. He then became bookkeeper for the firm of Bovard, Rose & Company for two years. With characteristic keenness, Mr. Gill soon grasped the vital, as well as the small, trade secrets of the handling of interior furnishings, and armed with this useful knowledge he entered the firm of Roberts, Roenigk & Company, dealers in upholstery and bedding. This company was afterwards merged into the firm of Roenigk, Gill & Company, located at Fourth avenue and Smithfield street, with the factory and storage rooms on Federal street. Mr. Gill was a member of this firm for fourteen years, and during this time he surprised his competitors and delighted his well-wishers by the manner in which he handled the increasing volume of business. In 1882 he sold out the company's interests and his own to the firm of A. J. Logan & Company. He then invested in lumber and became active in the business of quarrying and mining. In 1884, with the assistance of several other Pittsburghers, he organized the Hidaglo Mining Company of Parral, Mexico. Mr. Gill was elected resident secretary and treasurer, which post he held for thirty years. About the same time he organized the Knox Rock Blasting Company, in which he occupied the position of secretary and treasurer. In 1898 he and his associates organized the Parral & Durango Railroad Company operating in the States of Chihuahua & Durango, Mexico, of which company he has been president since its first organization.

Although exceedingly busy, Mr. Gill finds time for many outside and varied interests, and is a good example of the old saying that it is the busy man who

always finds just a little more time to perform the many minor obligations thrust upon him. He was for years a member of the board of directors of the Masonic Bank, which later became the Lincoln National Bank.

In politics Mr. Gill is a Republican, but has never accepted office. He is a member and elder of the East Liberty Presbyterian Church, and no appeal that seems just and right is made to him in vain on behalf of those less fortunate than himself. As superintendent of his church's Sunday-school work, he has done much, and is an authority on the subject of Sunday-school work. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the State Sunday-school Association and chairman of its Temperance Committee.

As a member of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Mr. Gill was first appointed by Governor Pennypacker, and has since been reappointed by succeeding governors to date. While not an active club man, Mr. Gill is numbered among the members of the Duquesne Club. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order, is a member, and for a number of years was vice-president of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Gill married, September 9, 1869, Miss Katherine, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Hyndman) Wilson, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mr. Wilson was a member of the old and well-known firm of A. & S. Wilson Company, builders and contractors. Mrs. Gill was a woman of rare personal charm, and her death, which occurred February 12, 1912, robbed a real home of its dearest and most cherished possession. Children of this marriage are: Bertha, wife of Dr. James I. Johnson, of Pittsburgh, who was educated in schools of Pittsburgh and at the Penn-

sylvania College for Women (children of Dr. James I. and Bertha Gill Johnston; Samuel Paul, born August 3, 1899, and John Metzgar, born November 16, 1901); Agnes, educated in Pittsburgh and at Painesville, Ohio, now the wife of Harry F. Du Barry, of Pittsburgh, connected with the Carnegie Steel Company; Dr. Ralph E., dentist, graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; Albert G., educated in the Pittsburgh Academy, at Washington and Jefferson College, graduate of the Pittsburgh Law School, now a resident of San Antonio, Texas, married Miss Florence Powell, of Buffalo, New York, and has one child, Samuel Ekin.

Samuel Ekin Gill belongs to that group of men that Pittsburgh is proud to claim. He is a keen, clever business man and a Christian gentleman. It is to such men as he that progress owes much, for they have laid foundations that shall endure.

SMITH, Frederick Crocker,

Prominent in Petroleum Industry.

Nicholas Smith, founder of the American branch of the family, emigrated from Holland previous to the war of the Revolution and settled in Kaaterskill, New York. His son, Nicholas (2) Smith, removed to Herkimer, in the Mohawk valley, and later migrated to the neighborhood of Medina, New York.

Hiram, son of Nicholas (2) Smith, was born August 20, 1814, at Medina, New York, and has left an interesting account of his early home and the experiences of the family as pioneers in the western part of the State. Mr. Smith married Lovisa O., daughter of Clark and Rhoda (Adams) Smith, and their son, Eugene L., is mentioned below. Clark Smith belonged to a family which had been long resident in Connecticut, and Rhoda Adams was a descendant of Robert Adams, one of the

early settlers of Newburyport, Massachusetts.

Eugene L., only child of Hiram and Lovisa O. (Smith) Smith, was born June 7, 1842, at Jamestown, New York, and after leaving school entered upon a business career. During the greater part of his life he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, first in his native place and subsequently at Titusville, Pennsylvania; Jamestown, New York; Kendall Creek (now East Bradford), Pennsylvania; Olean, New York; and Homestead, Pennsylvania. All his life Mr. Smith's allegiance was given to the Republican party, but he never took any active part in politics.

Mr. Smith married, October 10, 1872, at Titusville, Pennsylvania, Josephine, daughter of Frederick and Hannah B. (Dodge) Crocker, and they became the parents of the following children: Frederick Crocker, born August 11, 1873, at Jamestown, New York; Bessie, born April 20, 1878, died November 20, 1880; Josephine, born July 5, 1880, died September 10, 1880; Edward E., born September 28, 1881; and Edna Crocker, born June 7, 1889, at Olean, New York. All these, with the exception of the oldest and youngest, were born at Kendall Creek, Pennsylvania, and it was there that Bessie and Josephine died. Edna Crocker Smith, since graduating with honor from the girls' department of the Carnegie Technical Institute, has held a position as private secretary.

Frederick Crocker Smith is general superintendent of the Port Arthur plant of "The Texas Company, refiners of petroleum and its products," having previously filled a similar position at the Port Neches plant of the same organization. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and an inventor of machinery used in the plant. He is also active in the civic affairs of Port Arthur.

Mr. Smith married, July 15, 1901, in Dallas, Texas, Margaret T., born February 28, 1879, at Olean, New York, daughter of James and Mary Frances (Carey) Hogan. Mr. Hogan was born April 16, 1854, at Olean, New York, and died February 18, 1914, at Albion, Pennsylvania. His wife was born January 31, 1858, at Cuba, New York, and died January 3, 1900, at Olean, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of three children: Frederick Crocker, born November 17, 1903, at Corsicana, Texas; Katrina Van Name, born August 5, 1907, at Port Neches, Texas; and Kirby, born August 30, 1911, at Port Arthur, Texas.

Edward E. Smith, after spending two years in Texas, with his brother, went to Homestead, Pennsylvania, where he has held for the last ten years a clerical position with the Steel Company. He is the only one of Frederick Crocker's grandsons not engaged in the petroleum industry.

On July 14, 1909, Eugene L. Smith passed away at Homestead, Pennsylvania.

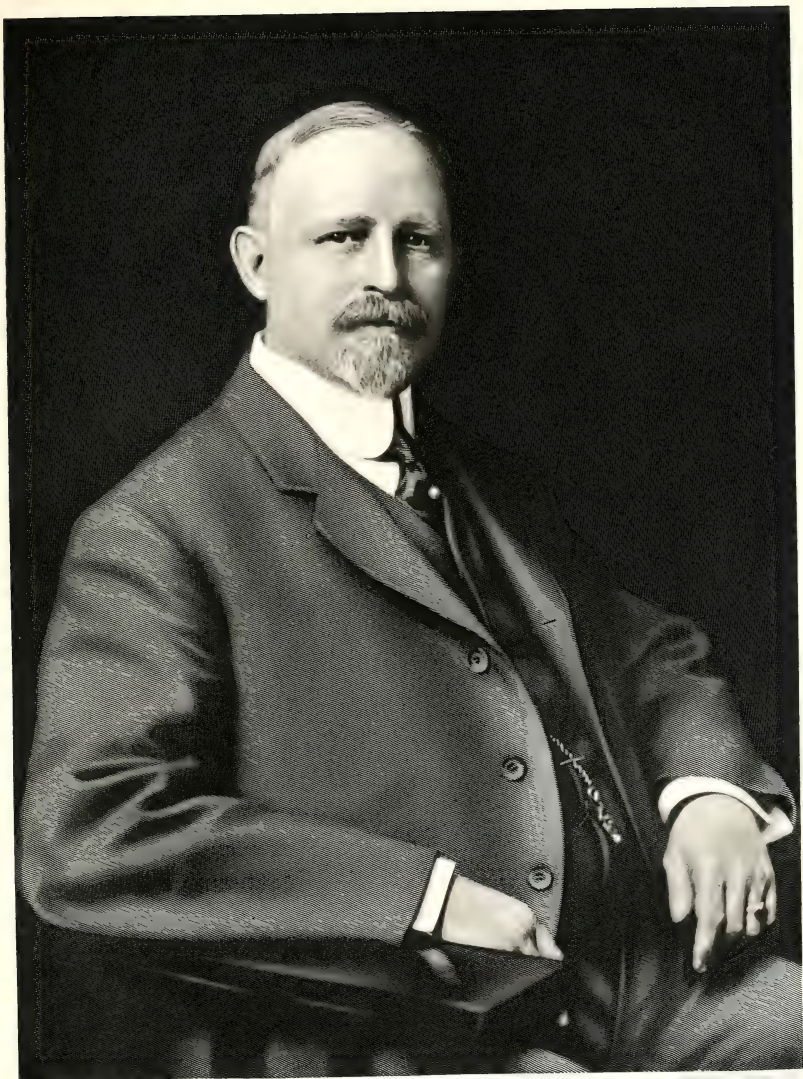
SCHOBLE, Frank,

Prominent Manufacturer.

Mr. Schoble, one of Philadelphia's great manufacturers of men's fine fur felt hats, learned the trade from the bottom, graduating into the manufacturing ranks after long service as apprentice and journeyman. He occupies a unique position in the trade, inasmuch as he does not force styles but closely observes the trend of public taste and prepares for the demand he foresees. He does not aspire to be the largest manufacturer of hats in the world, but does have a pride in Schoble quality and a leadership in styles in men's felt hats.

Having learned his trade thoroughly in all its branches, Mr. Schoble began in a modest way the business of making

men's hats, starting with limited capital, but with unlimited determination to win. His start was made with himself and one trimmer constituting the entire factory, office and selling force. He made a study of young men and their tastes in hats, and has ever specialized in that line of trade. At first he was his own salesman, and for two months he vainly sought an order. He finally secured a trial order from Mr. Walton, then in charge of the hat department at John Wanamaker's, Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia, who in addition to the order gave him this word of encouragement: "Schoble, I wish you success. Our policy is to buy from Philadelphia manufacturers, as our store is supported by Philadelphia trade. I want to become your regular customer." E. H. Parry, of Tenth and Market streets, gave him the second trial order, and both of these orders Mr. Schoble filled and delivered himself. Soon "Schoble" styles became known and popular, the quality satisfied, and expansion began. The business grew gradually, more help was added as the demand for merchandise increased, until now over seven hundred hands are employed, over a million dollar business is transacted yearly with the merchants of the United States and Canada, offices are maintained in Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Chicago, and foreign agencies have been established in Germany, Australia, and South America. Schoble hats, retailing at from three to eight dollars each are sold from the Atlantic to the Pacific, comprising all styles, proportions, and colors, made of soft and stiff materials, all manufactured in Mr. Schoble's own plant on Hutchinson, Ninth, and Tenth streets, Philadelphia. Many setbacks have been encountered, and it has not always been clear sailing. It took clever steering to keep the ship from the rocks and shoals, periods of business depression were passed, and



Frank Schoble

strikes were not unknown. Heavy losses from failures of others increased the dangers of navigation, causing at times a change of course, all, however, stimulating determination to reach the port of safety. The business has been built along the lines of honest merchandise, the giving of full values and the incorporating of styles that assist the retailer in his sales to the trade, on the principle that if the best service were given success would surely follow. Reticent by nature, Mr. Schoble never at any time sought publicity, although he has had many opportunities to step into the limelight both socially and politically, but has refrained from so doing, preferring to give his business undivided attention.

After learning his trade and working for years with John B. Stetson and then saying good-bye to him, Mr. Schoble bore to his new venture the good will and best wishes of his only employer, and until Mr. Stetson's death they continued warm friends. The "hat king" was never prouder than when, in passing Mr. Schoble's large plant, he could stop and say to a friend, "There is one of my boys," and Mr. Schoble is equally proud to say, "I am one of Mr. Stetson's boys." Some of the men in Mr. Schoble's employ have been with him for twenty-five years or more and changes in the force are seldom made, a system of promotion from the ranks prevailing throughout the plant. Apprentices become journeymen, foremen are chosen from the workmen, heads of departments from the foremen, and in office and selling force the same system of promotion is employed. "One big family" aptly describes the personnel of the Schoble force of employees, and in each member of this industrial family the owner feels a personal interest. Rising himself from the ranks and knowing from personal experience the value of a kind word and helping hand, he freely ex-

tends both to all who show an ambition to rise and a willingness to strive for better things.

Frank Schoble was born in Hartsville, twenty miles north of Philadelphia, March 12, 1862, son of Frederick and Mary Schoble. He was educated in the public schools and until sixteen years of age remained at home, a farmer boy. In 1878 he entered the employ of John B. Stetson, in Philadelphia, learned the trade of hat-making throughout, then, with the full approval of his employer and with his kindly advice, launched out into the stress and trial of a manufacturer's life. The road was rough and rugged for a time, but by persistent effort a foothold was gained, and although his working day was from twelve to sixteen hours in length and he was his own salesman, his own designer, his own hat-maker, and his own delivery wagon, he hung on to each inch gained until he could breathe freely and could feel that he had passed the crucial period. With his feet on solid ground he began to plan greater things, and soon the verdict of the trade, "Your styles are good," so encouraged him that these plans were carried out. The slogan, "Where the hat styles come from," was adopted and is yet carried upon firm stationery. There has been no retrogression, but advancement until Mr. Schoble stands in the front ranks of Philadelphia manufacturers, his plant turning out yearly over forty thousand dozen hats, none retailing at a lower price than three dollars each. This result has been attained in a little over twenty-nine years and constitutes a record of which its maker may well feel proud. Intelligent, well directed, unremitting effort, has accomplished the result it will always accomplish when accompanied by integrity and the observance of the sterling business principles which have characterized Frank Schoble

in all his relations with the hat trade. Individual in style of product, fanciful in shape and color, in meeting public taste he has not deviated one jot or tittle from the old landmarks that constitute the bulwarks of commercial honor, but has held fast to the most old fashioned ideas of business integrity. He is known to the business world as the head of Frank Schoble & Company, and to the financial world as a valued member of the directorates of two of Philadelphia's solid institutions, the National Security Bank and the Central Trust Company.

In political faith he is a Republican, and a member of the Union League of Philadelphia. His business organizations are the Manufacturers' Association, the Trades League, the Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia, and the National Manufacturers' Association. His clubs are, in addition to the Union League, the Rotary of Philadelphia and the Old York Road Country Club. He is affiliated with the Masonic order, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian, and a trustee of Calvary Church, of Wyncote. He is a lover of nature, seeing in tree, shrub and flower more than vivid color or beautiful forms. The hand of the Creator is to him visible in his works and at Mr. Schoble's beautiful country home he renders the highest type of service by preserving, aiding, and fostering the work of Nature.

SPENCER, Charles Hart,

Business Man, Model Citizen.

Among the men who helped to develop the great industries of Pittsburgh there were a number whom failing physical powers withheld from the utmost attainment of which their mentality and force of character rendered them capable. Conspicuous among these men was the late

Charles Hart Spencer, in all respects a sterling and public-spirited citizen of Pittsburgh, ever having at heart the furtherance of her best interests and truest welfare.

John Spencer, great-grandfather of Charles Hart Spencer, was a dry goods merchant of Londonderry, Ireland, and was descended from ancestors who were residents of that city during the famous siege.

Samuel, son of John Spencer, was born in 1796, near Londonderry, and at the age of eighteen emigrated to the United States, settling in Philadelphia. In 1821 he was sent (as a partner) to Pittsburgh, with a stock of goods, by George McClelland, a merchant of Philadelphia, and in a short time became one of the well known business men of the Iron City. For many years he was a director of the Bank of Pittsburgh and a member of the session of the First Presbyterian Church, of which he was also treasurer. Mr. Spencer married (first) Sarah Wilbur, who died in 1825, aged twenty years, leaving two sons—Joseph W., mentioned below, and John. He married (second) Mary J. Condell, of Philadelphia, becoming by this union the father of two children—Thomas, and Samuel W. Mrs. Spencer died in 1840, and the death of Mr. Spencer occurred March 12, 1856.

Joseph W., son of Samuel and Sarah (Wilbur) Spencer, was born October 8, 1824, and was for years a prominent dry goods merchant of Pittsburgh, his place of business being situated on Market street. His political principles were those of the Republican party, and he was an elder of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Spencer married Anna E., born January 16, 1832, daughter of Charles Hart, and Adeline (Freeman) Jones, and their children were: Charles Hart, mentioned below; Robert J. W., Jr.; Emma; and



Chas. J. Plummer





Martin B. Stephens

Annie, deceased. On March 17, 1887, Mr. Spencer passed away. He was well known as a worker in the temperance cause, and both as a business man and a citizen was highly respected. The death of Mrs. Spencer occurred March 25, 1899.

Charles Hart Spencer, son of Joseph and Anna E. (Jones) Spencer, was born March 1, 1852, in Pittsburgh, and received his education in the schools of his native city. In youth he entered upon a business career, and speedily demonstrated the possession of uncommon ability. For twenty-seven years he was connected with the H. C. Frick Coke Company, and proved himself a man born to his work, watchful, alert, and self-reliant, possessing good business judgment and grasping all situations almost intuitively.

As a true citizen Mr. Spencer was keenly interested in every movement which tended to advance the welfare and prosperity of Pittsburgh. Politically a Republican, he was never numbered among office seekers, his labors in the cause of good government being entirely disinterested. Every worthy charity found in him a liberal supporter, many of his benefactions never being known to the world. He was a member of the Shady Side Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Spencer was a man of cultivated tastes, of strong convictions and great tenacity of purpose. Prudence and thoroughness were his chief characteristics. His personality was genial and his manner dignified and cordial. He looked what he was—a cheerful, kindly gentleman and a courageous man.

Mr. Spencer married, November 6, 1883, Mary W., daughter of the late Judge Marcus W. and Sophie D. (Reiter) Acheson. A biography and portrait of Judge Acheson appear elsewhere in this work, together with a history of the Acheson family. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer were

the parents of the following children: Adeline, now the wife of Charles H. Curry; Kate; Ethel; Mary; Elizabeth; Marcus, and Charles H., Jr.

In the prime of life Mr. Spencer was compelled by failing health to retire from business and on August 29, 1912, he passed away at Long Branch, New Jersey. The announcement was received in Pittsburgh with expressions of sincere sorrow from members of all classes of the community, to whom he had ever shown himself generous in his feelings and conduct. He had stood as an upright honorable man in every relation of life, fulfilling to the letter every trust committed to him.

STEPHENS, Marlin Bingham,

Lawyer, Jurist.

Marlin Bingham Stephens, a member of the legal fraternity, a man of judgment, integrity and executive ability, fully meriting the high esteem in which he is held by all who have the honor of his acquaintance, is a native of the village of Dilltown, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred on his father's farm, May 10, 1860. He is a son of William S. Stephens, an early and prominent resident of that county (see "History of Indiana County").

Marlin B. Stephens was reared in his native village, obtained his early education in the local schools, and later attended normal and select school in Indiana county. For several years thereafter he served in the capacity of school teacher, then began the preparation for the study of law at the Classical and Scientific Institute of Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania, and shortly after completing his studies there entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, on October 1, 1884. He was graduated

from the law department of that institution in June, 1886, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. On May 5, 1886, he was admitted to the bar, and licensed to practice law in the several courts of the State of Michigan, upon application and examination in the Twenty-second Judicial District of that State. Returning to Pennsylvania, he was admitted to the bar of Wyoming county, April 12, 1887, and on May 16, 1887, was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, at Wilkes-Barre, where he opened an office and practiced for a short time. He then removed to Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where he has since been located and where he attained a leading position in his profession. In 1896 his younger brother, John Harris Stephens, having completed his course of study at the same institution, became associated with him in the practice of law. Marlin B. Stephens was admitted to the bar of Cambria county, March 19, 1888, and was subsequently admitted to practice in Indiana county. On October 13, 1890, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in the western district of Pittsburgh, and on September 25, 1900, was admitted to practice in the District Court of the United States.

In April, 1896, Mr. Stephens was selected by the city council as solicitor of the city of Johnstown, for a term of two years, and he was again elected to that position in April, 1898, and was still serving when, in November, 1898, he was elected to the office of district attorney for Cambria county, and his prompt and efficient performance of the onerous duties of that responsible position were rewarded by re-election, upon the expiration of his term of three years, he serving continuously until January, 1905. He was elected to the office of President Judge of Cambria county, the Forty-sev-

enth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, in November, 1911, for a term of ten years, and entered upon the duties of that office January 1, 1912, and since that time he has been actively engaged with the large and important judicial work of that industrial district which is the center of large iron and coal industries. In addition to his judicial duties, Judge Stephens takes an active interest in the affairs of his county and State, as well as in several successful business institutions with which he has for years been interested.

DONALDSON, John B.,

Physician, Legislator.

The late Dr. John B. Donaldson, for thirty-four years a practicing physician of Cannonsburg, and for more than a quarter of a century a leader of his profession in Washington county, was a type of man whose life marks an epoch in the history of his community. Dr. Donaldson was, at the time of his death, Cannonsburg's oldest resident physician, and was identified not only with the medical but also with the political interests of his home city, having for a long period stood before the public as the model of a high-minded practitioner of medicine and an able, earnest and progressive citizen.

David Donaldson, great-great-grandfather of Dr. John B. Donaldson, on emigrating from Ireland settled in Maryland in 1771, later removing to Washington county, Pennsylvania, and taking up his abode near Gastonville, but ending his days in Allegheny county.

William, son of David Donaldson, married Elizabeth Morrison, and both were life-long residents of Allegheny county.

David (2), son of William and Elizabeth (Morrison) Donaldson, was born in 1820, in Allegheny county, and was a well known physician, practicing for



Jno. B. Donaldson

many years at Bridgeville. He married Ellen, born in Allegheny county, daughter of John and Elizabeth (McCabe) Boyce, natives of the North of Ireland, who died in Allegheny county. Dr. and Mrs. Donaldson were the parents of five children, among them, John B., mentioned below. Dr. Donaldson, after a life spent in usefulness to his fellowmen, died suddenly in his buggy, November 20, 1883, while on his way to visit a patient. His wife passed away in 1872.

Dr. John B. Donaldson, son of David (2) and Ellen (Boyce) Donaldson, was born August 1, 1848, in Marshall county, West Virginia, and received his education in the public schools and at Bethel Academy, Allegheny county. He early became ambitious to enter his father's profession, and on leaving school began his studies at home under the guidance of Dr. Donaldson. Later he matriculated at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, graduating in 1872. He began practice at Mount Lebanon, but at the end of a year removed to Bridgeville, where he remained five years.

In 1878 Dr. Donaldson came to Cannonsburg, where he passed the remainder of his long, useful and honorable life, being continuously engaged in the practice of his profession. He was a close student and a skillful practitioner, having a large and ever-increasing connection and holding, to the close of his life, their highest respect, most implicit confidence and most sincere affection. As time went on he came to be regarded as the dean of the medical profession in Cannonsburg, having practiced there for a longer period than any of the physicians who were his contemporaries. He did much to raise the standing of the profession, believing that one of the best means of securing this was by organization. He was a member of the American

Medical Association, and for many years served as secretary of the Washington County Medical Society, holding this position at the time of his death. He was at one time president of the Washington County Medical Society, and for a number of years a trustee and councillor of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. In 1910 he was honored by being elected president of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. He edited and published for the county society "The Medical Program," a small monthly publication which had a large circulation among the physicians of the county.

As a true citizen, Dr. Donaldson was deeply interested in all enterprises which meditated the moral improvement and social culture of the community, and was active in politics, serving at various times as chief burgess, borough councilman and school director. He was identified with the Republicans, more than once acting as delegate to the State convention of that party, and on one occasion representing it in the national convention. The office of burgess he held for a long period, being first elected in February, 1882, and re-elected in 1883. In 1902-03 he again filled the position, having been appointed to fill a vacancy and was thus the incumbent of the office at the time Cannonsburg celebrated its centennial anniversary. In 1888 he was nominated by the Republicans for the State Legislature and in November of that year was elected. He served during the session of 1889, impressing his personality upon the house as an able and influential legislator, and earning distinction as a member of important committees.

In 1904 Dr. Donaldson visited England, Scotland and Ireland as well as a portion of continental Europe. A scholar, a man of widest reading, a brilliant writer and impressive speaker, he kept himself

absolutely abreast of the times, not only in matters pertaining to the medical profession, but in regard to the progress of events in the world at large. He affiliated in 1879 with Chartiers Lodge, No. 299, Free and Accepted Masons, taking an active part in its affairs, and he and his family were members of the First Presbyterian Church, with the work of which he was prominently identified. It might be truly said of him that he was tremendously alert, tremendously intense and tremendously earnest, possessing withal an intuitive mind and an extraordinary genius for administration.

Dr. Donaldson married, October 31, 1872, Elizabeth S., daughter of Walter and Maria (Sill) Foster, and they became the parents of the following children: Walter Foster, a graduate of Northwestern University (Chicago), now a practicing physician of Pittsburgh, married Nan Swearingen, of Luzerne, Pennsylvania, and has one son, Walter Foster, Jr., and one daughter, Sarah; Nellie Boyce, married Paul C. Little, of Carnegie, Pennsylvania, and has three children, Elizabeth, Helen and Virginia; Maria Sill, died in 1906, wife of J. R. Dunn, an attorney of Pittsburgh; John Paul, secretary and treasurer of the Central Trust Company of Pittsburgh, married Elsa Kelso, of Bellevue, Pennsylvania, and has a son, John Paul (2); Samuel Foster, an official in Houston Brothers Company of Pittsburgh, married Maude Crouch; and David Halsey, a graduate of Cannonsburg high school. By his marriage Dr. Donaldson gained the life companionship of a charming and congenial woman, one fitted by native refinement, a bright mind and thorough education for her position as a leader of Cannonsburg society. Mrs. Donaldson is withal an accomplished home-maker, and one of the salient features of Dr. Donaldson's character was

his love of home and family. The Donaldson residence has always been a centre of gracious and genial hospitality and within its walls have been entertained at one time and another a number of distinguished men. The most prominent of these was William Jennings Bryan, who passed the night of March 3, 1905, at the Donaldson home.

Assiduous in his discharge of professional obligations—and, eminent as he was, he did not escape the arduous duties that fall to the lot of the average physician—prominently identified with many of the town's activities, and never neglectful of the social amenities, Dr. Donaldson's life was a busy one. In the spring of 1912 he re-entered politics, again becoming a candidate for the legislative nomination, and received a large vote throughout the county, failing to win the nomination only because he had, in former years, opposed the present dominant faction in the organization.

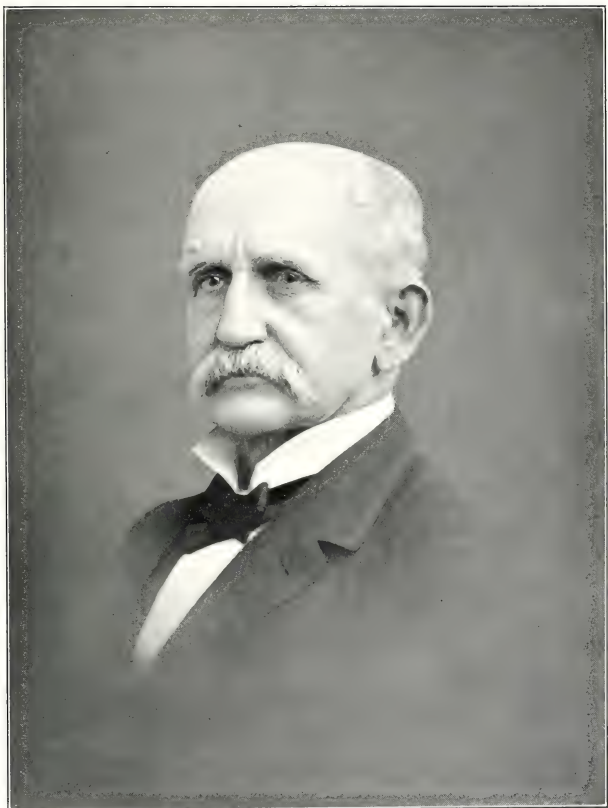
Well as he had stood the constant strain of his strenuous and complex life, Dr. Donaldson's health finally became impaired, and on June 29, 1912, he expired at his home in Cannonsburg, deeply lamented by all classes of the community. His death removed from his home city the Nestor of the profession of which he had, for more than a quarter of a century, been one of the brightest ornaments.

The learned, faithful and beloved physician, the wise and patriotic legislator, the able, public-spirited citizen and the noble, steadfast friend—all this was Dr. John B. Donaldson.

HERSH, William M.,

Financier, Transportation Official.

Prominent among those mighty men of action who first came into public view more than seventy years ago and thence-



Wm M. Herold

forth to the close of the nineteenth century dominated the industrial, commercial and financial interests of Pittsburgh was the late William M. Hersh, for many years president of the Diamond National Bank, and for a long period associated with the firm of Clarke & Thaw, famous in the history of transportation. Mr. Hersh was for more than sixty years a resident of the Iron City and the story of his life is inextricably interwoven with her annals of that period.

William M. Hersh was born February 21, 1820, in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, son of George and Nancy (McClellan) Hersh, both of Gettysburg, and received his education in the schools of that neighborhood. In 1841 he came to Pittsburgh and for a number of years conducted a store at the corner of Fourth and Market streets. He met with a fair measure of success, but in the great fire of 1845 his place of business was destroyed. He had ere this become the associate in various enterprises of the late William Thaw, and was now admitted to partnership in the firm of Clarke & Thaw, which for years conducted the transfer business at the Duquesne station. Until about one year previous to his death, Mr. Hersh held the position of transfer agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and during that time showed himself to be possessed of rare capacity for the solution of business problems. Responsibilities and difficulties served but to develop his amazing gift for details, tireless industry and dauntless courage. These qualities, combined with strict adherence to the loftiest principles of rectitude, were the means of raising him to the commanding position which for so many years was his in the business world.

As a financier, Mr. Hersh's talents were of a high order. The years during which he held the presidency of the Diamond

National Bank fully demonstrated this fact. The institution was one of Pittsburgh's most prominent banks and under his able leadership maintained and constantly strengthened its well-nigh impregnable position. He was at one time president of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Street Railway Company. In the various offices which he filled Mr. Hersh showed himself to be endowed, in addition to rare business talents, with personal qualities which endeared him to his associates and subordinates. Toward the latter, indeed, his conduct was marked by a uniform justice and kindness which won for him their zealous loyalty and a warmth of attachment seldom accorded to a man in his position.

The presidency of the Diamond National Bank was resigned by Mr. Hersh about the time when he relinquished his position as transfer agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He accepted this office after the absorption by the company of the firm of Clarke & Thaw, which had been identified with the canal transportation business, being known as the Union Line.

The thorough business qualifications of Mr. Hersh and his well known executive ability were always in good demand on boards of directors of different organizations and his public spirit led him to accept many such trusts. In all concerns relative to the city's welfare his interest was deep and sincere and wherever substantial aid would further public progress it was freely given. A Republican in politics, he was active in the affairs of the organization, and was a delegate to the memorable convention held in Chicago in 1860—memorable for the reason that it was by that body that Abraham Lincoln was first nominated for the office of President of the United States. Widely but unostentatiously charitable, Mr. Hersh

was ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, and no good work done in the name of philanthropy or religion sought his co-operation in vain. In literary matters he took a special interest, and was one of the incorporators of the Young Men's Mercantile Library, the first public library ever organized in Pittsburgh.

Gentle-mannered and of unruffled serenity and poise, Mr. Hersh was also a man of great courage and loyalty and valiant fidelity. It was said of him: "He was a man who kept his word absolutely." His decisions were prompt and final, and, having made them, he had the courage to carry them into effect. Confidence in his good faith even more than reliance upon his intuition and courage, made him a leader among men. When he said he would do a thing he did it. If, as has been said, every man is in a sense an incarnation of the spirit of the age in which he lives, Mr. Hersh was conspicuously a splendid product of his century. His personal appearance was an index to his character. He looked the man he was. One of his salient qualities was devotion to his friends, and these, needless to say, were legion.

Mr. Hersh married, April 24, 1849, Cornelia M., daughter of John and Eliza (Thomas) Thaw and sister of the late William Thaw, eminent as a man of affairs, a philanthropist and a patron of science and a representative of a family prominent in the history of the State. In his domestic relations Mr. Hersh was singularly happy. His home was to him, emphatically, the dearest spot on earth, and he delighted in the exercise of hospitality. The death of Mrs. Hersh on October 20, 1884, dissolved a felicitous union, and it was in the home of their only surviving child, Eliza T., wife of Wharton McKnight, of Pittsburgh, that Mr. Hersh passed his declining years.

Mr. and Mrs. McKnight are the parents of the following children: Cornelia, married Bayard Stewart, Pittsburgh; Sarah Ormsby, married Dr. Louis Willard, Pittsburgh; Eliza Thaw; Louise; William; Nancy McClellan, died in childhood; and George, born in Pittsburgh, June 7, 1851, was an attorney, and adjutant of the Eighteenth Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania for a number of years, and died August 20, 1887.

The death of Mr. Hersh, which occurred December 3, 1903, was a direct blow to Pittsburgh. Unostentatious in his activities, he still was a man of most progressive endeavor, helping to organize and finance many of the concerns which afterward became the most important in the city's business life. No more loyal lover of Pittsburgh was to be found within her confines and his penetrating thought frequently added wisdom to public movements, his rapidity of judgment enabling him, in the midst of incessant business activity, to give to the affairs of the community effort and counsel of genuine value. He was a man of high aims and over the record of his public and private life there falls no shadow of wrong nor suspicion of evil.

William M. Hersh touched life at many points and the words inscribed on the tomb of a poet and man of letters—"He touched nothing that he did not adorn"—might, with equal truth, be applied to this man of action. All the interests essential to the true life of a municipality were vitalized, fostered and rendered fruitful by William M. Hersh, astute financier, public-spirited citizen and man of stainless honor.

COULTER, Richard,

Lawyer, Financier.

Richard Coulter, president of the First National Bank of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, repre-

sents a family which has always taken a prominent part in all matters identified with the welfare of the country, whether professional, financial or matters of state. His great-uncle,

Justice Richard Coulter, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, a son of Eli and Priscilla (Small) Coulter, inherited all the admirable traits of his Scotch-Irish ancestry, and to them added a remarkable store of knowledge. He was born in Westmoreland county, in what is now Versailles township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in March, 1788, and died in Greensburg, Westmoreland county, April 20, 1852. He removed with his family to Greensburg in 1793, and was educated at Jefferson College, but left before graduation. He took up the study of law in the office of his brother-in-law, John Lyon, of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar of Fayette county in November, 1810.

The following February he made his first appearance in the political arena, his powers as an orator and his success at the bar proving his fitness and value in this field. He was first elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1816, and re-elected in 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820. He was elected to Congress as an independent candidate in 1826, was re-elected without opposition in 1828, and was re-elected in 1830 and 1832. He went to Congress as the leader of his party in his county, and because of his ability soon gained an enviable position. The great question before Congress at that time was the rechartering of the United States Bank. Andrew Jackson was President, and brought all the power of his administration to bear to defeat its recharter. Coulter had the courage to oppose the President and to support the United States Bank. The position he took on

this question lost him many friends and supporters, and in 1834 an illiterate German, named John Klingensmith, was named as his opponent, received all of the German votes of the district, in addition to those which would have been cast for him in the natural course of events, and so defeated Mr. Coulter. A leading newspaper said of this result: "Poor Pennsylvania! She is the Boeotia of the Union; where else could such a man as Richard Coulter have been defeated by such an unknown and illiterate person as his antagonist?" At the close of his congressional term in 1835 Mr. Coulter resumed his law practice in Greensburg and followed it exclusively eleven years. He ranked with the most brilliant members of the bar, and in some respects excelled all of them. His practice was an enormous one, so large, in fact, that he was obliged to refuse all cases except those of great moment. In 1846 a vacancy was created on the Supreme Bench by the death of Justice John Kennedy, and the members of the Westmoreland bar, without regard to party, signed a petition to the governor of the State, urging the appointment of Mr. Coulter. He took his seat September 16, 1846, and held it until the office was abolished in 1850, as an office to be filled by appointment, and was made an elective one. The first election under the new law was in 1851, and Justice Coulter was the only one of the five candidates nominated by the Whigs, who was elected. The terms varied in length, and under a constitutional provision lots were drawn for length of term, Mr. Coulter obtaining the longest, that of fifteen years. He soon distinguished himself on the bench by an elaborate opinion in the case of Hummell vs. Brown, in which with great erudition he outlined the legislative power of the State in the coercion and control of cor-

porations. This was regarded by lawyers as one of the ablest and most eloquent opinions ever delivered from the Supreme bench.

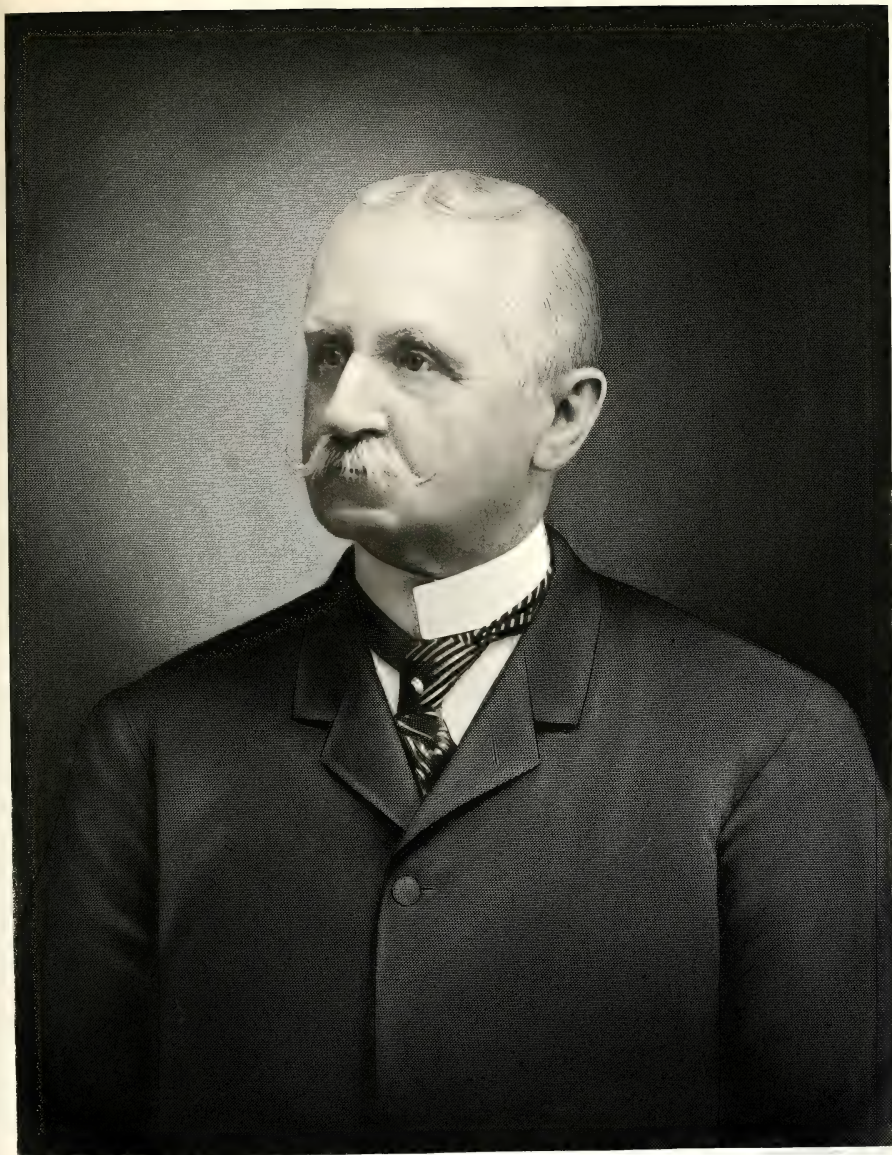
General Richard Coulter, nephew of Justice Richard Coulter, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, October 11, 1827. He was also educated at Jefferson College, and was admitted to the bar of Westmoreland county in 1849. His legal studies had however been interrupted by the Mexican War, during the progress of which he had served as a private in a Greensburg regiment. Not long after his admission to the bar, his uncle was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Coulter succeeded to his office and a large part of his practice, and continued this until the outbreak of the Civil War. He was one of the first to respond to the call for troops, and became lieutenant-colonel of the Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was promoted to colonel at the expiration of his three months' term of enlistment. He served until the close of the war, receiving severe wounds at Gettysburg and Spottsylvania. In August, 1864, President Lincoln brevetted him brigadier-general for gallant conduct at the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, and later President Johnson raised him to the brevet rank of major-general for gallant conduct at Five Forks. At the close of the war he returned to Greensburg, but turned his attention to general business instead of resuming his law practice. He became largely interested in coal mines and the banking business, was for a long time president of the National Bank of Greensburg, and one of the leading stockholders of the Keystone Coal and Coke Company, one of the largest bituminous mining concerns in the country. General Coulter married Emma Walbridge, and their son,

Richard Coulter, was born in Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1870. After an excellent preparatory education, he matriculated at Princeton University, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1892, the degree of Bachelor of Arts being conferred upon him. He then took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar of Westmoreland county in 1894. He at once established himself in the practice of his profession at Greensburg, and was successfully engaged in it until 1909, in which year he was appointed president of the First National Bank of Greensburg, an office he is filling with a remarkable degree of executive ability. He is also president of the Keystone Coal and Coke Company, and of the Board of Trade of Greensburg, and is connected in an official capacity with a number of other important corporations. He takes a deep interest in whatever affects the growth and development of the city and has done a great deal to further its interests in many directions.

MARON, Conrad,

Successful Business Man.

In the year 1847 there arrived in Philadelphia a young man who, for the following sixty-seven years, was to play a part in the business life of the city. This young man was Conrad Maron, the "veteran candy maker," lately deceased. His stores are known in other cities of the east, but in Philadelphia the store at No. 1614 Chestnut street has long been the "Mecca" of candy lovers. He lived to the great age of eighty-five years, but it was only a few months prior to his death that he retired and turned the business over to the capable management of his son, A. C. Maron. He was a leader in his line, built up a large business,



C. Maroz



R. M. Emerson

both wholesale and retail, winning an honored name and plentiful fortune. His early years were marked by industry and perseverance in the pursuit of business, qualities which won the ends for which he strove and his progress to success was rapid. He was a good citizen as well as a good business man and left to his children an honored name. Conrad Maron, tradition says, was a descendant of the great Patriarch, John Maron, or John of Maron, said to have been the founder of the Maronites, an ecclesiastical community flourishing in Syria and elsewhere. The Maronites, the name no doubt connected with the convent of St. Maron, were a simple, warlike race, who long maintained a great measure of internal freedom under their native nobility, only paying tribute to the Pasha of Tripoli. Since the fall in 1840 of the Maronite Emir Beshir, who was only by outward profession a Moslem, their power has sunk. John of Maron studied at the convent of St. Maron, converted the Lebanon to orthodoxy, and died in 707 A. D.

Conrad Maron was born in Switzerland in 1829, died at Atlantic City, New Jersey, June 14, 1914, and is buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia. He remained in his native land until he was eighteen years of age, receiving there a good education and drawing from healthful surroundings the strength and constitution upon which depended his future in a new, strange land. He came to Philadelphia in 1847 and in a few years began the manufacture of candy at No. 830 Chestnut street. He was successful in his venture and as his fame grew he extended his business, conducting both wholesale and retail departments. Branch stores in Baltimore, New York, and other eastern cities were next added, and he then moved his Philadelphia store to its

present location, No. 1614 Chestnut street. He was the veteran candy-maker of the city, celebrating his fiftieth and sixtieth anniversaries in the city, and had he lived three years longer would have been seventy years a resident, most of that time engaged in the candy trade. As the years accumulated and their burden grew heavy, his sons came to his relief, and in January, 1914, he shifted the responsibility to the shoulders of his son, A. C. Maron, and retired. Death came while he was summering at Atlantic City.

Mr. Maron married Anna Miller, also born in Switzerland, who survives him, residing at No. 1624 Green street. Children: A. C. Maron, who continues the business, Conrad, Emily, and Laura.

EVERSON, Barclay M.,

Prominent in Steel and Iron Industry.

Among the stirring business men of Pittsburgh of the last forty-five years none was entitled, by reason of sound ability and sterling worth of character, to stand higher in his own special line than the late Barclay M. Everson, for many years officially identified with the iron and steel industry and the machinery business. Mr. Everson was prominent in musical circles and took a particular interest in all that made for culture in the realm of art.

Barclay M. Everson was born April 13, 1850, and was a son of the late William H. and Mary (Harker) Everson. A biography of Mr. Everson appears elsewhere in this work. Barclay M. Everson was educated in Pittsburgh schools, at the Newell Institute, and the Iron City Commercial School. His first employment was with the Commercial Banking Company, which he left after a time in order to become cashier of the City De-

posit Bank, remaining until 1877, when he went to the Exchange National Bank. After three years' service in this institution, Mr. Everson felt a desire for a life of greater activity, and became assistant to his father in the very extensive business of Everson, Macrum & Company, iron manufacturers. Here his fine business qualifications found full scope and he remained with the concern until it went out of existence. He then turned his attention to machinery, becoming agent for various firms, among them Baldwin's Locomotive Works, with which he was associated for thirteen years. At the time of his death he was agent for various concerns of a similar nature.

In politics Mr. Everson was a Republican, and, while taking no active part in the affairs of the organization, ever gave faithful and vigilant attention to matters of local and national importance. He belonged to the Duquesne Club and the Society of Engineers of Western Pennsylvania. For years he was a member of the First Baptist Church, but during the latter portion of his life attended the Shady Side Presbyterian Church, with which his wife was identified.

Much of the musical talent hereditary in the family had descended to Mr. Everson, and in its cultivation and exercise he found one of his chief pleasures. At different times he served as leader of a number of church choirs, among them those of the Point Breeze Presbyterian Church and the Second Presbyterian Church. He also sang for a season or two in St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church. He was one of the charter members of the Art Society.

A calm, strong, thoughtful face was that of Barclay M. Everson, its finely cut features accentuated by closely clipped beard, moustache and whiskers. The

eyes, keenly penetrating as they were, yet spoke the language of good-will and the expression of the whole countenance was grave and kindly. It was a face that many loved to see and now love to recall.

A happy marriage was the crowning blessing of Mr. Everson's life. On September 9, 1880, he was united to Sarah, daughter of Dr. John I. and Rebecca C. (Conner) Marchand. Dr. Marchand was a prominent physician of Pittsburgh, and for years president of the City Deposit Bank. Mr. and Mrs. Everson were the parents of three children—Gertrude Marchand, deceased; Adelaide, educated at Thurston School, and a student of art at Columbia University, class of 1915; and Frank Marchand, born April 26, 1892, educated at Shady Side Academy and Lafayette College, and now engaged in business in Pittsburgh.

The death of Mr. Everson, which occurred March 4, 1915, removed from Pittsburgh one of the most respected of her business men and useful of her citizens, a man of high principles, generous impulses and absolute fidelity to every trust. In the passing of a man like Barclay M. Everson his community sustains a loss which cannot well be estimated, for the influence of such a life extends far beyond the circle of those in immediate contact with it. Its example is observed by many and when it passes from sight it survives in memory. Such a man enriches his city not merely in a financial way but in the more influential one of helping to raise the standard of honor.

SHANK, Theodore B.,

Prominent Educator.

Theodore B. Shank, superintendent of the public schools of Jeannette, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, is a representative of a family which has been



C. P. Nicholson

resident in the State of Virginia for some generations. His father, S. T. Shank, was born in Virginia, where his entire life up to the present time has been spent, and where he married Elizabeth Miller, also born in Virginia. They became the parents of six children, of whom four are now living.

Theodore B. Shank, the third of these children, was born in Virginia, September 11, 1877, and received his preparatory education in the public schools near his home. He then matriculated at Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia, from which he was graduated in the class of 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, the degree of Master of Arts being subsequently conferred by the same institution. For a time he pursued special courses of study in Germany and France, and upon his return to his native country, began teaching at Kee Mar College, Hagerstown, Maryland, became vice-president of that institution, and later its president. In 1903 he came to Jeannette and there accepted an appointment as superintendent of public schools, and has been the incumbent of that office up to the present time. His more remote ancestry is English and German, and he is the fortunate possessor of some of the best traits of both of these nations.

NICHOLSON, William Ramsey,

Successful Business Man.

Of Philadelphia birth and of the fourth generation of his family in Pennsylvania, Mr. Nicholson has spent his useful life entirely devoted to the business and professional interests of his city. After twelve years of association with William Nelson West in law and conveyancing, first as student then as partner, he later found his true sphere in the business world. In the financial world he has

won honorable distinction, and as president of the Land Title and Trust Company, of Philadelphia, wields strong influence among the men of finance. In civic affairs a worker for better conditions, in the church, the Young Men's Christian Association, and in club life his personality has been wide reaching, his efforts productive of good and his personal service untiring. In all that stands for good citizenship his aims are lofty and his example beneficial. When the two weeks campaign to raise one million dollars for the work of the Young Men's Christian Association was inaugurated, Mr. Nicholson, as chairman of the committee, threw himself heart and soul into the movement, and it is estimated that one-third of the needed sum was given as a result of his personal effort. Later he took a prominent part in the financial campaign of the Young Women's Christian Association which succeeded in raising half a million dollars. When the great evangelist, "Billy" Sunday, was invited to conduct a religious campaign in Philadelphia, Mr. Nicholson was one of the men who arranged for and made the movement one of the greatest outpourings of religious fervor the world ever saw, acting as chairman of the finance committee. When the City Club, in its new-born zeal for progress, considered the advisability of falling in line with the best modern thought and abolishing liquor from their club-house, Mr. Nicholson vigorously supported "No license," and with his associates carried the day for a new order in club management that it is to be hoped will have many imitators. The campaign of four days in May, 1915, of which he was chairman, resulted in an increase of membership from 447 to 2,000, the limit placed by the club. As a long-time member of the Presbyterian church and as president of the

Presbyterian Social Union, he has furthered all departments of church work, neglecting no opportunity to advance every good cause.

William Ramsey Nicholson was born in Philadelphia, June 25, 1851, son of Thomas and Ann (McConnell) Nicholson. He was educated in Philadelphia schools, finishing his studies at Central High School. When called upon to choose a profession he decided upon the law, entering the office of William Nelson West in 1868 (city solicitor, 1878-1884). In 1880 he formed an association with John M. Erickson and Frederick L. Michaelsen for the purpose of building and operating in real estate. He continued for ten years in that line of activity, his operations being largely directed toward the upbuilding of West Philadelphia where his firm caused over one thousand houses to be erected. On January 1, 1890, he was elected president of the West Philadelphia Title and Trust Company, holding that office until November, 1891, then resigning to become president of the Land Title Trust Company, of which he had been a director since its incorporation in 1885. He only severed his connection as president with the West Philadelphia Title and Trust Company, retaining his present membership on the board of directors. The growth of the Land Title and Trust Company under the guidance of Mr. Nicholson and his able board of directors has been most remarkable, and illustrates anew the fact that gaining public confidence is the one road to legitimate financial success. As the strength of Mr. Nicholson as executive financier and man of affairs has become so apparent to the business world, the demand for his services has extended to many fields of activity. His present official positions are: President of the Land Title and

Trust Company, president of the Philadelphia Company for Guaranteeing Mortgages, director of West Philadelphia Title and Trust Company, director of Fourth Street National Bank, director of Girard Fire Insurance Company, trustee of the American Surety Company, of New York, director of Philadelphia Agency American Surety Company, of New York, director of Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company, director of Omaha Water Company, president of Philadelphia Stock Exchange Building Company, director of Haverford Development Company, member of Arbitration Committee, Philadelphia Clearing House Association, director and treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Philadelphia. His interest in civic affairs is strong and all inclusive, although he has never sought or accepted public office. He is a member of the Northminster Presbyterian Church, the Presbyterian Social Union, the Union League, and the City Club. He enjoys his hours off duty in travel and motoring, and is a devotee of rod and reel.

Mr. Nicholson married, in 1873, Anna, daughter of William Hopson. Children: Howard G., died in infancy; Edgar W.; William Ramsey (2); and Edith Govett, married William P. Herbert.

CARTWRIGHT, Rev. Charles L. E.,
Clergyman, Popular Lecturer.

There are some rugged and wholesome men in this world whose aim and ambition in life is not to see how much benefit they can reap from their fellowmen, but, rather, to see how much good they can do in their own community, and how much brighter and easier they can make the lives of those about them. The Rev. Charles Lewis Edward Cartwright is one of these sterling, right-hearted men.

The Cartwright family comes originally from England, Rev. C. L. E. Cartwright's father being the first of the family to make his home in America. Richard Cartwright, the great-grandfather of Rev. Charles Lewis Edward Cartwright, was a farmer and civil engineer. He laid out the first roads in the neighborhood of Church Stretton, Shropshire, England. His wife was a Miss Susan Beddis.

Edward Cartwright, the son of Richard and Susan (Beddis) Cartwright, was born February 28, 1793, in the beautiful and picturesque town of Stoneacton, Cardington parish, Shropshire, England. In the year 1819 he married Mary Hamer. She was born August 11, 1790, and died January 28, 1871. Their children, eight in number, were: Henry; Richard; Susan; Edward Jr.; James; Thomas; Charles; and William. Edward Cartwright followed the occupation of farming. He was a member of the Church of England, and a staunch Methodist Episcopalian.

Rev. Richard Cartwright, son of Edward and Mary (Hamer) Cartwright, was born at Ruckley, England, April 15, 1822. He began to study for the ministry before he was eighteen years of age, and, completing his studies, preached in England until he was twenty-six. At this time, in the year 1848, he came to America, preaching in West Virginia and the Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty-seven years. Rev. Richard Cartwright married, August 20, 1855, Louise, daughter of David and Mary Sinsabaugh. She was born at Norwich, Ohio, May 20, 1834, and died at West Bridgewater, Pennsylvania, May 2, 1902. The children of Rev. Richard and Louise (Sinsabaugh) Cartwright were: Charles Lewis Edward Cartwright, see below; Mary Vir-

ginia Josephine, born November 12, 1858; David Trott, born February 4, 1861; Harry Barlow, born February 6, 1864; Emma Louise, born February 20, 1878. In the year 1895, Rev. Richard Cartwright was superannuated, and in 1901, on the anniversary of his birth, he died, having continued his preaching until the last few years of his life. In politics he was ever a strong upholder of the Republican party.

Rev. Charles Lewis Edward Cartwright was born at Brady's Bend, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1856. He received the foundation of his education in the public and high schools of Carrollton, Ohio. Later he studied in the Beaver College and Musical Institute of Beaver, Pennsylvania, and then in the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh). In 1899 he received his Ph. D. from the college at Waynesburg, Pennsylvania. He began teaching school before he was sixteen years of age, and continued teaching along with his studies for eight years. Before he had attained his seventeenth year the future Rev. Cartwright had preached his first sermon, and even at that early age a kind and feeling sympathy for others had rooted itself deep in the soul of the lad.

In the year 1880, Rev. Cartwright entered the Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and served as pastor of the Brownsville Second Methodist Episcopal Church, of Meyersdale, the Methodist Episcopal Church of Coopersdale, the Methodist Episcopal Church of Irwin, the Methodist Episcopal Church of New Brighton, the Methodist Episcopal Church of Scottdale, the Methodist Episcopal Church of Braddock, the North Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of the North Side, Pittsburgh, and the Turtle Creek Methodist Episco-

pal Church. Since 1914 Rev. Cartwright has been pastor of the Mary S. Brown Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church of Pittsburgh.

Rev. Charles L. E. Cartwright is a worker. He not only plans the work of his church, but he also takes a most active part in the doing of that work. He has built up every charge that he has ever held. As a speaker he is in great demand, for he is a master of the emotions, having his audiences bowing with tears one minute and shaking with laughter the next. He lectures for the Chautauqua, north and south, and is in constant demand for courses, commencements, conventions, etc. His more popular lectures are: "The Marble Waiteth," "How Good It Is to Live," "The Greatness of America," "Patriotism Up-to-date," "Mistakes Moses Didn't Make." He addresses thousands of young people and other thousands of men every year. His subjects for these are: "Whole Men or Fragments, Which?" "The Man Question, the Main Question," "God's Big Place for Men," "You and Your," "Your Unused Self," etc. He is numbered among Pittsburgh's most enthusiastic revivalists, and is sent for from far and near to preside at the revival services of many churches. Everywhere his sympathetic disposition and ready wit gain countless friends and admirers for him.

Rev. Cartwright married, October 13, 1880, Mildred Celeste, daughter of William and Harriet (Huggins) McKee. She was born at Cochran's Mills, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1860. Children of Rev. C. L. E. and Mildred Celeste (McKee) Cartwright: 1. Frances Irene, born February 1, 1882; attended Allegheny College, graduate of Mt. Pleasant Musical and Classical Institute; now wife of Rev. R. B. Cuthbert, of Latrobe, Pennsylvania. 2. Richard Eugene, born Septem-

ber 7, 1883; educated in public and business schools; now a civil engineer; married Emma Wiley, of Piqua, Ohio. 3. Mildred Louise, born August 1, 1885; graduated from Scottsdale high school and Beaver College, now the wife of A. B. Jobson, an attorney of Franklin, Pennsylvania. 4. Harriet Emily, born November 29, 1888, educated in Braddock high school and in Pittsburgh College for Women; she is now wife of S. B. Miller, a banker, of Beaver, Pennsylvania. 5. Marguerite Hutton, born February 8, 1892; educated in Allegheny High School, and at Beaver College; married Paul Remington Engle, a newspaper man of Beaver Valley. 6. Claude Worth McKee, born July 28, 1897.

Rev. Cartwright, like his father, is a firm adherent of the Republican party. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons. He is a man of most refined appearance; his head is noble, his features are fine and clear-cut. His face expresses an earnestness of purpose, a kindliness of disposition, and a great breadth of mind.

The life of the Rev. Charles Lewis Edward Cartwright is a life of unselfishness, a life thought-free of personal gain. While others are striving only to gain something temporal from man, he, and the members of the sacred calling to which he belongs, are earnestly and persistently endeavoring to give something lasting to man.

HILL, Charles Augustus, M. D.,

Specialist, Hospital Official, Author.

Dr. Charles Augustus Hill, of Pittsburgh, specialist in abdominal surgery and gynaecology, is now in his twentieth year of practice in the metropolis. Dr. Hill is widely and favorably known as a contributor to the literature of his profession.



Charles M. Kie.



Mr. H. H. Keller

Aaron Hill, father of Charles Augustus Hill, was born in 1830, in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, and received his education in local schools. He was afterward engaged during the remainder of his life in the business of a contractor and builder. He married Mary Keppel, and their children were: John, deceased; Oscar, deceased; Belle, died at the age of twenty-one years; Elmer S., of Missouri, trainmaster of Kansas City Southern railway; and Charles Augustus, mentioned below. The death of Mr. Hill occurred in 1897.

Charles Augustus, son of Aaron and Mary (Keppel) Hill, was born December 21, 1874, at Apollo, Pennsylvania, and was educated in the public schools of Armstrong county. His professional training was received at the Western Pennsylvania Medical College (now the Medical Department of the University of Pittsburgh), and from this institution he graduated in 1896 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After serving for a time in different hospitals, Dr. Hill began general practice in Pittsburgh, always, however, giving special attention to surgery. At the end of nine years he decided to devote himself exclusively to abdominal surgery and gynaecology, and has since specialized very successfully in that department of his profession. For some years he was on the staff of St. John's Hospital and for the last seven years has served on that of the Presbyterian Hospital. He belonged formerly to many medical associations, but has now withdrawn from all with the exception of the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the Allegheny County Medical Society.

With his pen Dr. Hill has rendered notable service to medical science. His article entitled "Report on the Use of Pituitary Extract Pitutrin in Surgical

Shock" has received much favorable comment, especially from Dr. John B. Murphy in his work on "General Surgery," and Dr. H. R. Harrower, of New York, in his "Hormone Therapy." His article on "The Use of Corpora Lutea in Gynaecology" (in which he is the pioneer), was accorded distinguished recognition, being quoted by Dr. Carey Culbertson, of Chicago, in "Surgery, Gynaecology and Obstetrics," an international medical journal.

The political principles of Dr. Hill are those of the Republican party, and in 1904 he served as a member of the school board of the Sixth Ward of Allegheny. He affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, and his only club is the Press Club. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant church.

That Dr. Hill is a man of advanced ideas and that in carrying them out he fears not to take the initiative is abundantly proved by his record. Learned in his profession, he is energetic and skillful in the application of his knowledge. Respected by both the medical fraternity and the community at large, he numbers, in all classes, many warm friends. He has one daughter, Julia Truby.

Dr. Hill has done good work as a specialist and will be long remembered for his contributions to medical literature.

MELLON, Louis Aloysius Keegan,

Lawyer and Jurist.

Judge Mellon's life of but thirty-two years was one that reflected great credit upon himself, the city of his birth, and the institutions of that city that fitted him for a brilliant career. He was emphatically a son of Philadelphia, educated in her public schools, college, and university, a practitioner at her bar, and, when stricken by the hand of death, had

for six months worn her judicial ermine as one of the judges of the Municipal Court. Judge Mellon's life from boyhood was one of constant progress and of ambitions realized, one by one. Passing creditably through public school, he realized his dream of a college course, from college he passed through the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, and when admitted to the bar another ambition of his young life was an accomplished fact. Eight years of private practice brought him honorable position at the bar and the endorsement of his fellow men, manifested by his election as Municipal Judge. Thirty-two years was his span of life, and few such short lives have contained greater achievement. He was no pampered child of fortune, but the successes he attained and the rewards he received were worked for, earned, and richly deserved.

Louis Aloysius Keegan Mellon was born in Philadelphia in what is now the Thirty-fourth ward, September 9, 1882, died there July 28, 1914, son of James I. and Elizabeth J. (Keegan) Mellon.

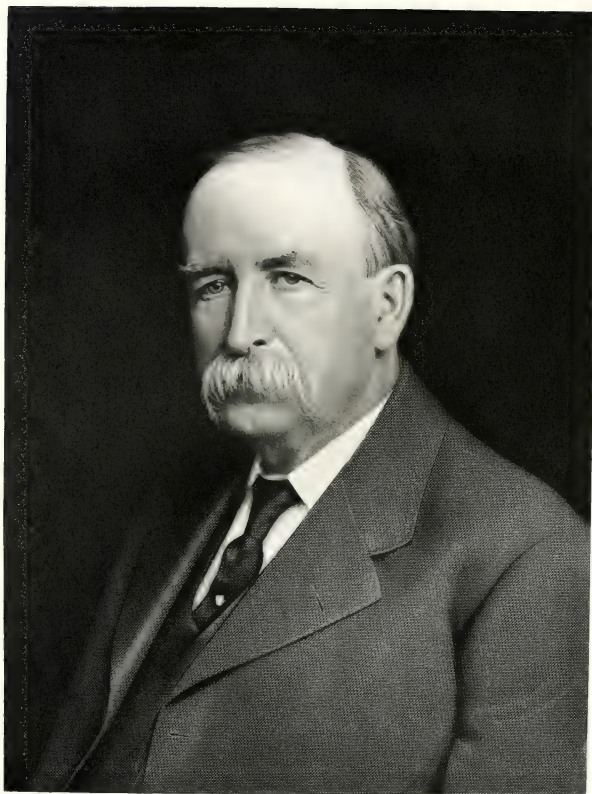
Judge Mellon prepared for college in the public schools and then entered St. Joseph's College, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1902, receiving from the same college the degree of A. M. in 1905. He prepared for professional life at the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, obtaining his degree of LL. B. with the class of 1905. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, October 2, 1905, at once associated himself with J. Washington Logue, and practiced until May 1, 1910, in all State and Federal courts of the Philadelphia district. In May, 1910, Mr. Mellon became senior partner of the law firm of Mellon, Roney & Kelly. He remained head of this very successful firm until December 31, 1913, when he retired, having been elected

Judge of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia the preceding November. He took his seat upon the bench January 1, 1914, serving until the illness that resulted in his death July 28th following.

During his eight years of private practice, Judge Mellon displayed unusual aptitude for his profession, quickly grasping the principle at stake in every case and stripping it of all minor and confusing features. His presentations were clear, logical, and forceful, and were made before the court without flourish or attempt to becloud the issue. He was successful in practice and in his few short years at the bar gained the respect of those with whom his professional duty brought him into contact, whether judge, referee, or fellow lawyers. His clientele trusted him and no young lawyer ever possessed more devoted friends. He was a member of the bar associations of the city and State and enjoyed to the utmost his fellowship with his brethren of the profession, his eloquence, humor, and generous disposition rendering him very popular.

He was the youngest judge of the Municipal Court, and his career upon the bench was too short to demonstrate his full ability, but his was a rich judicial mind that would have ripened and expanded to a full fruition. He was learned and impartial, loved justice, and gave to all questions submitted to him, careful study and closest scrutiny. His death was a distinct loss to his city and the profession he adorned.

Judge Mellon as college and university student entered heartily into the spirit of the institutions he attended. As a member of the "Mask and Wig" (University of Pennsylvania) he took a leading part in the plays presented, and after graduation assisted in coaching players for the parts. He was conspicuous in politics



William C. Shaw

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

by virtue of his youth and abilities. In the first Rotan campaign for the district attorneyship he was an effective speaker for the Republican organization, and participated in every subsequent campaign. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church, held high office in the Knights of Columbus, and was an important factor in the growth of that order in Pennsylvania. He belonged to Delta Chi fraternity, the University Club, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

When Judge Mellon's death was announced to the Municipal Court, that body adjourned in respect to his memory. On July 30th the board of judges met and adopted resolutions of eulogy and voted to attend the funeral services as a body. On August 5th a special meeting of the bar was held, Judge J. Willis Martin presiding, at which meeting City Solicitor Ryan and Congressman Logue delivered tributes to their dead friend and associate. Judge Mellon was unmarried, but his engagement had been announced.

SHAW, William Conner, M. D.,

Practitioner, Hospital Official.

Dr. William Conner Shaw, a representative of the older generation of Pittsburgh physicians, is able to look back upon more than forty years of successful practice in the metropolis. Dr. Shaw is a member of one of those old Scotch-Irish families that may truly be styled "Makers of Western Pennsylvania."

Samuel Shaw, great-grandfather of William Conner Shaw, was descended from ancestors who by reason of persecution left their native Scotland for Ireland, settling in County Down about 1640. Samuel Shaw emigrated to the American colonies about 1768, settling first in the neighborhood of Hagerstown,

Maryland, and later removing to the Juniata valley, Pennsylvania. In 1788 he purchased a farm near Wilmerding, Allegheny county. Samuel Shaw married, before coming to America, Elizabeth Lowry, and their children were: Samuel, Thomas, William, John, David, mentioned below; and Jane, who became the wife of John Gill, and was the first of the family to migrate from Juniata county to Western Pennsylvania. It was there that William and David settled, Samuel, Thomas and John going to Kentucky. Some years later Samuel went to Illinois and Thomas and John settled near Sidney, Ohio.

(II) David, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Lowry) Shaw, was born May 21, 1761, in County Down, Ireland, and was a child when brought by his parents to America. He inherited the farm in Allegheny county, and when apprehensive of trouble with the Indians, he and his family sought refuge in the old fort situated in the forks of the river above McKeesport. David Shaw was a member of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, and at the time of his death held the office of elder. He married, December 16, 1788, Jane, born August 2, 1764, in York county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Robert and Margaret (Jamison) Ekin, who came about the middle of the eighteenth century from County Derry, Ireland, and settled in York county, but afterward removed to Versailles township, Allegheny county. David Shaw and his wife were the parents of the following children: Samuel, born October 23, 1789, married Martha Henderson; Elizabeth, born May 16, 1791, became the second wife of her cousin, Samuel Shaw; Robert, born November 30, 1793; Sarah, born March 7, 1796, married Robert Carruthers, who was at one time a legislator; Margaret, born August 18, 1798, married John

Stewart, from whom Stewart's Station derived its name (this is now Trafford City); Thomas, born January 10, 1800, married Mary Ekin; David, born July 9, 1803, married Margaret Long; John, born February 6, 1806, married Martha Cavitt; and William A., mentioned below. David Shaw, the father, died May 28, 1834, and his widow survived until August 14, 1866, having attained the venerable age of one hundred and two years.

(III) William A., son of David and Jane (Ekin) Shaw, was born July 6, 1810, and married Sarah Theresa Conner, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and their children were: William Conner, mentioned below; Jane Ekin, married the Rev. John A. Wilson, of Pittsburgh, and is now deceased; David Edwin; Samuel Julius; Margaret M., widow of James C. Doty, of Pittsburgh, and mother of one son, William Shaw Doty, a graduate of Princeton University and now studying law; John I., of Pittsburgh, member of Shaw Brothers, printers, served several terms in Pennsylvania Legislature, and married Anna Mevey, of Pittsburgh; Abijah C., of Pittsburgh, member of Shaw Brothers, printers, married Ida Bryce, of Pittsburgh, and their children are: Mary Bryce, John Bryce, at University of Pittsburgh, and James P., a graduate of Princeton University; and James P., a graduate of Princeton University and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and now in insurance business in Pittsburgh. William A. Shaw died January 8, 1892, and the mother of the family passed away April 14, 1896.

David Edwin Shaw graduated in 1870 at Princeton University, and in 1873 at the Allegheny United Presbyterian Theological Seminary. He also took a course in the Free Church Seminary of Edinburgh, Scotland. He was for ten years

pastor of the Presbyterian church in Keokuk, Iowa, being then called to Lincoln University as Professor of Hebrew and Church History. He then filled a charge at West Nottingham, Pennsylvania, and is now living in retirement at Oxford, Pennsylvania. Mr. Shaw married Mary, daughter of the Rev. William Arnot, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and their children are: William A.; Henry N.; Margaret; and Helen.

Samuel Julius Shaw graduated in 1873 at Princeton University and in 1876 at the United Presbyterian Seminary, taking a supplementary course in Edinburgh. He was pastor of the United Presbyterian Church of Braddock, Pennsylvania, and is now associated with the Sixth United Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, and is in charge of one of its missions. Mr. Shaw married Margaret Robinson, of Braddock and they have three daughters: Mary; Annie; and Sarah, a graduate of Wellesley College.

(IV) Dr. William Conner Shaw, son of William A. and Sarah Theresa (Conner) Shaw, was born February 7, 1846, on the farm which had been the birthplace of his father, and his early education was received in the common schools of the township. Much of his spare time was devoted to assisting his father in the latter's agricultural labors. In February, 1864, the youth entered Newell Institute, Pittsburgh, and after graduating matriculated in Washington and Jefferson College, receiving in 1869 the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1872 that of Master of Arts. In the former year he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, studying with Dr. Howe and graduated with honors on February 29, 1872. Before entering the medical college he had read medicine in the office of Dr. W. R. Hamilton, of Pittsburgh, and after graduation he studied for six months with

Professor Joseph W. Howe, of New York. He then took the competitive examination for admission to Bellevue Hospital as resident surgeon for a term of two years, and was one of the successful candidates. During the last eighteen months of his term he was on the second surgical division, serving under such eminent surgeons as Frank H. Hamilton, Louis A. Sayre, H. B. Sands, Stephen Smith and Alexander B. Mott, and was appointed assistant to Dr. Stephen Smith at the University of New York.

At the expiration of his hospital service Dr. Shaw came to Pittsburgh and began the general practice of medicine and surgery. From 1876 to 1878 he was on the medical staff of the Mercy Hospital, and from 1878 to 1887 served on the surgical staff of the same institution. Since 1889 he has been physician and obstetrician to the Bethesda Home, and until recently was alternate surgeon for the Pennsylvania & Pan Handle railroad companies. From 1881 to 1905 he was medical examiner for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, and since 1882 has held the same position with the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont. He is also examiner for the Home, Manhattan and Mutual life insurance companies of New York, the Michigan Mutual, the New England, the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, and the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York. Among the professional organizations of which Dr. Shaw is a member are the American Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the Allegheny County Medical Society. He also belongs to the Society of Alumni of Bellevue Hospital and the Pittsburgh Chapter of the Sigma Chi fraternity.

In the sphere of politics Dr. Shaw

always acts with the Republicans, but seldom participates to any great extent in campaign movements. He is a life member of the Pittsburgh Free Dispensary, of which he was at one time physician, and he also holds life memberships in the Western Pennsylvania Exposition Society and the Scotch-Irish Societies of America and Pennsylvania, holding in the former the office of secretary for Western Pennsylvania. He belongs to the sons of the American Revolution and the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society. He formerly served as elder in the First United Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh then the United Presbyterian Church of Bellevue, and at present is serving as an elder of the First United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny.

The countenance of Dr. Shaw bears the imprint of the leading characteristics of the race from which he sprang—vigor of intellect, originality of thought, aggressive force and indomitable perseverance. It also shows him for what all know him to be—a man of strong attachments, a kindly disposition and an earnest, loyal nature. He is in possession of a large practice and always keeps fully abreast of the times.

Dr. Shaw married, November 1, 1877, Martha M., daughter of J. C. and Sarah (Sargent) Lewis, and granddaughter of George Lewis, a Welshman, who built the first rolling-mill in Western Pennsylvania. J. C. Lewis was senior member of the firm of Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell and Company, iron manufacturers of Sharpsburg, Allegheny county. Dr. and Mrs. Shaw were the parents of three children: Sarah Louise, who graduated in 1902 at Wilson College; James Lewis, deceased; and Jane Ekin, also educated at Wilson College. The death of Mrs. Shaw, a lovely and estimable woman, occurred on October 24, 1887.

Dr. Shaw's record speaks for itself. His name is inscribed with honor in the medical annals of Allegheny county.

(The Conner Line).

Different members of the Conner family held public offices in Virginia in colonial days, and the race also produced many noted fighters of Indians.

Cornelius Conner, great-grandfather of Mrs. Sarah Theresa (Conner) Shaw, served during the Revolutionary War in Captain Benjamin Harrison's Company, Thirteenth Virginia Regiment, commanded by Colonel William Russell. After the war the family settled in Allegheny county at the same time and in the same neighborhood with the Dents, Craigs and Nevilles.

(II) Cornelius (2), son of Cornelius (1) Conner, served with his father and his two brothers, John and William, in the war for independence.

(III) William, son of Cornelius (2) Conner, was a minister of the United Presbyterian church, his last charge being at Blairsville, Indiana county, Pennsylvania. He married Margaret Murdoch, who was born near Belfast, County Antrim, Ireland.

(IV) Sarah Theresa, daughter of William and Margaret (Murdoch) Conner, became the wife of William A. Shaw, as stated above.

BROWN, Thomas Stephen,

Lawyer, Active in Community Affairs.

Prominent among those members of the Pittsburgh bar who have, for more than a quarter of a century, maintained its ancient prestige, is Thomas Stephen Brown, of the well known firm of Brown, Stewart & Bostwick. Mr. Brown is a representative of one of the oldest families of New England, notable in the revolu-

tionary period of our history, and later of honorable record in the annals of Virginia.

John Brown, founder of the American branch of the family, was born in 1600, in England, and baptized October 11, 1601, at the parish church of Hawkedon. In 1632 he emigrated to Massachusetts, landing in Boston from the ship "Lion" on September 16, of that year. John Brown died at Boston, in June, 1636, leaving three children: John, mentioned below; Hannah, and Mary,

(II) John (2), son of John (1) Brown, was born in 1631, in England, and was brought as an infant to Massachusetts. He married, April 24, 1655, Hester Makepeace, and of their twelve children the youngest was Joseph, mentioned below. John Brown resided at Boston, Falmouth and Watertown.

(III) Joseph, son of John (2) and Hester (Makepeace) Brown, was born in 1677, presumably at Watertown, and owned farms at that place, Weston Farms, which he sold in 1709, moving to Lexington, where he and his family resided during the remainder of his life. He followed the trade of a cordwainer, and held the offices of deacon, selectman, town clerk and constable. Joseph Brown married, November 15, 1699, at Watertown, Ruhama, daughter of Benjamin Wellington, and of the nine children born to them the eighth was Benjamin, mentioned below. Joseph Brown died January 11, 1766, and his widow passed away July 1, 1772.

(IV) Benjamin, son of Joseph and Ruhama (Wellington) Brown, was born July 3, 1720, at Lexington, and was deacon of the church at that place. He married, December 23, 17—, at Lexington, Sarah, daughter of William Reed Jr., and they became the parents of ten children of whom the fifth was Oliver,



Thomas Stephen Brown

mentioned below. The death of Benjamin Brown occurred March 4, 1802.

(V) Oliver, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Reed) Brown, was born June 25, 1753, at Lexington, Massachusetts, and served in the patriot army of the Revolution. He was present at the "Boston Tea-Party," and participated in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill. On January 16, 1776, he was commissioned captain-lieutenant of artillery. He took part in the battles of White Plains, Harlem Heights, Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, and also in other engagements. In 1790 he migrated to the Ohio Valley, settling at Holliday's Cove, Brooke county, Virginia, and later removing to Wellsburg. He was for many years inspector of flour. Captain Brown married, in 1776, Abigail, born May 1, 1756, at Watertown, Massachusetts, daughter of Edward and Abigail (Chinery) Richardson. Edward Richardson was an innkeeper. Captain Brown and his wife were the parents of the following children: Abigail; John; Sarah; Danforth; Catharine; William; Oliver, mentioned below; George; James; Richard; and Elizabeth. Of these seven were born in Massachusetts and four in Virginia. The mother of these children passed away at Wellsburg, Virginia, now West Virginia, and her husband survived her nearly half a century, dying at the same place, February 17, 1846.

(VI) Oliver (2), son of Oliver (1) and Abigail (Richardson) Brown, was born July 4, 1789, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was one year old when the family moved from the Old Bay State to Virginia, his mother making the journey on horseback and carrying him with her. Oliver Brown was educated in private schools of Holliday's Cove and Wellsburg, and became one of the earliest woolen manufacturers in the Ohio Valley,

owning and operating a factory at Holliday's Cove in 1830 and for twenty-five years thereafter. He was also the owner of a grist-mill and saw-mill in the same vicinity, and conducted a general store. In 1816 he purchased a farm from the estate of his brother-in-law, Robert Colwell, and this property is now in the possession of his grandchildren, Thomas Stephen Brown and Anne Colwell Lee. In politics Mr. Brown was first a Whig and later a Republican. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Brown married, in 1812, Anne Colwell, sister of Robert and Stephen Colwell, both of whom married sisters of Mr. Brown, and resided in the same vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Brown had the following children: Elizabeth, born December 8, 1813, married John Williams, and died in 1902; William, mentioned below; Robert C., born December 25, 1818, married Ann Niel, and died November 4, 1914; Julia A., born June 27, 1821, died December 22, 1851; Sarah, born May 25, 1824, died April 13, 1867; and Martha, born March 28, 1827, married R. H. Brown and died in October, 1863. On September 22, 1834, the mother of the family passed away at Holliday's Cove, and the death of the father occurred at the same place, March 27, 1880.

(VII) William, son of Oliver (2) and Anne (Colwell) Brown, was born March 22, 1816, at Holliday's Cove, Virginia (now West Virginia), and in early life travelled extensively, going to California in 1849 as one of the "argonauts." In 1852 he returned to Virginia, and passed the remainder of his life as a merchant and farmer. He was an elder of the Cove Presbyterian Church. Mr. Brown married, March 13, 1853, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Orr, of Holliday's Cove, and their children were: Oliver, born June 6, 1854, died September 23, 1855; Thomas

Stephen, mentioned below; Anne Colwell, born April 15, 1857, married, March 7, 1882, Albert G. Lee, who died March 15, 1904; Norman, born November 12, 1858, died March 4, 1864; and Mary Stephens, born May 12, 1862, died September 23, 1911. Mr. Brown was a stockholder in various institutions of the neighborhood and held a number of local offices. At the time of the Civil War, though too much advanced in years for active service, he enlisted in the Home Guards of West Virginia, a body which was called out two or three times for brief periods. Mrs. Brown, who was born February 21, 1821, passed away March 4, 1891. She was a granddaughter of John Orr who came, before the close of the Revolutionary War, from the Cumberland Valley, Pennsylvania, to the Ohio Valley, where his descendants have resided ever since. Mrs. Brown's mother was Mary Stephens. Mr. Brown survived until October 14, 1906, living, like most of his family, to an advanced age.

(VIII) Thomas Stephen Brown, son of William and Margaret (Orr) Brown, was born November 23, 1855, at Hollday's Cove, Virginia (now West Virginia), and received his earliest education in private schools of the neighborhood, afterward attending an academy at New Hagerstown, Ohio, and then entering Washington and Jefferson College. From this institution he graduated in 1877 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and then, having made choice of a profession, devoted the ensuing two years to the study of law under the guidance of Judge John H. Miller, of Steubenville, Ohio. He then studied for a time with George W. Caldwell, of Wellsburg, West Virginia, and in 1879 was admitted to the bar of that State. About the same time he received from his *alma mater* the degree of Master of Arts.

After practicing two years in West Vir-

ginia, Mr. Brown came in 1881 to Pittsburgh, and formed a partnership with William G. Stewart, which has been maintained without interruption to the present day. The firm, which is of high standing, has a general civil practice in all courts. Mr. Brown has been a member of the Pennsylvania State Board of Law Examiners since its formation in 1903.

The political principles of Mr. Brown are those advocated by the Republican party and he possesses a full share of the public spirit for which his family has always been noted. He belongs to the Pittsburgh Free Dispensary and the Oakland Board of Trade, and is a member of the Academy of Science and Art of Pittsburgh, the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society and the Western Pennsylvania Botanical Society. He is president of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; his clubs are the Union, Americus, Press and Bellefield, and he also belongs to the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. For over twelve years he has been an elder in the Bellefield Presbyterian Church.

A description of the personal appearance of Mr. Brown would be almost represented by his fellow-citizens of Pittsburgh, for many of them have long been familiar with it and they know that it reveals him for what he is—a leader in his profession, a man of cultured tastes and liberal sentiments and a true friend, loyal himself and endowed with the faculty of inspiring loyalty in others. His manner and personality bespeak alike the jurist and the gentleman.

Mr. Brown married, October 21, 1891, Sydney Ott Heiskell, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they are the parents of a son and a daughter: Oliver Wellington, born October 3, 1893, attended Pittsburgh schools and Shady Side Academy and now at Wash-

ington and Jefferson College, class of 1916; and Matilda Heiskell, born November 23, 1895, attended Pittsburgh schools, graduates this year from Winchester School and expects to enter Vassar College. Domestic affection is a dominant trait in Mr. Brown's character and his home is an exceptionally happy one. Mrs. Brown is a woman of winning personality, gracious and tactful as a hostess and devoted to household ties and duties.

The annals of Massachusetts and Virginia contain the records of Mr. Brown's ancestors—patriots all and good citizens. His own record, worthy to supplement theirs, belongs to the Keystone State as that of an honorable and successful lawyer of the great city of Pittsburgh.

(The Heiskell Line).

Christopher Heiskell, the first ancestor of record, was born in Amsterdam, Holland, and as a young man emigrated to the American colonies, settling in Hagerstown, Maryland, and serving in the Continental army.

(II) Frederick, son of Christopher Heiskell, was born at Hagerstown, Maryland, and there passed his entire life. He married a daughter of Colonel Frederick Steidinger, a soldier of the Revolution.

(III) John, son of Frederick Heiskell, was born June 9, 1775, at Hagerstown, Maryland, and in 1800 was made a lieutenant in the United States army. He served through the war of 1812 with the rank of captain. Captain Heiskell was of Winchester, Virginia, and edited the "Winchester Gazette." He married, June 17, 1802, Anne Sowers, and his death occurred May 27, 1823.

(IV) Otho Williams, son of John and Anne (Sowers) Heiskell, was born March 1, 1808, at Winchester, Virginia, and in 1824 went to Wheeling, where he engaged in business, later becoming a dry goods merchant and following this call-

ing until the outbreak of the Civil War. In 1861 he enlisted in the United States volunteer army, serving in the commissary department, with the rank of captain, from 1862 to 1866, and participating in the campaigns in Virginia and West Virginia. He never thereafter engaged in business. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. Captain Heiskell married (first) in 1837, Susan, daughter of Major James Gibson, of Romney, Virginia. Mrs. Heiskell died in 1841, and Captain Heiskell married (second) March 27, 1845, at Wheeling, Matilda Paxton (see Paxton line), and their children were: Otho Williams, born May 26, 1846; Annie, born August 28, 1847; William Paxton, born May 27, 1849; Matilda Paxton, born July 23, 1851; Eliza Paxton, born May 13, 1854; John, born June 8, 1855; James Paxton, born September 3, 1856; Sydney Ott, mentioned below; and Daniel List, born July 30, 1860. Captain Heiskell died September 30, 1885, at Wheeling, West Virginia, and his widow passed away March 7, 1891.

(V) Sydney Ott, daughter of Otho Williams and Matilda (Paxton) Heiskell, was born August 16, 1858, and became the wife of Thomas Stephen Brown, as stated above.

Many collateral branches of the Heiskell family are found in the Southern States.

(The Paxton Line).

William Paxton was born in 1794, in County Down, Ireland, and in 1801 came to the United States. After engaging in business successively at Washington, Pennsylvania, and in Pittsburgh, he settled in 1814 in Wheeling, Virginia, where he became a merchant and capitalist. Mr. Paxton married (first) in 1817, Hannah, eldest daughter of Elisha Whitehead, of New Jersey, and among their seven children was Matilda, mentioned below. Mrs.

Paxton died in 1828, and Mr. Paxton married (second) in 1831, Eliza Ivers, of New York, who survived him. The death of Mr. Paxton occurred in 1882.

Matilda, daughter of William and Hannah (Whitehead) Paxton, was born August 15, 1824, at Wheeling, Virginia, and became the wife of Otho Williams Heiskell (see Heiskell line).

STEVENSON, Philip H.,

Enterprising Business Man.

A leader among those stalwart and aggressive farmers and business men who helped to make the prosperity of Allegheny county, was the late Philip H. Stevenson, of Moon township. For many years Mr. Stevenson was identified not only with the business interests but also with the political life of his community.

John Stevenson, grandfather of Philip H. Stevenson, was born in Ireland and was of Scottish ancestry. He emigrated to the United States presumably toward the close of the eighteenth century. His wife was Sarah Nye, whom he is said to have married in Scotland. They made their new home on Mingo creek, Washington county, Pennsylvania.

John (2), son of John (1) and Sarah (Nye) Stevenson, migrated about 1800 from Pigeon creek, Washington county, to Allegheny county. It is uncertain whether he was born before or after the arrival of his parents in the United States. In 1836 he built the first grist mill in Moon township, being by trade a miller, and at the time of his death he and his sons owned and operated four steam grist and saw mills. The original Stevenson mills were burned in 1856, but were soon rebuilt and are still in operation. John Stevenson was also a large landowner, served as postmaster for a long time, and for forty years held the office of justice

of the peace. Mr. Stevenson married Jane, daughter of Philip and Mary (Hill) Hooper, who came from Scotland and settled at Cross Roads, Washington county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hooper was a tanner and farmer, and one of the first settlers in Washington county. He was also one of the pioneers of Moon township, Allegheny county, and it was he who induced John Stevenson, his future son-in-law, to remove thither. Mr. and Mrs. Hooper were members of the Presbyterian church. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson: Jane, married Samuel Scott; Sarah, married James Montgomery; Samuel, married Maria Linton; John, married Jane Ewing; Elizabeth; Philip H., mentioned below; Levi, married Jane Scott; Andrew, married Maria Roberts; and Alexander, married Angeline Finley. Mrs. Stevenson was a cousin of General Anthony Wayne. The death of Mr. Stevenson occurred in 1854. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Stevenson was widely known and respected as a man of great firmness and probity of character. He was seventy-two years old at the time of his death.

Philip H., son of John (2) and Jane (Hooper) Stevenson, was born April 4, 1820, on the homestead in Moon township, Allegheny county, and with his brothers learned the milling business of his father, becoming proficient in it and following it successfully during the years of his early manhood. An inclination for commercial life was, however, inherent in Mr. Stevenson's nature, and in 1851 he opened the first general store in Moon township. Five years later he sold out, and thenceforth for the remainder of his life devoted himself to buying wool and looking after his landed property. He was very successful, shipping his wool to

different points and building up a high reputation both as a business man and an agriculturist.

In the sphere of politics Mr. Stevenson took an active part, being twice nominated by the Democrats for the State Legislature. He was one of the Greeley presidential electors, and in 1888 was a delegate to the national convention held in St. Louis. For eighteen years he served as school director, and for a period almost equally long held the office of justice of the peace. He was a member of the Presbyterian church.

Though more than twenty years have elapsed since Mr. Stevenson passed away, there are many who can vividly recall his open, manly countenance, his independent, earnest manner and his strong, cheerful voice which ever had in it the ring of truth and the assurance of good will. So swiftly, however, do the years roll away that it will not be long before the lineaments of this true friend and kind neighbor will cease to live in memory and will be preserved only by the genius of the artist.

Mr. Stevenson married (first) Elizabeth, daughter of James and Hannah (Strouse) Morgan, and they became the parents of one child, now deceased. Mrs. Stevenson died in June, 1853, and in March, 1855, Mr. Stevenson married (second) Elizabeth, born February 17, 1833, daughter of John D. and Nancy (Meeks) McCormick, of Moon township, Allegheny county. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson had two sons and a daughter who survive, their other children having passed away. They are: Emma L., wife of John H. Hamilton, of Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, and mother of two daughters, Mabel and Mary; Charles L.; and William James, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. Charles L. Stevenson is a lawyer of Pittsburgh, and married Mary B., daughter of William

Wilson, of Moon township, Allegheny county. Their children are Philip Hooper, Mary Elizabeth, Sarah Susan and William Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson possessed the strong feeling for home and family which is a characteristic of their race and their union was a very happy one. Mrs. Stevenson, who is still living and, despite her advanced age, in full possession of all her faculties, resides on the old homestead where her husband was born and which is now owned by their children.

The death of Mr. Stevenson, which occurred in November, 1893, was widely and deeply mourned as that of a man of sterling worth, able and upright in business and as a citizen sincerely public-spirited. His work for the upbuilding of his community was in all respects of very real and permanent value.

Throughout life Philip H. Stevenson manifested the sturdy, compelling traits of the race from which he sprang—the indomitable Scotch-Irish—thus furnishing evidence of the oft-repeated truth that the descendants of the pioneers of Allegheny county were, in every particular, fully the equals of their noble predecessors.

STEVENSON, William James,

Lawyer, Corporation Official.

A typical Pittsburgh lawyer of the present day is William James Stevenson, who has now for nearly a score of years been numbered among the best known legal practitioners of the metropolis. During this period Mr. Stevenson has established a reputation not only as an able member of his profession, but also as a public-spirited citizen actively identified with varied and important interests.

William James Stevenson was born November 14, 1871, on the homestead in Moon township, Allegheny county, and

is a son of the late Philip H. and Elizabeth (McCormick) Stevenson. A biography of Mr. Stevenson, with ancestral record, appears elsewhere in this work. William James Stevenson was educated in public schools and at Mount Union College, from which he graduated in 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Without delay he turned his attention to the profession of his choice, studying under the guidance of Judge C. S. Fetterman, of Pittsburgh. In 1896, on motion of William R. Blair, he was admitted to the bar of his native State.

Immediately thereafter Mr. Stevenson opened an office in Diamond street, on the site now occupied by the Frick Building Annex, practicing in association with his brother, Charles L. Stevenson, who had been admitted to the bar about 1892. In 1899 William James Stevenson removed to the Park Building, where he has since practiced alone, acquiring an extensive clientele and advancing to a position among the foremost civil lawyers at the Pittsburgh bar.

In accordance with family tradition, Mr. Stevenson adheres to the Democratic party, and is ever ready to place the support of his vote and influence at the service of any movement which commends itself to him as calculated to promote the welfare and progress of his home city. He is secretary of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Fund and Loan Association of Pittsburgh. As a Mason his affiliations are with Milnor Lodge, No. 287, Free and Accepted Masons, and he is a member of the Pennsylvania Consistory. His college associations are maintained by his connection with the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. He is a member of the Avalon Presbyterian Church, in which he holds the office of deacon.

The personality of Mr. Stevenson is that of the true lawyer, profoundly reflective, keenly observant, strongly intel-

lectual and remarkably magnetic. His legal erudition is combined with thorough knowledge of men and things, and for this reason he is exceptionally well fitted to cope with any situation and any emergency. His countenance bears witness to his possession of these characteristics, and withal, despite the keenness of his glance, is expressive of the kindly nature and genial disposition which have surrounded him with friends both within and without the pale of his profession.

Mr. Stevenson married, April 8, 1896, Clara E., daughter of John and Margaret (Clark) McClester and granddaughter of ——— McClester, who came from Ireland and settled in Moon township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, where his descendants have ever since resided, being people of prominence there as were their ancestors on the other side of the sea. Mrs. Stevenson, a woman of winning personality, is gifted both as home-maker and hostess and she and her husband enjoy a high degree of social popularity.

The assured standing of Mr. Stevenson at the Pittsburgh bar is entirely of his own making, the result of native ability and force of character, but he has not yet completed his forty-fourth year, and during the quarter of a century of activity which lies before him a man of his caliber will steadily advance to higher place and greater achievement.

HOWRY, Abraham K.,

Financier, Enterprising Citizen.

For thirty-five years, until his death in 1901, Abraham K. Howry was associated with the Lancaster County Bank, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, an institution his father, Abraham Howry, also served in the capacity of director. Many of the business men of the city whose interests in Lancaster extend over a period of two decades recall with mingled pleas-



A. K. Henry

ure and regret intimate personal and financial relations held with him, and he lives in the memory of many who were his fellow citizens as a courteous, kindly gentleman, whom to know was to respect and love. His colleagues in the administration of the affairs of the institution with which he was so long identified well knew his absolute trustworthiness, his strict probity, and his passion for accuracy and clearness in his work, and he constantly enjoyed their confidence and esteem.

Abraham K. Howry was a grandson of John Howry, a farmer and extensive land owner of Lancaster county, and was a member of a family that has been seated in that county, first in Strasburg township, since early in the eighteenth century. John Howry married Elizabeth Funk, and was the father of: John, Samuel, Henry, Daniel, Abraham, of whom further; Anne, Elizabeth, Susan, Mary, and Sophia.

Abraham Howry, youngest of the five sons of John and Elizabeth (Funk) Howry, was born at Strasburg, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1806, his birthplace being his father's farm; and died February 19, 1871, in Soudersburg, Pennsylvania. His early life was passed on the home farm, during which time he improved his meagre educational opportunities, and when a young man he became the owner of a tract of eighty acres of land in East Lampeter township, Lancaster county. In the improvement and cultivation of this farm he passed his entire remaining years, prospering in material things and rising to prominent place among his fellow citizens. In public and church affairs he took important place, and held a position on the board of directors of the Lancaster County Bank. Among the local offices to which he was elected by the votes of his neighbors was that of school director of Lampeter town-

ship, and he was a trustee of the Strasburg Methodist Episcopal Church. His first political allegiance was yielded the Whig party, but when the Republican party was organized he became one of its most loyal supporters, continuing in that political faith until his death. In 1865, six years prior to his death, he retired from active participation in affairs, passing this time in quiet enjoyment of his home life until stricken with his fatal illness. He was a citizen of true public spirit and generously contributed to the work of the religious denomination of which he was a member.

He married, November 29, 1836, Anna Keagy, born September 22, 1809, died July 17, 1892, and had issue: Abraham K., of whom further; Esther A., married Benjamin Esbenschade; John F., resides in Los Angeles, California; Martha, married John W. Lytle; Mary; Sophia; and Anna. Of these seven children the only survivors are Mary, who resides in Lancaster, and John F., of Los Angeles, California.

Abraham K. Howry, son of Abraham and Anna (Keagy) Howry, was born in Strasburg, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1837, died in Lancaster, February 18, 1901, and is buried at Strasburg. His education, begun in the district schools of his birthplace, was completed in the Millersville State Normal School, after which for a short time he taught school in Baerville, Lancaster county. From pedagogical pursuits he came to Lancaster, in this city accepting a clerkship in the Lancaster County Bank, of which his father was at that time a director. His service extended over a period of thirty-five years, years of the most faithful devotion to the bank's interest. His acquaintance in the city and surrounding country was wide, and during the long term of his connection with this institution he made many of its patrons

his friends. His special province during the later years of his service was the care of the notes that came to the bank. He was director, secretary and treasurer of the Bridgeport & Horse Shoe Turnpike Company. Not only was he an efficient, able business man, but his interest in affairs was wide and he supported all forward movements in his city. He passed his years, sixty-three, in the honor and respect of his associates.

HARVEY, James G.,

Business Man, Public Official.

The history of a State as well as that of a Nation is chiefly a chronicle of the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon society, whether in the broad sphere of public labors or the more circumscribed, but not less worthy and valuable, of individual activity through which the general good is ever promoted. James G. Harvey, the present mayor of Hazelton, whose prominent position in business affairs demand for him recognition, has for many years been a prominent factor in the development of his adopted city. He is a native of Cornwall, England, born December 23, 1862, son of Peter and Mary A. (Gartwell) Harvey, also natives of England, who came to the United States in 1869, settling at Stockton, Pennsylvania, where the remainder of their days were spent.

James G. Harvey obtained a limited education in the schools adjacent to his home, and in early life began working about the mines, following this occupation for thirteen years, performing every kind of work connected with coal mining, in which he became highly proficient. At the expiration of this period of time, realizing the need of a better education than he had received in his youth, he entered Dickinson Seminary, where he pursued a two years' course of study, which

enabled him to cope more successfully with the problems of life. Upon his return to Stockton, he entered the employ of Linderman, Skeer & Company, proprietors of a meat market there, and remained with them for four years, during which time he became thoroughly familiar with the work in all its details, thus being enabled to engage in business on his own account, which he accordingly did, in 1888, taking as a partner, William Curtis, under the firm name of Harvey & Curtis, and they opened a meat market at Hazleton, which they conducted successfully for six years, the connection being then severed. In February, 1892, Mr. Harvey opened his present establishment at No. 579 Vine street, Hazleton, conducting the same line of business, and since then his patronage has increased constantly, owing to the fact that he personally superintends every part of his work, selecting the best materials for his patrons that the wholesale markets afford, and that every consideration and courtesy is shown by his employees, who are considerate in their treatment of all, whether rich or poor. In addition to this enterprise, from which he derives a lucrative livelihood, he is the owner and proprietor of an oil wagon that makes regular trips through Hazleton and vicinity. Among the political honors which have been conferred upon him by his fellow citizens: He was sheriff of Luzerne county, taking his oath of office on the first Monday in January, 1899, serving until last of December, 1902. He was elected member of State Legislature and served three years. He is the present mayor of Hazelton and took the oath of office in December, 1913, having been elected for four years, being the first to serve as mayor in the new city hall, the present building being the finest edifice of its kind in the United States in any city of its size. He is a Republican in politics,



James G. Harvey

casting his vote for the man best qualified for office, irrespective of party affiliation. He and his wife attend the Methodist Episcopal church. He displays marked intelligence on general and civic issues, and every movement which has for its object the betterment of his section of the States receives from him a most earnest support.

Mr. Harvey married, June 4, 1891, Leona Thomas, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, who was made an orphan by the terrible flood that devastated that city.

WILLS, J. Hunter,

Civil War Veteran, Enterprising Citizen.

J. Hunter Wills, fourth child and second son of Allen Wood and Elizabeth H. (Evans) Wills, was born in Brandywine township, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1845.

He was educated in the public schools, Downingtown Academy, and the Philadelphia Business College, beginning his active business career in 1863, as an employee of Baugh Sons & Company, the great chemical fertilizer manufacturing company of Philadelphia. For thirteen years he occupied a position of trust with that company, then in 1876 he established a mercantile house in East Downingtown, beginning business on February 14. He has since that date been continuously in business in Downingtown, as merchant, and also serving as justice of the peace, rating as one of the efficient, progressive, valuable men of his borough. He conceived the idea of a building and loan association in Downingtown, took upon himself the burden of the preliminary work, and after organizing the Downingtown Building and Loan Association was elected its first president, ably guiding the association as chief executive during the first twelve years of its existence. He serves on the Board of Trade, and, as president of Northwood Cemetery, great-

ly improved and beautified that "silent city of the dead." His influence has been felt in every phase of business life in his borough, and to him is due much of Downingtown's prosperity.

While emphatically a busy man of affairs, Mr. Wills has been of the greatest value in civic regulation of his borough. As chief burgess, 1900-1903 and 1906-1909, he secured wise legislation, ably administered the civil government, and during his term many important manufacturing plants located in Downingtown. For twelve years he served upon the school board, nine of these years as its president, and was not only a warm friend of the public school system but an untiring worker for its betterment, witnessing during his term a great increase in their efficiency and value to the youth of the borough. Politically he is in sympathy with the Republican party, has served as a member of the county committee and has been a factor in party success.

Mr. Wills, although but sixteen years of age at the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, enlisted as a drummer boy, serving in the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment in 1861-62, and in the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Regiment in 1863, and saw service in two of the hardest fought battles of the war—Antietam and Gettysburg. He has ever been prominent in the Pennsylvania Grand Army of the Republic as a member of General W. S. Hancock Post, No. 255, as chaplain, trustee and delegate to the State department, as staff officer to the State commander in 1903, and as national staff officer in 1904.

Also a soldier of the Prince of Peace, Mr. Wills is a vestryman of the Downingtown Protestant Episcopal Church, serving in that capacity for forty years, and with personal efforts and purse aiding generously the work of his parish. He is a member of the Masonic order,

affiliating with Potter Lodge, Philadelphia. Mr. Wills married, in 1881, Katherine Ellicott Lindley, who died February 18, 1898, leaving a son, William Mintzer Wills, a graduate of Haverford College, class of 1904, now engaged in business in Philadelphia. He is vice-president of the Diamond Specialty and Supply Company.

J. Hunter Wills presented to the school a play ground called the J. Hunter Wills Athletic Field, and the gift was also supplemented by equal amount, \$500, for a fountain, presented by Downingtown by his brother.

WILLS, Abner E.,

Enterprising Business Man, Public Benefactor.

The name Wills has been an honored one in Chester and Philadelphia counties since 1728, when Michael Wills came from County Wicklow, Ireland, until the present day, Abner E. Wills having been the Philadelphia representative of his family for many years prior to his death. The leading Chester county representative of the family is J. Hunter Wills, merchant and justice of peace of Downingtown. Both are sons of Allen Wood and Elizabeth H. (Evans) Wills, of Downingtown.

Michael Wills, according to tradition, was of English descent, the family moving to Wicklow during the rebellion of 1688, either with the British army or shortly afterward. He was rated among the taxables of Whiteland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1729, presumably moving to Philadelphia county soon after that year. At the time of making his will, November 28, 1748, he was living in Lower Merion township, Philadelphia county, now Montgomery county.

Michael (2) Wills, son of the founder,

is buried in St. David's churchyard at Radnor, the inscription on his gravestone reciting in part: "Here lies interred in full assurance of a joyful Resurrection the Body of Michael Wills, who after he had liv'd through a long Course of years a pattern of Virtue Patience and Piety Eschanged this Earthly for a Heavenly habitation on the 8th Day of Oct 1794 In the 86th year of his Age." His widow, Jane Mather Wills, survived him ten years, and is buried in St. David's churchyard. Their sons were Jeremiah, Michael, and John (3).

Michael Wills was a resident of Chester county, where he died January 15, 1829. He married Ann, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Keyser) Wood, both of German descent. They were the parents of fourteen children, nine of whom lived to mature years.

Allen Wood Wills, eleventh child of Michael (3) Wills, was born February 23, 1810, and died October 28, 1873. He married Elizabeth H. Evans, and spent his business life in Downingtown. Children: Rebecca, married Dr. Samuel Ringwalt; Anna, married Daniel Baugh; George E., died December 31, 1884, married Tamazine Zook; J. Hunter (see preceding sketch); Abner E., of further mention; and Allen Wood, died unmarried.

Abner E. Wills was born in East Brandywine township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1848, and died at Denver, Colorado, April 16, 1913. After completing his studies he entered business life, becoming heavily interested in the chemical manufacturing firm of Baugh Sons & Company, retaining his interest and superintendency of the works in Philadelphia until three years prior to his death, when he retired. Mr. Wills was unmarried, his residence in Philadelphia being at the Continental Hotel. While traveling in the west he was stricken with a fatal illness, dying in Denver. J. Hunter

Wills immediately went to Denver, returning with all that was mortal of his brother. He rests in Northwood Cemetery. Among other benefactions he bequeathed in his will: \$10,000 to St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church; \$5,000 to the Downingtown Free Library; \$5,000 to the Methodist Hospital, Philadelphia; \$500 for a public fountain, and various other similar bequests.

MARTIN, Charles Lowe,
Financier, Popular Citizen.

Although belonging to the younger group of Philadelphia bankers, Mr. Martin may be classed as a veteran, inasmuch as his entire business life has been spent in association with Philadelphia financial institutions. Beginning at the bottom of the ladder as clerk, his natural aptitude, ability, and ambitious zeal won him promotion from post to post, until his experience and sound judgment justified his selection for the position he now fills, treasurer of the Kensington Trust Company, which company he aided in organizing in 1906. No young financial institution was ever so sorely tried in its infancy as was the Kensington Trust Company, nor was a more complete victory ever won by a young financial institution over adverse circumstances than was won by its managers during the "money panic" of 1907. Mr. Martin, from his post as guardian of the bank's treasury early saw the falling of the financial barometer that indicated the coming storm, and with the affairs of the company took those wise precautions that brought them through that calamitous period during which banks and bankers went down in ruin and disgrace. After the storm subsided and the financial skies cleared, the company whose finances Mr. Martin controlled had a record of having cashed every check presented, and of having its

stock of reserve gold even larger than before the storm. This excellent showing firmly established confidence in the young institution, gave its officers strong feeling of security in their financial power and wisdom, paved the way for a wonderful expansion, and established Mr. Martin in high position among Philadelphia financiers.

Bankers are popularly supposed to be men of austere countenance, reserved and dignified manner, raised a little above their fellows, therefore immune from the things that appeal to the more humbly employed. Not so Mr. Martin. Lu Lu Temple, that great center of Philadelphia's Masonic social and fun-loving men, has no more popular and jovial devotee than he, and he enjoys the distinction of being president of the only Shrine country club owning its own golf grounds, Lu Lu Temple Country Club, whose beautiful grounds, club house, and links in Montgomery county were recently dedicated. Both "grave and gay" is his nature, the one trait emphasizing the other and producing the stable man of affairs, the fraternity brother, the companionable gentleman, the true sportsman.

Charles L. Martin was born in Philadelphia, June 25, 1874, son of John T. and Sarah (Lowe) Martin, tracing his descent from Revolutionary forbears. John T. Martin was a brick manufacturer, and in the course of his career invented brick-making machines of value to the trade which he patented. He traveled extensively, establishing these machines in many parts of the United States, their introduction completely revolutionizing the brickmaking industry. He died in 1870.

Thus left a paternal orphan at the age of seven years, Charles L. Martin, without a father's guiding hand, chose his own career, and after completing his edu-

cation in the Philadelphia public schools entered the employ of the Germantown Trust Company, remaining seven years, advancing in rank, and laying a secure foundation upon which his financial career was to rest. He then spent five years in a responsible position with the Real Estate and Title Company, of Philadelphia, which period brought him to the year 1906, an experienced banker with an honorable record. In that year he aided in organizing the Kensington Trust Company, was chosen its secretary and treasurer, and in that position has been an important factor in bringing that institution to its present solid and prosperous condition. The panic of 1907 gave the young institution the opportunity to demonstrate the strength of its management, and the record made during that period by Mr. Martin and his associates has been followed during the subsequent years by equally wise, progressive, yet conservative management. The company has prospered abundantly, its deposits are very large and strongly safeguarded, its title insurance business the fourth largest in the city, and as an institution of service to the section it touches stands unrivalled. Mr. Martin has grown with the institution he serves, and not more firm is the company's building at Kensington and Allegheny avenues fixed upon its foundations than is he established in the regard of his official associates and in the confidence of the patrons of the bank. He is also president of the Building and Loan Association.

Mr. Martin is prominently connected with the Masonic order, and although his official connection is with the social side of Masonry, he is filled with the spirit of true fraternity, demonstrating in his life the valuable tenets of the order. He is a member of Lodge No. 9, Free and Accepted Masons; Chapter No. 253, Royal Arch Masons; the Council, Royal and Se-

lect Masters; Mary Commandery, Knights Templar; and Lu Lu Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also the president of the Lu Lu Country Club, a club composed of Shrine members only; and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Manufacturers' Club. In religious association he is connected with the Third Baptist Church of Germantown.

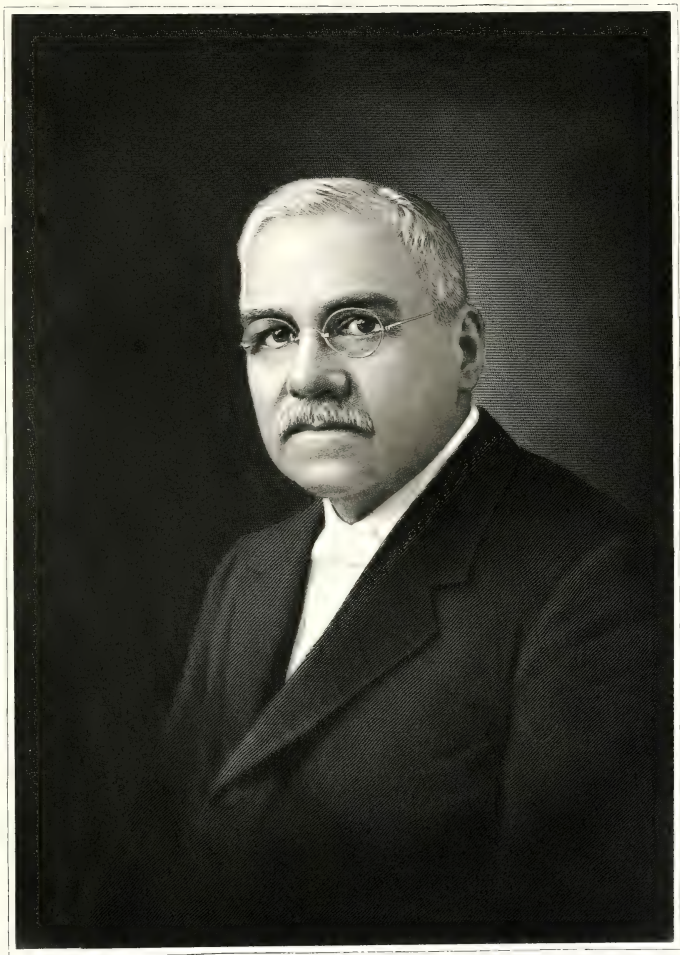
Mr. Martin married, in 1894, Lillian, daughter of Andrew and Ida Easton, of Pittsburgh, and has a daughter, Marie Easton Martin, a graduate of the Armistade School, and Washington Seminary, Washington, Pennsylvania, class of 1915.

BISLER, Gustav Adolph,

Manufacturer, Enterprising Business Man.

Gustav Adolph Bisler, to whom success has come by reason of close application and honorable business methods, is a well known business man of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was born in Elbing, West Prussia, Germany, May 11, 1852, and is the son of Godfried F. and Caroline Louise (Herbert) Bisler, who emigrated with their family to the United States of America in 1854 on the sailing vessel "Marie Louise," Captain Wanke in command, and docking in Philadelphia, after a six weeks' stormy passage. Mr. Bisler's ancestors for generations back were engaged in mercantile pursuits, and were religious, frugal, hard-working people.

Godfried Ferdinand Bisler, who was engaged in the shoe business, established himself in the same line in his adopted country. He applied for his citizenship papers in 1856, and became a full-fledged citizen in 1860. The two sons, Emil H. and Gustav A., who emigrated with their parents, attended the public schools, and were given a primary and "secondary



Gustav A. Bisler

education," as the term was employed in those days. Later on both boys obtained employment and started out to earn their own livelihood at the age of twelve and thirteen years respectively, at wages of \$2.00 and \$2.50 per week, and both boys being ambitious, energetic and enterprising, decided to attend night school for two winters at Sixteenth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by application to their work and studies their early years were full.

Gustav A. Bisler in his teens worked in a baker shop, carriage factory and razor strop factory, also had charge of a billiard room, and finally became apprenticed to Hilliar & Faser, picture frame manufacturers, in 1867, and in the line of work Mr. Bisler became proficient, and was advanced rapidly by the firm, and at the age of twenty-one years we find young Gustav A. Bisler foreman in the same factory in which he served his apprenticeship.

At this time Gustav A. and the elder brother, Emil Herman, who had become a practical paper box maker, started in the manufacturing of paper boxes at 522 North street, in a third story room about sixteen by ninety feet, with an invested capital of \$900, borrowed from the father, and \$250 of their own money. Both brothers drew six dollars wages weekly, and the small business prospered from the start, and within the next few years we find the firm occupying the entire four floors of the building, sixteen by ninety feet.

In 1877 the firm were obliged to seek more roomy quarters, and so leased a five-story building with basement eighteen by one hundred feet, located at 222 North Fifth street, and the business outgrew the capacity of this building in the surprisingly short period of five years. August 14, 1883, was a dark day in the firm's

history, Emil H., the elder brother, died, and the accrued responsibilities fell upon the shoulders of Gustav A., who settled up his brother's estate and carried on the business into further success, and later purchasing an old church and synagogue property, located at 334-346 Julianna (now Randolph) street, where the business continued for seventeen years. In 1899 Mr. Bisler had foreseen developments and had acquired properties Nos 249-255, east side of North Sixth street, and erected a large factory, having the architect and builder conform to his own well defined plans. This building was five stories, with basement, erected on a plot seventy-two by one hundred and twenty feet. Continuous growth of business demanded still more room, so in 1909 an additional fireproof concrete building was erected on adjoining property, thirty-six by ninety feet, six floors and basement, besides this, the firm has leased about thirty thousand square feet of floor area and the business employs about three hundred persons, and was incorporated in 1908 under the firm name of G. A. Bisler, Inc. The officers are: G. A. Bisler, president; E. V. Bisler, vice-president; A. K. Bisler, secretary and manager; G. A. Bisler, Jr., treasurer. The company manufactures a line of high-grade confectionery boxes, and caters to the highest class trade, having possibly the best equipped factory for the manufacture of high-grade work in the United States. Their trade extends as far as the Mississippi, and their annual output is about a quarter of a million dollars.

Mr. Gustav A. Bisler married, in 1876, Miss Emma Virginia Coryell, a daughter of Emanuel and Christina Coryell, a native of New Hope on the Delaware. Mr. Bisler and Mrs. Bisler are the parents of five children: 1. Gustav A., born May 11, 1879; educated in Friends' School and

Ogontz, and is now associated with his father. 2. Raymond Coryell, born May 15, 1881; educated at Friends' School, and at Swarthmore College; died December 25, 1910. 3. Emma Virginia, graduated from Friends' School; now Mrs. George Pownell Orr. 4. Marian Vernon, born February 22, 1892; educated at St. Mary's Academy, Burlington, New Jersey. 5. Ester, born September 7, 1893; graduated from Miss Hill's school, Germantown, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Bisler belongs to many organizations and clubs. He is a member of the Union League Club, Philadelphia; and is a life member of the Manufacturers' Club, Philadelphia; the Fairmount Park Art Association; the Academy of Fine Arts; the Pen and Pencil Club; the Navy League, and the National Geographical Society. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Philadelphia, and a thirty-second degree Mason. He is president of G. A. Bisler, Incorporated, and vice-president of the Philadelphia Paper Manufacturing Company. Mr. Bisler has always used his franchise in an independent manner, and might be classed as an independent Republican. During his active business life he has found time to respond to the noblest service, and for twenty-five years has held the office of trustee in the West Hope Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Bisler has travelled extensively in America and also made several European trips, taking his family with him, being a firm believer in the broadening influence and education of travel. He is a notable example of the man who has forged his way through life, and stands as a splendid type of the reliable, public-spirited citizen, and the trustworthy friend. Mr. Bisler built and resides in a beautiful home in the residence section of Overbrook, Philadelphia.

JOHNSTON, John R.,

Manufacturer, Financier.

Mr. Johnston is president of the Johnston Glass Company of Hartford City, Indiana, and the Johnston Brokerage Company of Pittsburgh, being also officially connected with leading commercial organizations in other cities and States of the Union.

William Johnston, great-grandfather of John Rodgers Johnston, was a native of Ireland, and married Elizabeth McIlheny. The Johnston family were engaged in the occupation of flax-growing.

John, son of William and Elizabeth (McIlheny) Johnston, was born February 6, 1813, in County Donegal, Ireland, and was by trade a saddle-maker. He emigrated to the United States, settling in New Paris, Ohio, where for fifty years he was engaged in mercantile business. He married Sarah Ann, daughter of William Mauzy, a private in Colonel James Gerrard's regiment, Virginia Regulars, Revolutionary army. The death of Mr. Johnston occurred about 1892.

Francis Edwin, son of John and Sarah Ann (Mauzy) Johnston, was born May 12, 1840, at New Paris, Ohio, and was educated in Richmond, Indiana. During the Civil War he enlisted in the ninety-day service, afterward reënlisting, and serving for some time. After the war he engaged in a mercantile business at Arcanum, Ohio, later becoming connected with a jewelry concern with which he was actively identified during the remainder of his life, along the border of Ohio and Indiana. Mr. Johnston married, November 20, 1865, at Greenville, Ohio. Emily Jane, born January 6, 1848, in Spartanburg, daughter of Raiford and Adeline (Woodmansee) Wiggs, of Ohio. Mrs. Wiggs was a daughter of Judge Woodmansee, of the Western District.



G. R. Fox

Gilbert Rodman Fox

Mr. and Mrs. Johnston were the parents of two children: John Rodgers, mentioned below; and Sarah Elizabeth, who died at the age of twelve years. Mr. Johnston died April 6, 1878, and his widow resides at Topeka, Kansas.

John Rodgers Johnston, son of Francis Edwin and Emily Jane (Wiggs) Johnston, was born April 8, 1867, at Arcanum, Darke county, Ohio, and received his education in the schools of the vicinity and in the high schools of Kokomo, Indiana, and Topeka, Kansas. In 1889, after completing his course of study, he went to Mexico, where for a year he was associated with a land colonizing company.

In 1890 Mr. Johnston entered upon the real work of his life, going to Hartford City, Indiana, and connecting himself with the glass industry. For ten years he prospered steadily and in 1900 sold out to the American Window Glass Company. He then organized the Johnston Glass Company, becoming its president, and erected a glass manufacturing plant at Hartford City, where window and also ornamental bending glass is made, giving employment to three hundred men and having a wide and extremely profitable sale. Despite the fact that the president has for some years resided in Pittsburgh he is still the moving spirit of the entire enterprise.

In 1912 Mr. Johnston organized the Johnston Brokerage Company, with headquarters in Pittsburgh. Of this concern also he is president, as well as of the Newsome Feed and Grain Company and the Washington Orchard Company. For eleven years or more he has been vice-president of the Citizens' State Bank of Hartford City, Indiana, and the Potomac Valley Orchard Company of Maryland, and he is also a director of the Berghoff Brewing Company of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The political allegiance of Mr. Johnston is given to the Republican party, and for twelve years or more he served on the school board of Hartford City, Indiana. He belongs to the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. His clubs are the Union Club of Pittsburgh and the Columbia Club of Indianapolis, also the Pittsburgh Press Club. He is enrolled in the Athletic Associations of Chicago and Pittsburgh, and is a member of the Indianapolis Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. He affiliates with all branches of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and numerous similar organizations. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Johnston married, in May, 1891, in Duluth, Minnesota, Nelly Marie, daughter of William A. Thompson, Sr., and Caroline Thompson, of that place, but originally of Norway. Mr. Thompson was an owner of vessels and a man of some prominence in his day. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston are the parents of one son: John Rodgers, born February 4, 1894, educated in schools and high schools of Indianapolis, at Pittsburgh Academy and Shady Side Academy, and now at Princeton University, class of 1916. Mrs. Johnston, a woman of character and culture, is a member of the New Era and other clubs and one of the governors of the "Made in America" movement.

FOX, Gilbert Rodman,
Lawyer.

Gilbert Rodman Fox, member of the bar of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, for fifty-four years, was a man of remarkable self-possession, scholarly and courteous in his address and deservedly enjoyed the reputation of being one of

the best equity lawyers in the State of Pennsylvania. Suffering with lameness from childhood, his life was a model of industry. While seldom seen in the criminal courts, he enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice of a character that rarely called him from his office. He was regarded as a safe counsellor, and was brought into many cases as consulting attorney.

Edward Fox, born in 1752, grandfather of Gilbert Rodman Fox, is said to have been the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Fuller) Fox, of Dublin, Ireland. Thomas Fox was an Englishman, an officer in the British army. The tradition that Edward Fox was connected with the Fox family of Holland House, London, England, has not yet been traced, but the portrait in oil and the fine engraving of the distinguished statesman, Charles James Fox, still in the possession of the oldest branch of the descendants of Edward Fox, may be the foundation for the belief that some connection did exist.

Coming to this country at the age of twenty, but at a time not exactly known, Edward Fox entered the office of Hon. Samuel Chase, of Maryland, as a student at law; but removed to Philadelphia some years previous to 1785, his name then appearing in the first directory. In 1780 he was auditor-general for Pennsylvania. July 5, 1780, he married Elizabeth Sergeant, sister of Jonathan Dickenson Sergeant, daughter of Jonathan Sergeant, who during the Revolutionary War was a member of the Council of Safety. Nine children were born to them.

Edward Fox held the position of Recorder of Deeds for the city and county of Philadelphia from June 6, 1799, to May, 1809; he was also secretary and treasurer of the University of Pennsylvania from 1791 to the day of his death, April 11, 1822. He was buried in the burial grounds of the First Presbyterian

Church, Philadelphia, adjoining on the west the Third (or old Pine Street) Presbyterian Church, Pine street, above Fourth. Elizabeth Sergeant, his wife, is buried near him.

John Fox, sixth child of Edward Fox, was born at Philadelphia, April 26, 1787; graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and studied law with Alexander James Dallas. On his admission to the bar, he opened an office at Bristol, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He also had an office in Newtown, and on the removal of the courts to Doylestown in 1813 he took up his residence in this new county seat. In the same year he purchased "The House with a History," Broad and Court streets (now torn down), known as the "Fox Homestead" for half a century since that time.

In 1816 he married Margery, daughter of Gilbert Rodman, Esq., of "Edington," Bensalem township, Bucks county, near Bristol. Gilbert Rodman was a Quaker, disowned because he took up arms in the Revolutionary War, serving as major in the Second Bucks County Battalion, 1776.

John Fox served on General Worrell's staff, with the rank of major, in the War of 1812, and afterwards was appointed major-general of the Seventh Division of the Pennsylvania militia. A few days after the burning of the Capitol at Washington by the British, in 1814, when court opened, Mr. Fox arose and said he had no business in a court room when the British were devastating the land; he left the building and joined the volunteers. In 1814 he was Deputy Attorney-General of Bucks county, and the leader of the Democratic party there, and for many years wielded a wide influence in the State, but declined to accept any political office. In 1830 he was appointed President Judge of the Seventh Judicial District, then composed of the counties of Bucks and Montgomery, which position

he held until 1838, when the judicial office was made elective.

Judge Fox died at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1849, leaving a widow and the following children: Gilbert Rodman, of Norristown, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth Sergeant, wife of John Pugh, of Doylestown, Pennsylvania; Edward John, lawyer, of Easton, Pennsylvania; Mary Rodman, of Doylestown, Pennsylvania; Rev. Louis Rodman Fox, Presbyterian clergyman. None of these children are now living. John Fox and his wife Margery, who died December 21, 1872, are buried in the family burial lot in the cemetery at Doylestown, Pennsylvania.

Gilbert Rodman Fox, grandson of Edward Fox, was born at Doylestown, March 27, 1817. He attended school at Neshaminy, Bucks county, but was brought home from there with a serious illness which left him very lame and from which he suffered all his life. At Doylestown he studied under a tutor, and was prepared for college by the Rev. Robert DuBois, and entered Princeton College, graduating in June, 1835, and receiving his degree of Master of Arts in 1837. The years 1836 and 1837 were spent in studying law in his father's office in Doylestown, and spending some time in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, living in the home of a German family, and perfecting himself in the use of the German language, which he found of great service in his long professional life. In 1838 he was admitted to the bar of Bucks county, and in the same year, November 19, to that of Montgomery county, removing to Norristown and opening an office for the practice of law. In 1839 he was appointed Deputy Attorney-General for the county, and continued in that office for six years.

On October 28, 1852, Gilbert Rodman Fox was married to Catharine Cruger, second daughter of Nicholas Cruger,

Esq., and Eliza Kortright, of Oscawana, New York, in St. John's Church, New York City. Catharine Cruger was born December 13, 1829, and died January 8, 1894, and is buried in Montgomery cemetery, Norristown, Pennsylvania. To their union were born five children: Kate Margery, Frances Macomb, Martha Rodman, Gilbert Rodman, Gouverneur Cruger; of these, Gouverneur Cruger died December 21, 1864, and Kate Margery, February 5, 1875.

On December 28, 1840, Mr. Fox was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He was appointed clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, December 31, 1859, receiving the appointment from John Cadwalader, then judge of the court, remaining in this position until April 19, 1875, when he resigned, being unable longer to endure the daily journey from Norristown to Philadelphia.

Like his father, John Fox, he was an ardent Democrat, and supported the principles and aims of that party as far as possible at all times. He was also a devoted Christian, and a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Norristown for over forty years, and a ruling elder for thirty-seven years. He also held the position of Sunday school superintendent for a number of years and taught a Bible class.

Perhaps Mr. Fox's greatest line of service in his chosen profession was the large number of students who studied under him and to whom he was most faithful. From his office went forth more than from any other in the county; and the kind friend that directed their efforts as students was equally ready to assist them as practitioners. He was a careful preceptor, and the names may be recorded: Louis R. Fox, Gouverneur Cruger, C. H. Mathews, W. W. Craig, Benjamin E.

Chain, Edward F. Pugh, Albert Bradley, J. Davis Duffield, H. B. Dickinson, Judge Aaron S. Swartz, Judge William B. Solly (who remained with him for ten years), Henry B. Garber, Louis M. Childs, Joseph Fornance, W. F. Dannehower, and Gilbert R. Fox, his son, the last student, remaining with his father until his death, and continuing the practice of law.

As a citizen, Mr. Fox was deeply interested in every matter pertaining to the welfare of the whole community, and never afraid to express his well considered opinions. His hand was ever open to the needs of the poor and suffering and his legal ability was freely theirs. For a number of years he was counsel in Norristown for the Philadelphia Trust Company and the Fidelity Trust Company of the City of Philadelphia.

A complimentary dinner was given to Mr. Fox by the bar of Montgomery county, November 19, 1888, celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of his admittance to practice in the courts of the county. Thirty-five members of the bar were present, and many words of friendship and commendation were spoken. He was spoken of as being personally acquainted with every member of the bar of Philadelphia and Montgomery counties; as a diplomatic lawyer, calm and cool, never trying a case until passion and prejudice had passed away; a man of solid attainments, being well posted in all the intricate points of his profession, particularly in connection with the settlement of estates, the fulfilment of trusts and general real estate practice.

Mr. Fox commented on the great change in the membership of the bar: "In 1838 Philadelphia lawyers came up to Norristown and stayed throughout the week of court; now the appearance of an outside lawyer was an exception; Montgomery county people long ago reached the conclusion that if they wanted their

business transacted with despatch, they must employ Montgomery county lawyers."

Gilbert Rodman Fox died December 1, 1892, and is buried in Montgomery cemetery at Norristown, Pennsylvania. His widow, Catharine Cruger, is buried beside him. They are survived by the following children and grandchildren: Frances Macomb Fox, living in Norristown, and holding the position of curator of the Historical Society of Montgomery county, in whose library she has secured much of the information used in preparing this article. Martha Rodman Fox Genet, widow of Albert Rivers Genet, lawyer, late of New York City, who died at Ossining, New York, October 25, 1912, and is buried at Sparta, New York; her children are: Albert Rivers Genet, Gilbert Rodman Fox Genet, Edmond Charles Clinton Genet. Gilbert Rodman Fox, lawyer, of Norristown, Pennsylvania; married Rebekah Coleman, May 11, 1886, who died October 31, 1913, and is buried in Riverside cemetery, Norristown, Pennsylvania; his children are: Gilbert Rodman (died in infancy); George Coleman Fox, Josephine Fox, Mildred Fox, John Wister Fox, and Kathryn Rodman Fox.

(This article prepared by Frances Macomb Fox, March, 1915).

EDMONDS, Franklin Spencer,

Lawyer, Legislator, Educator, Reformer.

There are many sons of Philadelphia whose achievement reflects credit upon the city of their birth, and among those of the present generation Franklin S. Edmonds occupies important position. His life has been spent in Philadelphia, his education acquired in her public schools and university, his reputation as an educator gained in her schools, his fame as a lawyer acquired at her bar, and his valuable work as a reform politician done



Franklin Spencer Edwards

in opposition to the forces that have degraded his native city.

The first political success attained by Mr. Edmonds was when, as president of the Philadelphia Teachers' Association, he organized and led the fight for an increase in the salaries of all teachers in the elementary schools and carried it to a victorious issue. So highly were his services appreciated by the teachers of the city that when he left their ranks and was admitted to the bar they presented him with a magnificent law library. Political conditions in the Twenty-ninth Ward, his residence, were such that no young man of independent spirit could sit idly by, much less one so highly endowed as Mr. Edmonds. He plunged into the fight against "bossism" and in 1905, one year after his admission to the bar, he was chosen to make the fight against Louis Hutt for Select Councilman. He was beaten, but he put up such a good fight that he became one of the City Party leaders, and in the following November the Twenty-ninth Ward was carried by the reformers. At the age of thirty-two years he was chairman of the city committee of the City party, a member of the Board of Education, and one of the most sought after public speakers in Philadelphia. But his useful activity in Philadelphia politics is but one of many claims he has upon the regard of his fellow men. As an educator and lecturer he is held in high repute, and as lawyer and political economist he is everywhere recognized as an authority. Scarcely of sufficient years to be in the prime of life, he has accomplished much, but his learning, oratorical ability, and capacity for work, argue that the future has greater honors to bestow. He is a many sided man, versatility being one of his strong characteristics, as this review of his life will show.

Franklin Spencer Edmonds was born

in Philadelphia, March 28, 1874, son of Henry R. and Catharine (Huntzinger) Edmonds. In 1891 he was graduated Bachelor of Arts from Central High School, and was first honor and valedictorian of his class; and in 1893 he received the degree Bachelor of Philosophy from the University of Pennsylvania, Master of Arts being bestowed by the Central High School in 1896. From 1893 to 1894 he was assistant secretary of the University Extension Society and engaged in the organization of classes for civic instruction. He was Andrew D. White Fellow in political science, Cornell University, 1894-95. In 1895 he was appointed instructor in history in the Central High School, and in 1897 his position upon the Central High School faculty became that of Assistant Professor of Political Science, which he filled until 1902, and from that date until 1904 he was professor of the same subject. Since his resignation in 1904 he has been honorary lecturer on political science. During his connection with the High School he developed an unusual gift of oratory, his lectures being most interesting and well attended by the students. He never used book or notes, and had the reputation of being the most rapid talker on the faculty board. He was very popular with the students, and was on friendly terms with young men all over the city, young men who, admiring and respecting him, followed his lead in politics and as voters swelled the ranks of the City party. He was also responsible for many of the organizations within Central High School, was speaker of the mock "House of Representatives," and there gained his intimate knowledge of parliamentary law. He was a member of the Athletic Council of the school, and gave athletics its first great impetus, producing teams that won, broadening the athletic scope of the school and placing the finances of sport

upon a sound basis. He has never lost interest in his original *alma mater*, but as a member of the High School Alumni Association and its Master of Archives has, with other Philadelphians, worked to increase its usefulness. After deciding to abandon the teacher's profession, in which he had attained reputation and success, Mr. Edmonds entered the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Laws, class of 1903. He began practice in Philadelphia in 1904, and as a member of the law firm of Mason & Edmonds, No. 614 Franklin building, and practices in all State and Federal courts of the district. His legal standing is high and he commands the unvarying respect of his professional associates.

Mr. Edmonds began political work as a reformer in the Twenty-Ninth Ward, and at once won public recognition. He was candidate for select council on the City party ticket; receiver of taxes candidate on the same ticket in 1907; chairman of the city committee in 1905; member of the State committee of the Lincoln party in 1905 and 1906; and has acted as chairman of party conventions. Eminently fitted by his long connection with the public schools for work in the controlling body, he was appointed a member of the Board of Education of the City of Philadelphia in 1906, and until 1911 was earnestly active as a member of the board in promoting the best interests of Philadelphia's system of free schools. In 1912 he was active in his support of the candidacy of Theodore Roosevelt, and as chairman of the Citizens' Campaign Committee of the Washington party served well the cause he espoused. His influence in political life has ever been exerted against the "machine," and for higher, purer standards of civic virtue. His interest in the cause of education has not

been solely as an instructor and board member. During 1893 and 1894 he was assistant secretary of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching; from 1898 to 1901, editor of "The Teacher;" from 1900 to 1903, president of the Teachers' Association of Philadelphia; from 1904 until 1910, Professor of Law at Swarthmore College. He has addressed many learned bodies on educational subjects and scientific questions, his familiarity with his topics and his oratorical ability gaining him great popularity and reputation as scholar and speaker. He is equally well known in the literary world, has written a great deal for professional journals, and is the author of "A History of Central High School From 1838 to 1902;" edited the "Proceedings of the Dedication of the Central High School in 1902;" and author of a biography of General U. S. Grant, published in the "American Crisis" series, and of "The Century's Progress in Education."

He is a member of the American and Pennsylvania State Bar Associations, American Historical Association, American Economical Association, American Academy of Social and Political Science, American Political Science Association, American Statistical Association, Teachers' Association, trustee of the Pocono Pine Assembly, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Beta Theta Pi, Phi Beta Kappa, and Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity, and is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His clubs are the University, City, Franklin Inn, Schoolmen's, Lawyers', and Church.

Mr. Edmonds married, December 6, 1909, Elise Julia Beitler, daughter of Abraham M. and Julia B. Beitler, and resides at No. 7818 Lincoln Drive, St. Martin's, Philadelphia.



Frank M. Eastman

EASTMAN, Frank M.,**Lawyer, Author.**

Frank M. Eastman, the son of Dr. Ezekiel Porter Eastman and Mary Haines Eastman, his wife, was born at Lynn, Massachusetts, on June 20, 1859.

On the death of his father in 1860 he removed with his mother to Maine, of which State both his parents were natives, and was there educated in the public schools. In June, 1876, he was appointed clerk to the joint committee on the Library of Congress, of which his uncle, Timothy O. Howe, a Senator from Wisconsin, was chairman. He attended the Columbian Law School at Washington, and was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in 1881.

In 1879 he was appointed private secretary to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury H. F. French, and while occupying that position he prepared an Indexed Tariff and a Digest of Decisions of the Treasury Department relative to the Tariff, both of which were purchased and published by the government. In 1881 he was appointed United States Attorney for the District of Montana, which office he resigned in 1883 to accept the clerkship of the United States Senate Committee on Claims. He removed to Pennsylvania in 1887 and was connected with the auditor-general's department at Harrisburg until 1898 when he resigned, was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county, and entered upon the practice of law in that city.

In the same year he published "Taxation for State Purposes in Pennsylvania." In 1901 as counsel for the New York State Bankers' Association he drafted the act for the taxation of bank stock in that state, which, as subsequently amended, is still in force. In that year he also acted as adviser of a sub-committee of the Committee on Taxation of the Constitutional

Convention at Richmond, Virginia. In 1903 he published "Private Corporations in Pennsylvania," a second edition of which, in two volumes, was published in 1908. Supplements were published in 1909, 1911 and 1913. In 1909 appeared his work on "Taxation in Pennsylvania," in two volumes, a supplement of which was printed in 1914. He has also written "Taxation of Public Service Corporations in Pennsylvania," an address delivered before the Wharton School of Finance. He is a member of the State Bar Association, and of the Harrisburg Club, and an associate member of the Harrisburg branch of the Engineers Society of Pennsylvania.

CHALFANT, Rev. George Wilson,**Clergyman, Chaplain in Civil War.**

No name in the ministerial annals of Pittsburgh is held in greater or more richly merited honor than that of the late Rev. George Wilson Chalfant, D. D., organizer of the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church and for twenty years its beloved pastor. During this period Dr. Chalfant was a leader in the mission work of the city and took a special and far-reaching interest in educational enterprises.

The founder of the American branch of the Chalfant family came to Pennsylvania with William Penn and settled on the Brandywine, near Philadelphia. It is probable that he belonged to the Society of Friends.

George Chalfant, grandfather of Rev. George Wilson Chalfant, was one of the early settlers of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and a ruling elder in Dunlap's Creek church, one of the first Presbyterian churches established west of the Alleghenies.

Samuel Parker Chalfant, son of George Chalfant, was a merchant, and married,

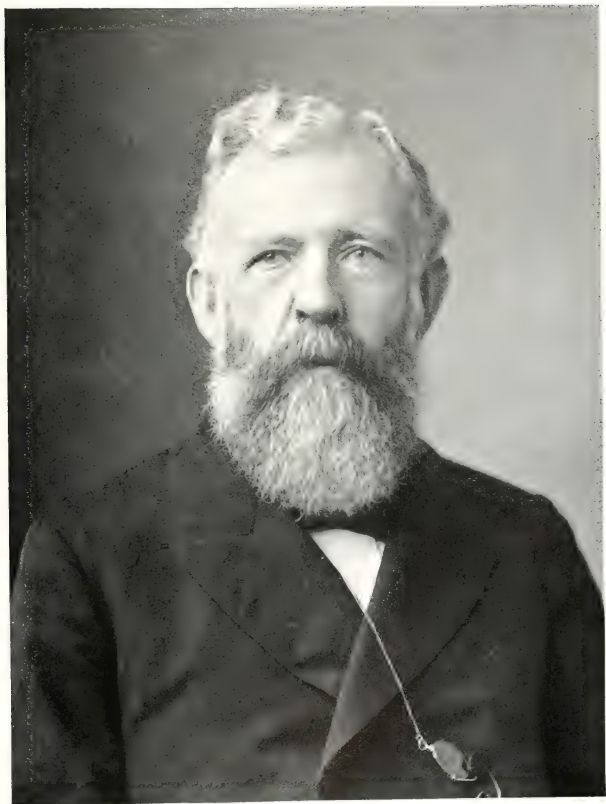
in 1833, Margaret Matilda, born in 1808, near Winchester, Virginia, daughter of Smith and Latta Jane (Corbett) Wilson. Mr. Wilson was from the north of Ireland and his wife was of the Valley of Virginia. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Chalfant was George Wilson, mentioned below. Mr. Chalfant died in 1852.

Rev. George Wilson Chalfant, son of Samuel Parker and Margaret Matilda (Wilson) Chalfant, was born March 29, 1836, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. He was prepared for college at Dunlap's Creek Presbyterian Academy of which he was one of the first students, and after his father's death removed with his mother to Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, where he entered Jefferson College, graduating August 3, 1856. The early inclination of Mr. Chalfant was for the law and after receiving his degree he studied for a short time in the office of the Hon. R. P. Fleniken, of Pittsburgh. In February, 1857, he united with the Presbyterian church and relinquished his legal studies in order to devote himself to theology. In the autumn of that year he was chosen principal of Saltsburg Academy and Female Seminary and served in that capacity two years, afterward holding for one year a similar position in Callensburg, Clarion county. Meanwhile, he steadily pursued his theological studies, chiefly under the preceptorship of the Rev. W. W. Woodend, D. D., and completed his course at the Western Theological Seminary. This was in the winter of 1860-61, but in 1859 he had been licensed to preach by the Synod of Saltsburg.

In April, 1861, Mr. Chalfant accepted a call to the Presbyterian church of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, becoming its first pastor. It was at a crisis in the nation's history that the young minister entered upon his active career—the very year and month which

ushered in a tremendous four years' conflict. At the booming of the guns bombarding Fort Sumter, Mr. Chalfant stood forth among the champions of the Union, and in September, 1862, his loyalty received the tribute of an appointment as first lieutenant of the local company of the First Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, Colonel McCormick commanding, and during the Antietam campaign he also served as acting chaplain of the 17th Regiment. He was then elected chaplain of the 130th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and in October joined the regiment at Bolivar Heights, having received leave of absence from his congregation. He was present at the battle of Fredericksburg, and in January, 1863, was honorably discharged. Immediately thereafter he was commissioned by Governor Curtin chaplain of the 84th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, a regiment which at Chancellorsville suffered such heavy losses as to be reduced below the minimum required to allow the muster of staff officers.

After his return from the front, Mr. Chalfant was called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian churches at Martin's Ferry and Bridgeport, Ohio. In the autumn of 1864 he served some months as a member of the United States Christian Commission in General Grant's army. For about seventeen years Mr. Chalfant retained his pastoral charges in Ohio, and, in the spring of 1881 was called to Pittsburgh to organize and serve the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church of that city. His labors, with their result, have now passed into history—how he built up a large and flourishing church which became a power for good throughout the length and breadth of the metropolis. His influence, indeed, extended far beyond her boundaries, for he was largely instrumental in organizing ten



Geo. W. Chalfant.

churches in the Pittsburgh Presbytery and one in the City of Mexico and for two winters took charge of special work in St. Louis. In the mission work of his own city Mr. Chalfant took a leading part as a member of the Presbyterian Committee of Missions, and it was largely through his efforts that six missions were established in Pittsburgh, principally in the East End.

In 1898 Mr. Chalfant, accompanied by his wife, visited China and Japan, and in the former country they spent several months with their sons who were settled there as foreign missionaries. The following year Mr. Chalfant was elected moderator of the Synod of Pennsylvania, and it was about this time that Lafayette College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He took special interest in helping young men and women in whom he discerned unusual abilities combined with fine moral development to secure educational advantages. In this way he aided some twenty young men, most of whom entered the ministry.

The appearance of some men can be best described by recalling their personalities. Dr. Chalfant was one of these. The noble traits of character which made him what he was were imprinted on his countenance, spoke in the glance of his eye and were felt in the cordial grasp of his friendly hand. He possessed the magnetism without which great personal influence is well-nigh impossible. To this was due much of the force and persuasiveness of his preaching and this it was, in great part, which made him so beloved as a pastor and attracted to him men in all walks of life and all classes of society. He made real the doctrine of the brotherhood of humanity.

Dr. Chalfant married, in December, 1859, Sarah E., daughter of the late William and Jane (Robinson) Moore, the

former a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church of Saltsburg, Pennsylvania. Dr. and Mrs. Chalfant were the parents of the following children: William Parker, a minister of the Presbyterian church and president of Union College, Wei Hsein, province of Shantung, North China; Frank Herring, deceased; George Newton, whose biography follows in this work; Charles Latta, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Boise, Idaho; Mary B., wife of the Rev. U. S. Greves, of New Alexandria, Pennsylvania; and Edward Chambers, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. Frank Herring Chalfant graduated in 1881 at Lafayette College, engaged for a few years in legal work and then became a missionary of the Presbyterian church in Wei Hsein, North China. He was the author of a volume entitled "The History of the Chinese Language," published by the Carnegie Institute, and was a recognized authority on the ancient Chinese characters. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity. His death occurred January 14, 1914.

Above all places on earth, Dr. Chalfant loved his home, and in his wife, a noble Christian woman, he ever found his strongest helper and purest inspirer. The charm of their hospitality lingers as a beautiful memory in the hearts of many.

In 1901 Dr. Chalfant resigned the pastorate, but for many years thereafter he was spared to the church and the city he had served, a gracious and uplifting presence. When on February 2, 1914, he passed away, the whole community and many in distant places and in foreign lands mourned for him as for one who had inspired hope in the hearts of the despairing and courage in the souls of the conquered and revived beauty, joy and love in the lives of those whom sin and misery had crushed. Soldier, citizen, minister of the gospel—in the character

of George Wilson Chalfant these three personalities were blended, and the words which most justly describe their union are the immortal lines of the greatest of poets:

His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, 'this was a man!'

CHALFANT, George Newton,

Prominent Lawyer.

Among the attorneys of Pittsburgh is George Newton Chalfant, a member of the well-known law firm of Carpenter & Chalfant.

George Newton Chalfant, the son of the Rev. George Wilson Chalfant and Sarah (Moore) Chalfant, was born at Martin's Ferry, Belmont county, Ohio, August 6, 1864. His primary and high school education was acquired in the district of Martin's Ferry, where he spent most of his boyhood days. In 1880 he traveled further East and entered the Lafayette College in Easton, Pennsylvania, graduating with the class of 1884. It was shortly after this that Mr. Chalfant became connected with the P. C. & St. L. Railways, in the capacity of civil engineer. Abandoning this trend of work he registered as a student of law, March 13, 1886, with James McFadden Carpenter, now presiding judge of the Allegheny county court, and there began to read and study law. He was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county, December 22, 1888, on motion of Solomon Schoyer Jr., when he at once began the practice of law in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Chalfant is a director of the Union Electric Company of Pittsburgh and a member of the executive boards of several commercial enterprises. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. In politics he is a Republican. Giving the tariff question much thought and con-

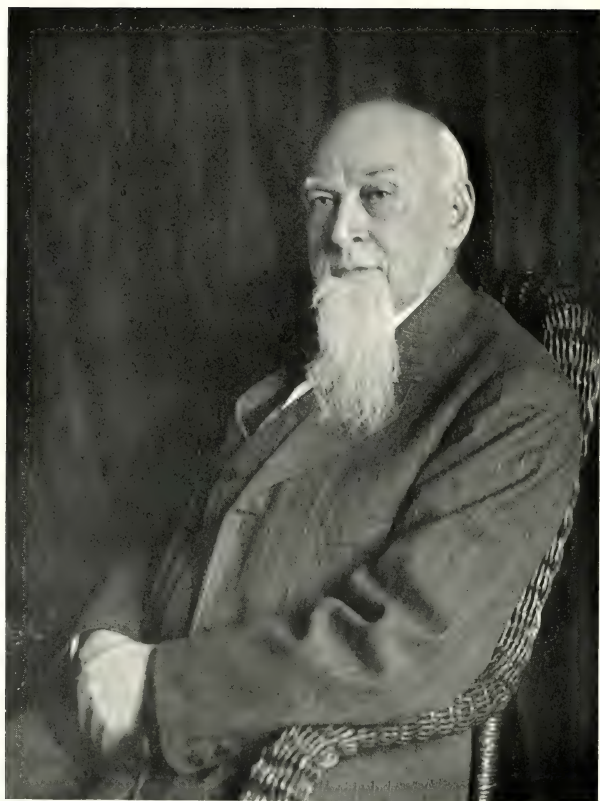
sideration, he affiliated himself with the Young Men's Republican Tariff Club and is rightly judged as one of their most active and helpful members. He is connected with several clubs in the city and is also a member of the Duquesne Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Pittsburgh, and Duquesne Commandery and the Ancient Arabic Scottish Rite, of Pittsburgh.

CHALFANT, Edward Chambers,

Prominent Lawyer.

Prominent among those able and energetic lawyers who are now making the history of the Pittsburgh bar is Edward Chambers Chalfant, of the well known firm of Chalfant & Over. During his years of practice Mr. Chalfant has not only acquired an enviable professional reputation, but has identified himself as a citizen with a number of the leading interests of the metropolis.

Edward Chambers Chalfant was born April 29, 1872, in Bridgeport, Ohio, and is a son of the late Rev. George Wilson and Sarah E. (Moore) Chalfant. A biography and portrait of Mr. Chalfant appears elsewhere in this work. Edward Chambers Chalfant received his preparatory education in schools of Pittsburgh and at the Pittsburgh Academy, graduating in 1891. He then matriculated in Lafayette College and in 1895 graduated as Bachelor of Arts, his *alma mater* conferring upon him three years later the degree of Master of Arts. On September 18, 1895, he registered as a law student, entering the Pittsburgh Law School and graduating in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. His preceptor was James McFadden Carpenter, now judge of the Allegheny County Court. On March 19, 1898, Mr. Chalfant was admitted, on motion of J. A. Evans, to the Allegheny county bar. At the outset of



J. Guy Wearnalep

his career, Mr. Chalfant practiced alone, but in 1901 formed a partnership with T. P. Trimble, the firm name being Trimble & Chalfant. The association remained unbroken until May, 1913, when Mr. Trimble was elevated to the bench, and in October of the same year Mr. Chalfant connected himself with Arthur E. Over, the name of the firm being Chalfant & Over.

The vote and influence of Mr. Chalfant are given to the support of the principles of the Republican party, and he has shown himself actively public-spirited, serving for six years as school director of the Lincoln sub-district and for the last six months on the old Central Board of Education. For eleven years he has been secretary of the Board of Law Examiners of Allegheny County. He is a director of the Park Bank and the Union Electric Company. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner. His clubs are the Duquesne, University and Pittsburgh Law Clubs. He is a member of the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church, and president of its board of trustees.

Mr. Chalfant married, October 23, 1902, Fannie O'Hara, daughter of Dr. A. M. and Sarah (Dellenbaugh) Barr, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of two children: Marie Dellenbaugh, and Edward Trimble, the latter born June 28, 1908. Mrs. Chalfant is a member of the Wimondausis Club.

McCANDLESS, J. Guy,

Physician, Veteran of Civil War.

Prominent among those who earned reputations for themselves and whose worth the people of Pittsburgh saw fit to acknowledge by conferring upon them positions of honor and trust, was the late Dr. J. Guy McCandless, one of the oldest and most prominent physicians of Pitts-

burgh, and a dominant factor in its public affairs.

Dr. J. Guy McCandless was born at Perrysville, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1839, son of Dr. Alexander G. and Margaret A. (Guy) McCandless. His great-grandfather, Witham McCandless, a farmer by occupation, who emigrated from Scotland to the North of Ireland, and thence to America, died in Washington county, Pennsylvania. Witham's son, Archibald, who was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1756, removed to Illinois, and died in Macomb, McDonough county, of that State. Of a retiring disposition and an earnest Christian, Archibald McCandless was for nearly fifty years an elder in the Presbyterian church. He married Elizabeth McCandless, who died February 25, 1838. She joined the Presbyterian church at the age of fifteen years, and all her life was a devout church worker.

Alexander G. McCandless, one of Archibald's thirteen children, was born January 15, 1816, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. He had practiced medicine for many years before removing to Pittsburgh, in 1849. There he owned real estate and built several houses upon Center avenue. He died February 24, 1875. On February 15, 1838, he married Margaret A. Guy. The Guys were settlers of Allegheny county while the hostile Indians infested the district, and often compelled them and their neighbors to seek refuge in the old fort. The father of Mrs. Margaret McCandless was a farmer and a staunch Presbyterian, being for many years an elder in the church. Of his nine children one died in infancy. The children of Dr. Alexander and Margaret A. (Guy) McCandless were: Josiah Guy, see forward; Elizabeth Jane; Alexander W. A.; Elizabeth, widow of P. R. Gray.

J. Guy McCandless, after receiving a common school education in Pittsburgh, attended the Cleveland Medical College for a year, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1863, with the degree of Medical Doctor. He at once entered the army as surgeon of the 52nd Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served for two years in the war. At the battle of Gettysburg a cotton factory was turned into a hospital for the wounded, and he remained in charge of it for a year. After the close of the war he settled in Pittsburgh, where he built up a very large medical practice.

Dr. McCandless was a highly intellectual man, of quick perceptions and sharp discrimination; of great eloquence and always spoke to the point. His being possessed of a thorough classical and medical education, in combination with his innate talents, explains also why he attained the prominent place in medical circles which was his. He loved science for science's sake, was a hard student, and was ever enthusiastic in his efforts to cultivate and elevate the standard of the medical profession. A man of action, rather than words, of remarkable talents, Dr. McCandless demonstrated his public spirit by actual achievements, and had a long and most creditable career in the public service. In politics he was a Republican. He served on the school board as member, and also as president of the Franklin board, and represented his ward in both the common and select councils of Pittsburgh, acting as president of each. In 1901 he was appointed director of the Department of Public Works of Pittsburgh, and to all trusts committed to his care he gave able and close attention. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and the Grand Army of the Republic, and was for fourteen years surgeon of the 14th Regiment Pennsylvania National Guard. He was a prominent member of

the Sixth Presbyterian Church, of which he was an elder from 1875 until his death.

Dr. McCandless belonged to that class of men who wield a power which is all the more potent from the fact that it is moral rather than political, and is exercised for the public weal rather than for personal ends. To all those interests which promoted culture in lines of art and which work for the Christianizing of the race, he ever gave his influence, and to all charities he was a liberal giver. A man of distinguished bearing, his high-bred face and stately form made a striking impression on strangers, while all those who encountered him in social or professional circles felt the charm of his personality.

Dr. McCandless married, September 14, 1876, Miss Margaret E., daughter of John F. and Eliza (Evans) Cluley, of Pittsburgh, and had by this union three children: 1. Walter C., born June 16, 1877, died July 10, 1905. 2. Ida May, wife of Stephen Stone, of Pittsburgh, and mother of five children, Margaret, Natalie, Ellen, Marian and Stephen Jr. 3. Alexander Wilson. Alexander Wilson McCandless was born October 9, 1883; educated in public schools of Pittsburgh, its High School; Lafayette College, graduating 1906; University of Pittsburgh Law Department, graduating 1909; admitted to bar of Allegheny county 1909, now a partner in law firm of Stone & Stone; Republican; member Sixth Presbyterian Church; member University Club; Mason, member Crescent Lodge No. 576; married, September 3, 1912, Miss Pauline, daughter of ex-Congressman Joseph B. and Ellen M. (McKee) Showalter, of Pittsburgh.

On May 23, 1915, Dr. McCandless closed a life of enlightened endeavor and self-denying usefulness, a life which, as physician and citizen, had been governed by the noblest purposes and inspired by the truest spirit of devotion, a life conse-

crated to the service of humanity. Words of laudation coupled with the name of Dr. J. Guy McCandless are idle and superfluous. His character and work are their own eulogy.

DEARTH, Walter Alfred, M. D.,

Practitioner, Hospital Official.

Among the Pittsburgh physicians of the younger generation is Dr. Walter Alfred Dearth, who has now been practicing for some years in the Iron City. Dr. Dearth makes a specialty of general surgery and has already achieved a gratifying measure of success.

Maxwell Dearth, whose father came from England to the United States, lived on a farm near New Salem, Pennsylvania, and married Tamar Hibbs, of that vicinity.

(III) Alfred Frost, son of Maxwell and Tamar (Hibbs) Dearth, was born February 3, 1828, near New Salem, Pennsylvania, and lived on the homestead, conducting a general contracting business in Uniontown, Pennsylvania. He married, in 1851, Elizabeth Brashear, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and their children were: Eastman; Orlando P., mentioned below; Reginald; James; Laura; Houston, and two children who died in early infancy. Mr. Dearth died May 5, 1895, and his widow passed away January 11, 1899.

(IV) Orlando P., son of Alfred Frost and Elizabeth (Brashear) Dearth, was born May 19, 1856, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and received his rudimentary education in local schools, afterward attending the California (Pennsylvania) State Normal School and graduating in 1879, having previously studied from 1875 to 1877 at Waynesburg College. In 1880 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, remaining through that and the succeeding year, and

in 1882 passing to Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and receiving from that institution the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the autumn of that year Dr. Dearth began practice in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, remaining fifteen years and building up an enviable reputation. In the autumn of 1897 he removed to Washington, Pennsylvania, where he is still actively engaged in the discharge of professional duty. A Republican, he served for years as school director in Brownsville. He is a member of the Christian church. Dr. Dearth married, April 14, 1880, Luella Higginbotham, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they became the parents of a son and a daughter: Walter Alfred, mentioned below; and Luella Blanche, wife of Dr. Charles Earle Updegraff, of Akron, Ohio, and mother of one son, Charles, and a daughter, Ruth.

(V) Walter Alfred, son of Orlando P. and Luella (Higginbotham) Dearth, was born April 2, 1881, at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and received his primary education in public schools, passing thence to the Washington and Jefferson Academy, then entering Washington and Jefferson College, and in 1903 graduating from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Science. In 1908 he graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After serving for a time as interne at the Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh, Dr. Dearth became for a time assistant surgeon to Dr. Herron at that institution and in 1909 being associated with Dr. O. C. Gaub, of the same institution until July, 1915, when he became a member of the surgical staff of the Allegheny General Hospital. In 1909 he entered upon the practice of general surgery, and within these few years has built up a large clientele, and is assistant surgeon at St. Joseph's

Hospital and the Columbia Hospital. The professional organizations of which he is a member include the Pittsburgh Academy of Medicine, of which he is secretary, the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the Allegheny County Medical Society. He also belongs to the Phi Kappa Sigma and Phi Alpha Sigma fraternities. Voting with the Republicans and advocating their principles, Dr. Dearth is interested in everything pertaining to the welfare and progress of his home city and does all in his power to further that end. His only club is the University. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

(The Brashear Line).

Ortho Brashear, the first ancestor of record, married, and settled on a farm near Brownsville, Pennsylvania.

(II) Reginald, son of Ortho and Elizabeth Brashear, lived on and cultivated a farm inherited from his father. He married Elizabeth Brown.

(III) Washington, son of Reginald and Elizabeth (Brown) Brashear, lived on the homestead, and married Rachel Ann Peart.

(IV) Elizabeth, daughter of Washington and Rachel Ann (Peart) Brashear, became the wife of Alfred Frost Dearth, as stated above.

(The Higginbotham Line).

Samuel Higginbotham, grandfather of Mrs. Luella (Higginbotham) Dearth, was born at Mapletown, Greene county, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in mercantile business. He married Hester Cowden, of the same place.

(II) James C., son of Samuel and Hester (Cowden) Higginbotham, was born March 1, 1814, at Mapletown, Greene county, Pennsylvania, and for a time conducted a dry goods store at Geneva, Pennsylvania, later moving to a farm

near Masontown, Pennsylvania. In 1859 he settled on a farm near Brownsville, Pennsylvania, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was the owner of much valuable farm land in the neighborhood and was a man of considerable prominence. Mr. Higginbotham married Rachel, born February 21, 1819, one of the fourteen children of Abraham and Mary (Brownfield) Brown. Mr. Brown was born near Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and his wife was a native of that place. He was a wealthy farmer of Fayette county, Pennsylvania. His wife passed away October 28, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Higginbotham were the parents of the following children: Mary, wife of James Parshal, of McClellandtown, Pennsylvania; Hester, wife of Robert Goe, of the neighborhood of Brownsville, Pennsylvania; William, married Louisa Colvin; George, married Emma Colvin; Isaac, died August 22, 1851; Lauretta B., died November 20, 1862; Elizabeth, married, September 1, 1876, William C. Crumrine, of Iowa; and Luella, mentioned below. The death of Mr. Higginbotham occurred December 17, 1880, and his widow died April 30, 1909, in Washington, Pennsylvania, having survived him more than a quarter of a century.

(III) Luella, daughter of James C. and Rachel (Brown) Higginbotham, was born December 29, 1861; was educated at the California (Pennsylvania) State Normal School and at the Pittsburgh Female Seminary and became the wife of Orlando P. Dearth, as stated above.

SAXTON, Clarence Leland,

Head of Leading Real Estate Agency.

The phenomenal growth and progress of Pittsburgh during the last forty years have developed her real estate interests to an extent unprecedented in municipal annals, and conspicuous among the cus-



W. H. H. H.

Hospital and the Columbia Hospital. The professional organizations of which he is a member include the Pittsburgh Academy of Medicine, of which he is secretary, the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the Allegheny County Medical Society. He also belongs to the Phi Kappa Sigma and Phi Alpha Sigma fraternities. Voting with the Republicans and advocating their principles, Dr. Dearth is interested in everything pertaining to the welfare and progress of his home city and does all in his power to further that end. His only club is the University Club. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

Samuel Higginbotham, grandfather of Luella (Higginbotham) Dearth, was born near Brownsville, Pennsylvania.

He was a farmer and lived in the town of Brownsville, Pennsylvania.

He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Brownsville, Pennsylvania.

(IV) Elizabeth, daughter of Washington and Mary (Higginbotham) Dearth, became the wife of Alfred Frost Dearth, as stated above.

She was born in the town of Brownsville, Pennsylvania.

Samuel Higginbotham, grandfather of Luella (Higginbotham) Dearth, was born at Mapletown, Greene county, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in mercantile business. He married Hester Colver at the same place.

(I) James C., son of Samuel and Hester (Colver) Higginbotham, was born March 1, 1811, at Mapletown, Greene county, Pennsylvania, and for a time conducted a general store at Geneva, Pennsylvania.

near Masontown, Pennsylvania. In 1859 he settled on a farm near Brownsville, Pennsylvania, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was the owner of much valuable farm land in the neighborhood and was a man of considerable prominence. Mr. Higginbotham married Rachel, born February 21, 1819, one of the fourteen children of Abraham and Mary (Brownfield) Brown. Mr. Brown was born near Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and his wife was a native of that place. He was a wealthy farmer of Fayette county, Pennsylvania. His wife passed away October 28, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Higginbotham were the parents of the following children: Mary, wife of James Parshal, of McClellandtown, Pennsylvania; George, married Louisa, of Brownsville, Pennsylvania; William, married Emma Colvin; Isaac, died August 22, 1851; Lauretta B., died November 20, 1862; Elizabeth, married, September 1, 1876, William C. Crumrine, of Iowa; and Luella, mentioned below. The death of Mr. Higginbotham occurred December 17, 1880, and his widow died April 30, 1909, in Washington, Pennsylvania, having survived him more than a quarter of a century.

(II) Luella, daughter of James C. and Rachel (Brown) Higginbotham, was born December 29, 1861; was educated in the California (Pennsylvania) State Normal School and at the Pittsburgh Female Seminary and became the wife of Orlando P. Dearth, as stated above.

SAXTON, Clarence Leland.

Chief of Building and Maintenance Division.

The phenomenal growth and progress of Pittsburgh during the last forty years have developed her real estate interests to an extent unprecedented in municipal annals, and conspicuous among the cus-



Chas. H. Carter

todians and promoters of those interests is Clarence Leland Saxton, president of the widely known C. L. Saxton Company. Mr. Saxton has been thus far an almost lifelong resident of the Iron City, and is prominently identified not only with her realty interests, but with her social life and her fraternal organizations.

Clarence Leland Saxton was born November 10, 1877, at Franklin Springs, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Samuel J. and Isabella A. (Thompson) Saxton. The Saxtons are numbered among the old families of the Keystone State. When Clarence Leland Saxton was three years old his parents removed to Pittsburgh, taking up their abode in the beautiful suburb of Sewickley, and from that time until the present he has continuously resided within the limits of the metropolis or in its immediate vicinity.

Early in his business life Mr. Saxton turned his attention to real estate, and for twelve years conducted a flourishing business on the North Side, afterward removing his offices to the Union Bank Building. His exceptional qualifications for the special sphere of endeavor which he had made his own soon became distinctly apparent, and he rapidly came to the front as one of the most aggressive, clear-sighted business men of the metropolis. The C. L. Saxton Company, of which he was the organizer and of which he is now president, is a realty organization noted for having completed some of the largest deals ever made in Pittsburgh. Mr. Saxton is also a director of the Pittsburgh Real Estate Board, and a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce; president of the C. L. Saxton-McClure Agency Fire Insurance Company, and president of the C. L. Saxton Building and Loan Association.

In politics Mr. Saxton is a Republican

and no one takes a more earnest interest in the welfare of his community, but from active participation in the affairs of the organization he holds himself resolutely aloof, preferring to devote his undivided attention and best energies to the faithful discharge of his important business responsibilities. He affiliates with Allegheny Lodge, No. 223, Free and Accepted Masons; Allegheny Council and Bellevue Chapter of that order, a Knights Templar of Commandery No. 1, and a Shriner; and is a member of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

There are perhaps few faces which so fully reveal the man as does that of Mr. Saxton. The strong, clearly-cut features, bearing the stamp of perseverance, boldness and self-reliance and accentuated by the very dark hair brushed away from the forehead, are instantly seen to be those of such a man as we have feebly endeavored to portray. The dark eyes look through their spectacles with a keenness which seems to penetrate every disguise, but scarcely less noticeable than this is the glint of kindly humor which attracts and wins all who are brought into contact with this man of genial personality and unwavering principle. The lines of the mouth, determined as they are, seem ever ready to break into a smile and the cordiality of his greeting makes friends of chance acquaintances.

Mr. Saxton married Eleanor Schmertz, daughter of Samuel and Eleanor (Schmertz) Severance, and in so doing accomplished the greatest success of his successful career. Mrs. Saxton is a woman of charming personality and her social popularity equals, if it does not exceed, her husband's. Both are genuine home-lovers and "given to hospitality." Mr. Saxton's favorite recreations are athletics and motoring, but no attractions can rival, for him, those of his own fire-side.

Men of the type of Clarence Leland Saxton seem like incarnations of the spirit of the twentieth century, and especially of the city of Pittsburgh—high-minded and honorable and ever in the van of progress. It is these men who are laying the foundations of the city of the future.

GILFILLAN, Alexander,

Prominent Lawyer, Legislator.

Everywhere in Pittsburgh we see the stamp of the Scotchman. Not only has he fostered her giant industries, but his labors in the field of science have made for her progress and her learned professions have been enriched by the efforts of his genius. Among the descendants of Caledonian ancestors now practicing at the Pittsburgh bar is Alexander Gilfillan, who can look back upon more than thirty years of successful and honorable activity. The entire career of Mr. Gilfillan has been associated with the metropolis and his fidelity to her best interests has caused him to be numbered among her valued citizens.

Alexander Gilfillan, great-grandfather of Alexander Gilfillan, of Pittsburgh, was born in Scotland and about 1782 emigrated to the United States, settling in Peter's township (now St. Clair township), Allegheny county, which then formed part of Washington county. There he took up his abode on a tract of four hundred and fifty acres which was given him by the Supreme Executive Council. All this land is still in the possession of his descendants. Alexander Gilfillan was a farmer, and married Martha Boyd, of the neighborhood of Elizabeth, Pennsylvania, and their children were: Jane, married James Cabbage; Mary Ann, wife of Mr. McBride, of Wisconsin; John, mentioned below; Andrew Boyd; Margaret, wife of James Grier;

Martha, married Hugh Fergus, of Elizabeth, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, wife of William Wallace, of South Fayette township, Allegheny county; and Rachel, wife of Archibald Bryant, of Pittsburgh. "Squire" Gilfillan, as he was called, was the first justice of the peace in his township and filled the office for forty years. He was an elder in the United Presbyterian Church of Mount Lebanon.

(II) John, son of Alexander and Martha (Boyd) Gilfillan, was born in 1785, on his father's farm, and married Margaret Fife, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography. Their children were: John, mentioned below; and three others who died young.

(III) John (2), son of John (1) and Margaret (Fife) Gilfillan, was born May 19, 1826, in Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and grew to manhood on the homestead, receiving his education in local public schools and at Bethel Academy. All his life he was a farmer, as his father and grandfather had been before him, and the intellectual vigor which was a family characteristic attained in him a high degree of development. In the affairs of his community he took a prominent part, serving as justice of the peace and filling other local offices. He was also called by his fellow-citizens to serve them in places of larger importance. From 1863 to 1872 he represented them in the Pennsylvania Legislature, and from 1877 to 1880 occupied a seat in the State Senate. To all these offices he was elected by the Republicans, and of the principles of the party he was ever a staunch supporter. Disinterested public spirit was a marked trait in his character, as was also a benevolent disposition which caused him to be loved as well as respected. For years he held the office of elder in the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. Gilfillan married, January 31, 1848, Eleanor Ewing,

whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and the following children were born to them: Margaret F., died December 24, 1912, in Upper St. Clair township; Lauretta G., wife of Judge Robert S. Frazer; Alexander, mentioned below; and Eleanor, of Upper St. Clair township. On January 16, 1885, John Gilfillan passed away, having served well his day and generation, a brave, true-hearted and noble-minded man. His widow survived him many years, her death occurring June 6, 1903.

(IV) Alexander (2), son of John (2) and Eleanor (Ewing) Gilfillan, was born August 26, 1857, in Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, where he received his preparatory education in public schools, afterward entering the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh. From that institution he graduated in 1879 with the degree of Civil Engineer, and shortly after began a course of preparation for the profession to which he had chosen to devote himself. After first reading law for a time under the guidance of John G. Bryant, of Pittsburgh, he was admitted in 1883 to the bar of Allegheny county. From that time to the present Mr. Gilfillan has been continuously engaged in the general practice of law. He belongs to the National Bar Association, the Pennsylvania State Bar Association and the Allegheny County Bar Association, having held office in the last-named organization.

The political allegiance of Mr. Gilfillan is given to the Republican party, but devotion to his professional responsibilities has prevented him from taking any active part in public affairs. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church.

Mr. Gilfillan married, October 19, 1896, Anna M., daughter of Robert and Margaret (Wallace) Boyd, of Scott township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, where

Mr. Boyd was a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Gilfillan were the parents of the following children: John, born August 28, 1898; Margaret Boyd; and Alexander Boyd, born June 2, 1902. Mrs. Gilfillan, a woman of most lovely character, passed away July 28, 1903.

Alexander Gilfillan is the son of a man of honored memory whose record he has worthily supplemented by his own career as an able and trusted member of the Pittsburgh bar.

(The Fife Line).

John Fife was born in 1721, in Fife-shire, Scotland, and with his brother William and another brother whose name is supposed to have been Matthew, emigrated to County Tyrone, Ireland. In 1756 John Fife came to the American colonies, settling in Winchester, Virginia, and in 1766 removing to Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. He married Margaret Wright, and they were the parents of six children. The death of John Fife occurred November 19, 1800.

(II) Margaret, daughter of John and Margaret (Wright) Fife, became the wife of John (1) Gilfillan as stated above.

(The Ewing Line).

Thomas Ewing, the first ancestor of record, was of Scotch-Irish descent, but whether born in Ireland or not does not appear. As a young man he was a resident of Adams county, Pennsylvania, and enlisted in a company which was recruited to aid in quelling the Whiskey Insurrection. At the close of the troubles, when the troops were disbanded at Pittsburgh, Thomas Ewing remained and settled in Washington county. There he married Esther McNary and passed the remainder of his life as a farmer and teacher.

(II) Samuel, son of Thomas and Esther (McNary) Ewing, was a farmer

and in 1830 removed to South Fayette township, Allegheny county, there making his home to the close of his life. He married Jane Lyle (see Lyle line), and their children were: Robert Lyle; Esther; Eleanor, mentioned below; Thomas; Aaron Lyle; James, died in service during the Civil War; Caroline; Lyle Ewing; and Mary. Thomas Ewing, the son, was an eminent lawyer and represented the Republicans of the Thirty-third Senatorial District, composed of Allegheny county, in the Constitutional Convention of 1872-73. At the time of his death he was President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County. Samuel Ewing, the father, died December 12, 1862, his wife having passed away December 10, 1845.

(III) Eleanor, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Lyle) Ewing, became the wife of John (2) Gilfillan, as stated above.

(The Lyle Line).

John Lyle, the first ancestor of record, was born in Scotland, and about 1681, in the reign of Charles the Second, was forced by persecution of the Presbyterians to leave his native land. He went to County Antrim, Ireland, where he settled on a farm, married and reared a family of children.

(II) Robert, son of John Lyle, was born in 1698, in Ireland, and in the latter part of 1741, accompanied by his younger brother John, set sail from Belfast, intending to seek his fortune in the American colonies. After a tedious voyage they landed the following spring in New York, and jointly purchased a small tract of land near New Brunswick, New Jersey. In 1747 he removed to Forks township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a farm. He was a man of good standing and prosperous, holding the office of justice of the peace, and his name appears as a member

of the first grand jury summoned for Northampton county, at the court held October 3, 1752. Robert Lyle married, in 1747, Mary Gilleland, who was not quite one-half his age, and their children were: John; Robert; Moses; Aaron, mentioned below; David; Jane; Elizabeth; Rosannah; Eleanor; and Mary. Robert Lyle died December 9, 1765.

(III) Aaron, son of Robert and Mary (Gilleland) Lyle, was born November 17, 1759, in Forks township, Northampton county, and when but little over sixteen years old enlisted in the Revolutionary army, participating in numerous battles and skirmishes. Later he settled in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and in 1797-98-99-1800 and 1801 was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. In 1802 he was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Hamilton as Senator from the district composed of Washington and Allegheny counties. After serving the two years required, Mr. Lyle was again elected in 1805 to the House of Representatives. In 1806 he was chosen county commissioner, and served until the meeting of Congress in 1809, having been elected to represent his district at the national capital. He was re-elected by large majorities for four successive terms, serving through the eight years of Madison's administration, his votes being uniformly cast in favor of protection of American industries. In April, 1782, Mr. Lyle married Eleanor, daughter of John Moore, of Northampton county, and their children were: Moses; James; Robert; Aaron; Mary, married John Campbell, of Washington county, Pennsylvania; Agnes; and Jane, mentioned below. Aaron Lyle's farm adjoined that of Thomas Ewing and the two men became warm friends, a correspondence being kept up between them during Mr. Lyle's absences as a member of Congress. The



J. H. Richards

death of Mr. Lyle occurred September 24, 1825, and his widow passed away December 13, 1849, in the ninety-first year of her age.

(IV) Jane, daughter of Aaron and Eleanor (Moore) Lyle, was born October 3, 1793, and became the wife of Samuel Ewing (see Ewing line).

RICHARDS, Joseph Ernest,

Financier, Man of Affairs.

For a number of years past Joseph Ernest Richards has been identified with important phases of the financial and industrial life of Philadelphia. As the vice-president of one of the foremost banking institutions of that city and officially connected with a variety of large industrial and other corporations, in the direction of the affairs of which he plays a conspicuous part, he has, at a remarkably early age, demonstrated unusual qualities of business acumen and constructive ability that have won for him a place among the successful men of affairs of the day.

Joseph Ernest Richards was born March 8, 1831, at Elizabeth, New Jersey, the son of Joseph Thomas and Martha Elizabeth (Ernest) Richards. The elder Richards has long been prominent in the transportation world, and is the present consulting engineer of maintenance of way of the Pennsylvania railroad.

After concluding his preparatory education, Mr. Richards entered the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1902. Following his graduation he launched upon his business career, and, becoming interested in a number of financial and industrial enterprises, the scope and importance of his subsequent business activities have been on a steadily increasing scale, and have been marked by notable success. He is now vice-president and director of the West End

Trust Company of Philadelphia; president and a director of the Consolidated water Company of Suburban New York; a director of the Consumers Brewing Company of Philadelphia, the George B. Newton Coal Company, the New York Interurban Water Company, the American Pipe and Construction Company, and the Rochester and Lake Ontario Water Company; and is treasurer and director of the Central West Virginia and Southern Railroad Company.

Although he has never aspired to political office, Mr. Richards takes a deep interest in public affairs, and is earnest in his support of all movements seeking to promote greater efficiency in municipal and State administrative matters.

Mr. Richards has always been fond of athletic and out-door sports, and is a member of the Philadelphia Barge Club, the Merion Cricket and the Philadelphia Racquet clubs. His other clubs include the Markham Club and the Union League, of Philadelphia. He is also a member of the Sons of the Revolution and belongs to the Zeta Psi fraternity.

Mr. Richards married Miss Catherine Louise Fletcher, and has one daughter, Christine Louise Richards. His place of residence is Radnor, Pennsylvania.

WATRES, Louis Arthur,

Lawyer, Financier, State Official.

Louis Arthur Watres was born in Mount Vernon (now Winton), Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1851. His father, Lewis S. Watres, was one of the pioneers of the Lackawanna Valley, and during his long and useful life was a prominent factor in its material, intellectual and moral progress. He married Harriet G. Hollister, a poet of unusual talent, whose poems made a peculiar appeal to the popular taste and were widely read. All her poems were

printed over the pseudonym "Stella of Lackawanna," and some since her death have been published in a volume entitled "Cobwebs."

Thus, although the boyhood of Louis Arthur Watres was passed in comparative poverty, it was rich in patriotic inspiration and the environment of a home made happy by a kind father and a gentle, talented mother. When he was sixteen, Mr. Watres' school days were over, and he began to earn his own living, finding employment in various occupations. All his leisure moments were devoted to study, and so well did he improve them that in 1878 he was enabled to reach the goal of his striving and was admitted to the bar of Lackawanna county. In his chosen profession he advanced steadily and successfully; but for some time, by reason of his other interests, he has been obliged to withdraw from the active practice of law. The experience he gained from it, however, and his keen judgment and discernment make him an invaluable adviser to the various enterprises with which he is connected.

Mr. Watres was one of the organizers of the South Scranton Railway, and a director of the original Nay Aug Cross Town Line in Scranton, the first trolley line east of the Mississippi. He was president of the Scranton & Pittston Traction Company, which built the first line from Scranton to Pittston, and also president of the Throop Street Car Line. At the present time Mr. Watres is president of the Spring Brook Water Supply Company, which he organized in 1896; of the County Savings Bank, and of the Scranton Trust Company. His executive ability and integrity are reflected in the soundness and reliability of all the institutions with which he is connected.

As a public-spirited man, Mr. Watres early recognized the duties of his citizenship, and in 1881, as county solicitor of

Lackawanna county, his political career began. He held that position continuously to 1890. In 1882 Mr. Watres was elected as a Republican to the State Senate, and he continued to represent his district until 1890, when he became Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth. Proof of his place in the estimation of the people of the State is given in the figures of the election, his plurality having been 22,365, while that of Mr. Pattison, the candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket, was 17,000. As Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Watres was president of the Senate as well as of the Pardon Board. In 1891 Mr. Watres was elected chairman of the Republican State Committee. After twelve years of service at Harrisburg, Mr. Watres was the recipient of a testimonial of regard in which every member of the Senate, Republican and Democratic, participated, a costly silver service with this inscription:

Presented to Louis Arthur Watres, Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania 1891-95, by the Senate of Pennsylvania and his associates, as a testimonial of their high regard for his unquestioned integrity, eminent ability, and fairness in the discharge of his official duties. February 27th, 1895.

Mr. Watres enlisted in the National Guard of Pennsylvania as a private in Company C, 13th Regiment, on August 14, 1877, and was for twenty-one years an active member of the National Guard. Seven years of this time he was captain of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment. From 1887 to 1891 he was a member of the Governor's staff, as inspector of rifle practice, with the rank of colonel, and during the period of the Spanish War he became colonel of the Eleventh Regiment Provisional Guard. On the return of the Thirteenth Regiment from the field and after its muster-out of service, he be-



J. L. Mark

came colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania. At the organization of the National Guard Association of Pennsylvania, he was elected its president, holding that office for two years. He is at present a member of the State Armory Board. Mr. Watres is the right worshipful grand master of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Pennsylvania.

The influence of Mr. Watres' character and of his upright example is gratefully acknowledge by all who have had the privilege of knowing him.

WORK, Judge James Clark,

Prominent Lawyer and Jurist.

The Work family, of which Judge James Clark Work, of Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, is a representative, have been resident in the State since the first half of the eighteenth century. Joseph Work, of English descent, lived in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, as early as 1755, and with his brothers Samuel and Robert, came to Fayette county in 1766, the journey across the mountains being made on horseback. Joseph settled in Dunbar township, near what is now Vanderbilt, and he was on the assessment list of the township in 1799 as a man of considerable wealth. He married, and had five sons and two daughters.

James, son of Joseph Work, was born in Dunbar township, and removed to Harrison county, Ohio, after his marriage. At the end of a few years he returned to Dunbar township and became the owner of a farm now in the possession of Judge Work. He married Mary Ellen Dugan, also born in Fayette county, and had six children.

John, son of James and Mary Ellen (Dugan) Work, was born at Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, December 30, 1818, and died January 3, 1900. In 1827 he

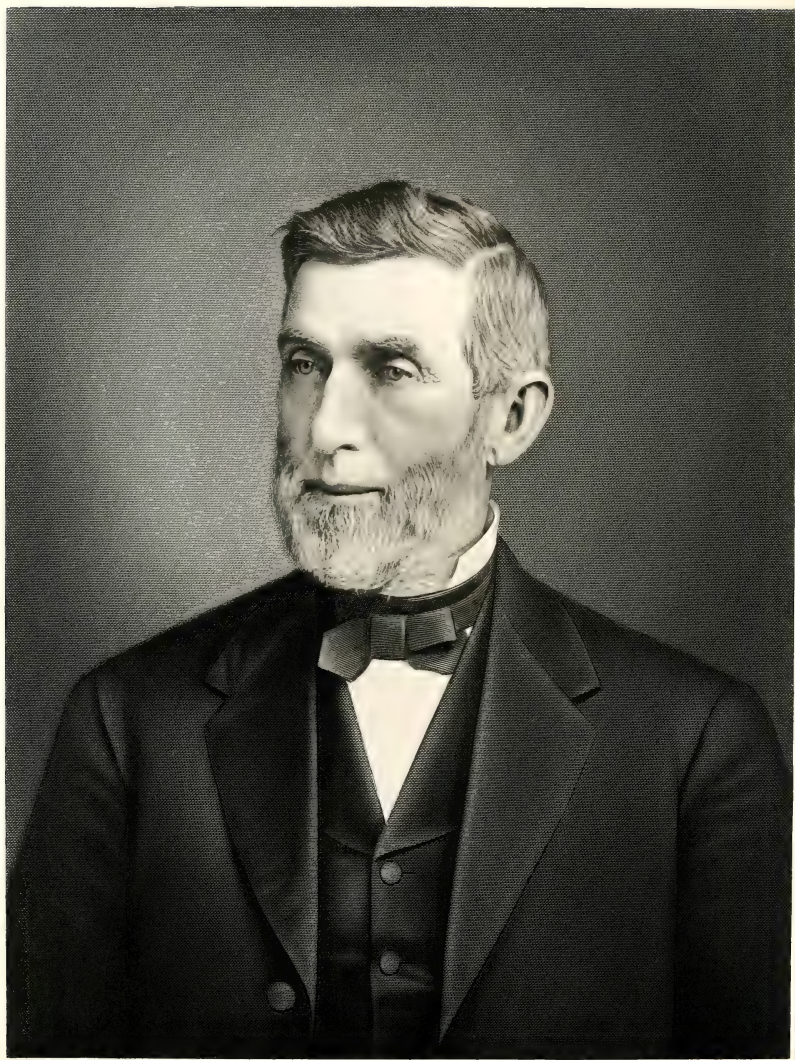
removed to Pennsylvania with his parents, and for a short time attended the subscription schools there. At an early age he had to assume much of the responsibility of managing the farm, owing to the continued ill health of his father, and he also worked for other farmers in the vicinity, earning thirty-five and fifty cents per day. Thoroughly ambitious and energetic, he utilized the evening hours, spending them in study, and such excellent results did he achieve in this direction that he taught two terms in the district school. He was still very young when he purchased a farm near Dunbar, on which he was able to make a first payment. He had made a study of the various kinds of stock, and his ability as a judge in this direction was already apparent while he was still a young lad. In 1843 Greenberry Crossland gave him charge of his large droves of cattle as they were driven over the National Pike to the eastern markets, and so capable and reliable did he prove himself that Mr. Crossland admitted him to partnership, a connection which lasted fifteen years, at which time Mr. Work resigned from this firm and formed an alliance with Charles McLaughlin, his father-in-law, in the same business. Mr. Work had sole charge of the driving and sale of this stock, and as there were no money drafts in those days, it was necessary for him to carry large sums of money about his person or in his saddle bags, but he was never molested. Even after the railroads came these drives to market were continued, as they were a very profitable undertaking. Mr. Work retired in 1882. He was a Whig, then a Republican, and was a member of the Presbyterian church. He married Sarah, a daughter of Charles and Mary (Swearingen) McLaughlin, and had children: Mary Elizabeth, deceased; Ellen, married George W. Barricklow, a retired farmer

of Kansas City, Missouri; William, deceased, was a farmer of Fayette county, and married Harriet Hankins; Anna M., married John M. Henshaw, a farmer at Scenery Hill, Washington county, Pennsylvania; James Clark, whose name heads this sketch; Charles, died in infancy; Sarah Belle, married James A. Chalfant, a merchant of South Brownsville, Pennsylvania; John, farmer and coal operator, married Annie E. Phillips; Clara, married Adam Nicholson, a farmer of Franklin township, Fayette county; Samuel, deceased.

Judge James Clark Work was born on the farm, February 8, 1859. His elementary education was acquired in the Sandy Hollow district school, after which he was prepared for entrance to college. He then received his classical education at Waynesburg College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1884, and while there was a member of the Union Literary Society, and prominent in the work of that body. In the fall of 1884 he matriculated at the Law Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, remained there one year, then became a student in the Law Department of Yale University, entering in the senior class, and was graduated from this institution in the class of 1886, the degree of Bachelor of Laws being conferred upon him. Before leaving New Haven he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Connecticut. Upon his return to Uniontown he entered the office of Alfred Howell, one of the leaders at the Fayette county bar, and was admitted to practice there December 6, 1886. The following January he established himself in independent practice of his profession in Uniontown, and was thus engaged two years, when he formed a partnership with William A. Hogg, and for a period of three years the firm of Work & Hogg was one of the well known ones of the

town. This partnership was dissolved in 1892, and Mr. Work never again entered into a law partnership.

Early in the year 1907 an act was passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature creating a 'separate Orphans' Court for Fayette county, and in May of that year James Clark Work was appointed by the governor of the State to serve until a successor should have been duly elected and qualified, and was sworn in June 5. The Republican party nominated Judge Work to succeed himself, and this nomination was heartily endorsed by all other political parties, a splendid testimonial to the esteem and affection in which he was held. He was accordingly sworn in, having received more than fifteen thousand votes from the total number of sixteen thousand five hundred votes cast by all the political parties. Prior to the appointment of a temporary judge by the governor, the Bar Association of Fayette County held a meeting and recommended the appointment of Mr. Work for the office. January 2, 1914, Judge Work was appointed a member of the board of commissioners of the State Institution for Inebriates of Pennsylvania. From the time he attained his majority, Judge Work has given his consistent allegiance to the principles of the Republican party, and cast his first presidential vote for James A. Garfield. He was chosen chairman of the Fayette County Republican Committee in 1893, and retained this office until early in 1895. In 1893, under his leadership, the first Republican county ticket passed the ordeal of the ballot box successfully, in 1894 the victory was duplicated, making Fayette a debatable county, instead of a sure Democratic one. When one considers this fact, it becomes a matter for wonder, that the endorsement of Mr. Work for the judgeship, should have been an almost unanimous one. Judge Work is a member of many



J. M. Nichols

organizations, among them being the following: American, State and Fayette County Bar associations; Uniontown Country and Laurel clubs; Fayette Lodge, No. 228, Free and Accepted Masons; Uniontown Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Uniontown Commandery, Knights Templar; Uniontown Lodge of Perfection and Pittsburgh Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he holds the thirty-second degree. He is ever ready to give his services in matters regarding the development and advancement of Uniontown, and is a trustee of Uniontown Hospital and a director in the Second National Bank. He married, April 16, 1903, Mrs. Edwina (Null) Fuller, born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Harrison Null, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania. Judge Work resides in Uniontown.

KNECHT, John,

Man of Great Enterprise.

The Knecht family of Northampton county descends from John Jacob Knecht, who sailed from Rotterdam in September, 1734, and later settled in Williams township, Northampton county. The line of descent to Howard R. Knecht, of Shimersville, is through Jonathan George Knecht, son of the founder, his son John, his son John (2), father of Howard R. Knecht.

In 1841, John Knecht settled in Shimersville, Pennsylvania, where he became prominent in business and was one of the substantial men of his day, succeeded in 1890 by his son, Howard R. Knecht, who is now (1914) the leading business man of the town. The records of father and son cover a period of seventy-three years. During this entire period the chief industry of the town has been the mills now operated by Howard R. Knecht, under the name of John Knecht's Son.

John (2) Knecht was born in Williams township, Northampton county, August 5, 1814, died February 22, 1891. He was left fatherless when ten years of age, his uncle Aaron Knecht supplying a father's care and training him in habits of thrift and industry—traits that ever characterized his later life. He was educated in a public school held in the spring house near Black Horse Tavern, on the Delaware, two and a half miles below Easton. He grew up on his uncle's farm, later learning the carpenter's trade, which he followed until twenty-one years of age. He then went south, engaging in railroad construction on the line between Raleigh and Gaston, North Carolina, returning to Williams township in 1839 and was there married in 1841. Soon after that event he took possession of the old grist mill at Shimersville, built in 1735 by Nathan Irish. Then as now, this mill was the milling center for a large district, the old records showing that in 1743 the Moravians at Bethlehem petitioned the court to open a road from that town to the Saucon mill, which was done. The old mill had passed through several hands before coming to John Knecht in 1842. Mr. Irish sold it to John Cruikshank, of Philadelphia; John Currie, his son-in-law, was the next owner, he selling mill, stone house and all land connected therewith, to John Shimer, who in 1816 erected a new mill close by the old one. Samuel Leidigh became the next owner, and Benjamin Reigel the next, he purchasing the property in 1836, selling it in 1842 to his son-in-law, John Knecht, who operated it until 1890, when the mill management was turned over entirely to his son, Howard R. Knecht, its present owner. In addition to his large milling business, and the management of the large estate he had acquired, John Knecht was interested with his longtime personal friend, Judge Asa

Packer, the projector and builder of the Lehigh Valley railroad. He was in hearty sympathy with Mr. Packer in his plans, rendering him important assistance in many ways, and after the completion of the road was a director for many years. He not only favored, encouraged and assisted in the construction, but as a director added strength to the management of those early years of railroads. He possessed not only the friendship but the esteem and confidence of Mr. Packer, and which he always retained. With keen business foresight, Mr. Knecht saw the great benefit the Valley might realize from the building of the railroad, and after its completion he inaugurated the movement that resulted in the formation of the Bethlehem Iron Company. The latter was formed in association with Augustus Wolle, Charles W. Rauch, Charles B. Daniel and other capitalists, John Knecht being a director of the company from its inception in 1859 until his death in 1891. He was also connected with other prominent companies, including the Northampton Iron Company, which he organized in 1872, and of which he was president. This company built a large furnace near Freemansburg, later operated by the Bethlehem Iron Company. He was also a director of the Easton National Bank, and held many offices of trust, serving as executor, administrator or trustee of many large estates. He was very generous, and by advice and material assistance started many a man on the road to prosperity. He was a Democrat but would never consent to accept public office, declining even a congressional nomination. He was a faithful member of the Reformed church and in every relation in life was true, honorable and upright.

John Knecht married, February 2, 1841, Eliza E., daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Riegel. She survived her hus-

band less than six months, dying July 4, 1891. On February 2d of that year Mr. and Mrs. Knecht celebrated their fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. A pleasant and unusual feature of the occasion was the presence of the groomsmen and bridesmaid of fifty years earlier. The guests were numerous, many of the officials of the Lehigh Valley railroad and of the Bethlehem Iron Company honoring their old business associate by their presence, as did many of his oldtime Easton, Bethlehem and country friends. Twenty days later the death of John Knecht occurred, followed in six months by that of the widow. Children: Arabella, married Dr. J. J. Detweiler, of Easton; Emily, married Dr. E. J. Freeman, of Freemansburg; Annie; Howard R., of whom further; Sarah, married Dr. R. H. Sheppard, of Phillipsburg, New Jersey; John and Benjamin, the latter dying in infancy.

Howard R. Knecht was born at Shimmersville, September 4, 1856. He was educated in the public schools and at Nazareth Hall, graduating from the latter with the class of 1876. He at once became his father's assistant and on attaining his majority was admitted a partner in the milling business. The old stone mill built in 1816 has been rebuilt, enlarged and otherwise improved, and is about on the site of the original Nathan Irish mill built in 1735. In 1885 it was completely modernized and converted into a roller mill, and is one of the noted flouring mills of Pennsylvania, its products on sale in all principal Eastern Pennsylvania cities and in other large cities in the east. In 1890 John Knecht turned over to his son the entire management of the plant, and in his will bequeathed the grist mill, saw mill, stone house (the family residence), tenant houses, large tracts of land and other property, Howard R. Knecht has ever since retained management of the flouring

mill, which is a very important and prosperous industry, and has been active in many of the business enterprises that distinguish Northampton county. He is a director of the Easton National Bank and in business affairs has displayed the same energy and ability that distinguished the career of his honored father. He is most genial and courteous in manner, has a host of warm friends, and holds a high position in his community. He is a Democrat in politics and influential in local party affairs. He is a member of the Reformed church of Freemansburg, and a trustee of Allentown College for Women. He was a juror in the famous Lincoln National Bank case, tried before Judge Butler in Philadelphia in 1890, wherein the cashier and another were accused of defrauding the bank of some \$80,000.

A trait of Mr. Knecht's character is his interest in men of his time, and his methodical methods of preserving all current notices of men of his day. When a lad of fourteen years he began making newspaper clippings of men and events, and this practice has followed all through life, the clippings being preserved by a systematic manner of arrangement. He is a veritable encyclopedia of information of this character, and one appealed to for information when all other sources fail.

Mr. Knecht married, September 21, 1882, Laurenti, daughter of Dr. B. C. Walter, of Farmersville. Children: Florence Anna and John Walter, two others dying in infancy. The family residence is at Shimersville, the family seat since the marriage of Mr. Knecht's parents in 1841.

RINEHART, Edward E.,

Leader in Community Affairs.

In attempting, however imperfectly, to record the career of the late Edward Everett Rinehart, at one time head of the

well known Pittsburgh firm of Rinehart & Stevens, the historian is confronted by two distinct personalities. First, there stands forth the man of affairs, active and influential during the troublous times of the Civil War and for many years succeeding that period. Then, in later life, we see the lover of the "divine art," the man who introduced into the public schools of the metropolis the refining and elevating influence of music, personally imparting instruction of inestimable value. To portray these two personalities, albeit most inadequately, must be the endeavor of every biographer of this remarkable man.

Edward Everett Rinehart was born May 19, 1836, in Pittsburgh, and was a son of William and Mary Ann (Ing) Rinehart. A biography of William Rinehart, with full ancestral record, appears elsewhere in this work. Edward Everett Rinehart was educated in public and private schools of Pittsburgh, and after completing his course of study was employed for a time by the firm of Jones & Sandel, Limited. Inclination for a life of outdoor, changeful activity, perhaps mingled with youthful desire for adventure, led Mr. Rinehart to become captain of a steamboat plying on the waters of the Ohio, Mississippi, Arkansas, Red, Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, and during the Civil War he was employed by the Federal government in the transportation of troops, thus rendering important service to his country in her hour of need.

After the close of the war, Mr. Rinehart associated himself with the wholesale tobacco business conducted by his father and uncle, later engaging in it on his own account. As head of the firm of Rinehart & Stevens he was next identified with the coffee-roasting business, their establishment being situated at Diamond and Union streets, and then, for a time,

he turned his attention to the wholesale grocery business, with quarters on Fourth avenue. On all these enterprises he brought to bear the keen vision, the sound judgment and the vitalizing energy which distinguished him in every phase of his career.

Of all these phases the one by which he is most widely known and, perhaps, will be longest remembered, is that which shows him as an instructor in music. Endowed with genius for his art and animated by a devoted love for it, he made it a means of blessing to his city as well as of profit and emolument to himself. Forty years ago music was unknown in the schools of Pittsburgh, and then it was that Mr. Rinehart became their first instructor in the art. In 1875 he entered upon the discharge of his duties, and the ensuing two years were an era ever-memorable in the annals of Pittsburgh. In 1877 he resigned in order to become an official of the Clarion Coal Company, of Clarion, Pennsylvania, whither he removed for one year, when he returned to Pittsburgh and connected himself with the firm of Allen Kirkpatrick & Company. In 1881 he again became instructor in music in the Pittsburgh schools whence, during his absence, the spirit of song had been banished. From that time on, for thirty years, Mr. Rinehart continued his beautiful and inspiring work, retiring, in 1911, on a pension granted him by a grateful and admiring city.

The political principles of Mr. Rinehart were those upheld by the Republican party, but he was never actively identified with the affairs of the organization. He affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and belonged to the Teachers' Pension Association which was afterward taken under the city government. He was a member of the First Methodist Protestant Church, serving as its choir leader and

musical director. A description of the aspect and manner of Mr. Rinehart, or a word-portrait of his countenance would seem to be superfluous after a recital of his deeds. In them the man is revealed more vividly than he could be by the pencil of the artist, revealed as he is remembered by so many—as the able executant, the gifted instructor, the brave and honorable man and the warm-hearted, loyal friend.

In early manhood Mr. Rinehart met the woman who was destined to be, to the close of both their lives, his true and faithful helpmate. This was Annie G., born June 6, 1843, daughter of William and Lillian McPheely, of Hannibal, Missouri, where Mr. McPheely was in business as a contractor. The young people were married on April 24, 1861, and as the years went on a family of sons and daughters grew up around them: 1. William, born July 2, 1862; associated with the Philadelphia Company, Pittsburgh; married Nannie Wilson, of Pittsburgh, and has six children: E. E. Rinehart (2nd), Gerzie, wife of Roy R. Cappe; Dorothy Louise; Elizabeth; William, and Harry. 2. Alfred Walter, born July 2, 1864, see biography elsewhere. 3. Clarence C., born in Pittsburgh, December 17, 1866; educated in public schools of Pittsburgh; variously employed by John Robson & Sons, chain and coke manufacturers; with Jones & Laughlin Steel Company; now with Reineke-Wagner Pump and Supply Company; Republican; member Point Breeze Presbyterian Church; married, May 19, 1896, Miss Maude Mabel, daughter of J. W. J. and Emma (Maple) McLain, of Pittsburgh (biography of J. W. J. McLain elsewhere in work); children: Ruth Maple, John McLain, born October 17, 1901. 4. Edward Everett Jr., born May 15, 1869; New York representative of Pittsburgh White Metal Company; mar-

ried, January 1, 1896, Miss Lida, daughter of Marion C. and Emma (Street) Rinehart, of Pittsburgh, and they are parents of: Virginia; Marion C., born December 7, 1899; Herbert McF., born August 7, 1901, and Kenneth, born February 2, 1909. 5. Charles Augustus, born February 1, 1873; educated at Pittsburgh schools; employed by Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, and now with Credit Clearing House of Pittsburgh; Republican; member Ingram U. P. Church; married, April 14, 1904, Miss Mary Alter, daughter of the late George Harrison and Margaret (Semple) Brown, of Pittsburgh (ancestry of Mrs. Mary Alter (Brown) Rinehart follows); children: George Brown, born May 10, 1905; David Semple, born October 19, 1910. 6. Harry, of New Brighton, Pennsylvania; married Clara Bell, of Pittsburgh, and has one daughter, Marjorie. 7. Anne, wife of James R. Dallas, of Pittsburgh; and has one child, Ada. 8. Edith, married to Neal Young, of Pittsburgh; has three children: Rush Floyd, Robert and Eileen Virginia. The wife and mother who for more than fifty years was the presiding genius of a happy and hospitable home, passed away February, 1913.

The following year witnessed the departure of Mr. Rinehart, who closed his earthly course on March 21, 1914. Few men have been more sincerely loved and honored, or more deeply mourned. A sense of personal bereavement pervaded the entire city.

As a man of complex, many-sided nature, touching life at many points, Mr. Rinehart was singularly valuable as a citizen. The services which he rendered

to Pittsburgh were largely instrumental in the development of various phases of her life as a municipality. As a business man he is remembered with respect and admiration and as an instructor in music his memory is cherished with peculiarly affectionate pride. The name of Edward Everett Rinehart is indelibly inscribed in the annals of Pittsburgh.

(Brown Lineage).

William Brown and Christiana Thompson Brown, of Scotland, with their children, came to America, landing in Philadelphia, in 1772. Following the route of Braddock's army, they reached their destination in Western Pennsylvania. William Brown was born about 1725.

(II) William (2), son of William (1) and Christiana (Thompson) Brown, was born 1750; he married Mary McCamish.

(III) Robert, son of William (2) and Mary (McCamish) Brown, was born 1792; married Elizabeth Williamson.

(IV) William McCamish, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Williamson) Brown, was born December 29, 1818, died January 4, 1874; he married Mary Alter, born July 17, 1827, died January 30, 1904.

(V) George Harrison, son of above William McCamish and Mary (Alter) Brown, was born May 2, 1857, died October 30, 1898; he married Margaret Semple, born January 21, 1857.

(VI) Mary Alter, daughter of George Harrison and Margaret (Semple) Brown, married Charles A. Rinehart, of Pittsburgh (see biography under that of his father, Edward Everett Rinehart, deceased, as above).

INDEX

INDEX

- Ayers, Henry C., 1733
 Joseph S., 1733
 Mary L., 1734
- Baker, Edward E., 1513
 Henry C., 1513
 Samuel, 1513
- Bakewell, Allan C., Col., 1484
 William, 1482
 William J., 1482
- Baum, Christian, 1640
 William P., 1640, 1641
- Beatty, Hamilton K., M. D., 1710
 William W., 1710
- Beavers Family, 1719
- Bialas, Joseph H., 1521, 1522
 Roman F., 1522
- Bishop, Richard, 1459
- Bisler, Godfried F., 1794
 Gustav A., 1794
- Black, George, 1694
 Philip, 1694
- Blair, Hugh, Rev., 1585
 John, 1586
 John A., 1587
 Parr D., 1585, 1588
 Robert, Rev., 1585
- Blankenburg, Rudolph, 1498, 1499
- Boyd, David, 1617
 David H., M. D., 1617, 1618
 Thomas H., 1617
- Brackett, Jacob, 1611
 Joshua, 1611
 Samuel, 1611
- Brashear, Ortho, 1810
 Reginald, 1810
 Washington, 1810
- Brick, Joseph K., 1639
- Brown, Benjamin, 1782
 George H., 1480
 John, 1782
 Jonathan, 1751
- Joseph, 1782
 Oliver, 1783
 Thomas S., 1782, 1784
 William, 1783
- Buchanan, George, Rev., 1540
 James G., M. D., 1540
 John J., M. D., 1543
- Burke, Michael, 1675
- Burpee, Washington A., 1486, 1487
 Washington L., 1486
- Bushfield, George T., 1567
 James S., 1567
 Samuel, 1567
- Carson, Georgia, 1595
 Robert, 1593
- Cartwright, Charles L. E., Rev., 1774, 1775
 Edward, 1775
 Richard, 1775
 Richard, Rev., 1775
- Chalfant, Edward C., 1806
 George, 1803
 George N., 1806
 George W., Rev., 1803, 1804
 Samuel P., 1803
- Chandler, Charles F., M. D., 1688
 William A., 1688
- Clark, James, 1621
 James B., 1621
 James L., 1621
- Clayton, William, 1507
- Coale, Skipwith, 1510
 Thomas E., 1510
 William, 1510
 William E., 1510
- Coleman, Columbus, 1754, 1755
 Isabella, 1756
 Thomas, 1755
- Collins, David, 1743
 John P., 1743
 Katherine, 1744

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

- Conner, Cornelius, 1782
 William, 1782
- Cooper, David, 1525
 Henry, 1525, 1527
 John F., 1526
 Philip, 1525, 1526
- Coulter, Richard, 1768, 1770
 Richard, Gen., 1770
 Richard, Justice, 1769
- Cowley, John, 1541
 Mary J., 1541
- Culbertson, Alexander, 1490
 Samuel, 1490
- Cummings, James H., 1508
 John, 1508
- Cummins, Cyrus, 1615
 Robert, 1615
 Robert W., 1615, 1616
- Curry, Moses, 1617
 Samuel, 1617
- Darlington, Francis M., 1643
 Harry, 1643
 Mary E., 1645
- Dearth, Alfred F., 1809
 Maxwell, 1809
 Orlando P., 1809
 Walter A., Dr., 1809
- Dickinson, Breese M., M. D., 1627, 1628
 John, 1627
 Martin B., 1627
- Dinkey, Alva C., 1476, 1477
- Donaldson, David, 1764
 John B., M. D., 1764, 1765
 William, 1764
- Dunham, Benajah, 1549
 David, 1549
 Edmund, 1549
 John, 1549
 Jonathan, 1549
- Dunn, Charles B., 1747, 1748
 Robert, 1748
- Durham, James, 1657, 1658
 Joseph E., 1657, 1658
 Joseph G., 1658
- Dyer, Charles D., 1502
 John, 1502
 Samuel, 1502
- Eastman, Ezekiel P., Dr., 1803
 Frank M., 1803
 Henry, M. D., 1555
- Edmonds, Franklin S., 1800, 1801
 Henry R., 1801
- Eicher, Jacob, 1467
 Peter, 1467
- Elliott, Byron K., 1613
 James, 1613
 Samuel, 1613
 William, 1613
- Emery, John S., 1611
- Esser, Charles W., 1697
 Jacob, 1697
 Jacob B., 1697
- Everson, Barclay M., 1771
 Malcolm W., M. D., 1670, 1671
 Sarah, 1772
 William, 1669
 William H., 1669, 1671, 1771
- Ewing, Samuel, 1813
 Thomas, 1813
- Fife, John, 1813
- Flagg, Josiah, 1717
 Thomas, 1717
- Fox, Edward, 1798
 Frances M., 1800
 Gilbert R., 1797, 1799
 John, Maj., 1798
- Fuller ancestry, 1550
- Gable, Isaac, 1647
 Peter, 1647
 William F., 1647
- Gaston, John I., 1481
 Joseph, 1481
- Gilfillan, Alexander, 1812, 1813
 John, 1812
- Gill, Ebenezer, 1757
 John, 1757
 Samuel E., 1757
- Gilpin, Bernard, 1579
 Joseph, 1579, 1580
 Thomas, 1579
- Goehring, Charles L., 1655
 George M., 1655
 John, 1655

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

- John M., 1655, 1656
 John J., 1655
 Mary E., 1657
 Wolfgang W., 1655
 Gregg, David, 1743
 Griggs, Ichabod, 1720
 John, 1721
 Joseph F., Prof., 1720, 1721
 Thomas, 1720
 Thomas C., 1723
 Grubb, Alma, 1578
 Charles G., 1576, 1577
 George, 1577
 John, 1576
 Josiah, 1577
 William, 1576

 Hagan, George C., 1516
 George J., 1516, 1517
 Jonathan, 1516
 Hand, David B., M. D., 1750, 1751
 Nathan, 1750
 Robert, 1750
 Stephen, 1750
 Harrison, John, 1492
 Michael L., 1492
 Thomas, 1492
 Thomas S., 1492
 Hart, Joshua, 1701
 William K., 1701, 1703
 Harvey, James G., 1790
 Peter, 1790
 Haworth, Jehu, 1686
 Hays, Abraham, 1735
 Charles, 1653
 Henry B., 1734, 1736
 Jacob, 1735
 James H., 1734, 1735
 John, 1651
 William, 1651, 1652.
 Heiskell, Christopher, 1785
 Frederick, 1785
 John, 1785
 Otho W., 1785
 Herdman, Robert, 1615
 William, 1615
 Hersh, William M., 1766, 1767

 Heyer, Charles H., 1730
 Franklin P., 1730
 Higginbotham, James C., 1810
 Samuel, 1810
 Hill, Aaron, 1777
 Charles A., M. D., 1776
 James, 1580
 Joseph, 1580
 Holdship, Charles F., 1531
 George W., 1530
 Henry, 1530
 Hollopeter, William C., M. D., 1700
 Howry, Abraham, 1789
 Abraham K., 1788, 1789
 Mary, 1789

 Irish, Charlotte D., 1726
 Dallas C., Capt., 1723, 1725
 Nathaniel, 1723, 1724
 William B., 1725

 Johnson, John W., 1533
 Johnston, Francis E., 1796
 James, 1568, 1569
 John, 1569, 1796
 John R., 1796, 1797
 John T., 1569
 Norwood, 1568, 1570
 Robert, 1569
 Thomas, 1569
 William, 1796
 Junkin, David X., 1518
 Joseph, 1518, 1542, 1543

 Kahle, Frederick, 1582
 Frederick L., 1582, 1583
 Frederick P., 1582, 1583
 John, 1582
 Kearns, Edward, 1674
 Edward L., 1674
 Edward P., 1674
 Keim, George de B., 1511
 George M., 1511
 Kelly, Edward, 1681
 John, 1681
 William A., 1681
 Kennedy Family, 1666

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

- Kent, Conrad, 1738
 Edward J., 1738
 Frederick, 1738
 Thomas, 1738
- Kerr, Robert, 1740
 Robert M., 1740
 Sarah A., 1740
- Kier, Harry E., 1467
 Samuel M., 1467
 Thomas, 1467
- King, James, M. D., 1691, 1692
 John, 1692
- Knecht, Howard R., 1820
 John, 1819
 John J., 1819
- Langworthy, John, 1505
 Nathan H., 1505
- Laughlin, James, 1615
 William B., 1615
- Lee, Caleb, 1688, 1689
 John, 1688
- Lyle, Aaron, 1814
 John, 1814
 Robert, 1814
- Lyon, James B., 1504
 John G., 1504
- McCandless, Alexander G., Dr., 1807
 J. Guy, Dr., 1807, 1808
 Margaret E., 1808
 William, 1807
- McCleery, John, 1518
- McCook, George, 1704
- McCormick, David C., 1484, 1485
 John S., 1486
 Pollard, 1485
- McCready, James C., 1623
 James H., M. D., 1623
 Joseph, 1623
 Robert, 1623
- McCullough, Jacob N., 1659, 1660
 J. N., 1659
 William, 1659
- McCurdy, Peter, 1693
 Stewart L., 1693
- McGirr, Francis C., 1559
 John E., M. D., 1556, 1557
 Patrick, 1556
- McKee, Eda S. E., 1742
 James R., 1741, 1742
 John A., 1741
- McKnight, Charles, 1749
 Eliza T., 1768
 Thomas H. B., 1749, 1750
 Wharton, 1768
 William, 1749
- McLain, Benjamin, 1532, 1620
 Benjamin N., 1620
 John W. J., 1532, 1533
 Laughlin, 1532
- Maron, Conrad, 1770, 1771
- Marshall, Emma L., 1691
 George, 1731
 George V., 1691
 James L., 1731, 1732
- Martin, Charles L., 1793
 John T., 1793
- Mason, Henry L., 1611
 Henry L., Jr., 1611
- Matlack, Timothy, 1465
- Mehard, Churchill B., 1481
 James, 1479
 Samuel S., 1478, 1479
- Mellon, Louis A. K., 1777, 1778
- Miller, George, 1528
 William, 1605
 William G., 1528
 W. Wallace, 1528, 1529
 Zachariah T., M. D., 1605
- Moon, Adam B., 1572
 George, 1572
 Seymour B., M. D., 1572
- Moore, Emma L., 1598
 Delano R., 1597
 John, 1597
 Johnston, 1597
- Morgan, Algernon S. M., Col., 1595
 James B., 1595
 George, 1595
 George N., 1596
- Moyer, George, 1545
 Irwin J., M. D., 1544, 1547
 Jacob, 1545

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

- James S., 1546
- Philip, 1545
- Sanford J., 1546
- William, 1546
- Murray, James, 1600
 - John, 1600
 - William, 1600
- Neeb, Casper, 1592
 - Harry A., 1593
 - John L., 1592
 - William, 1589, 1590
- Negley, Alexander, 1631
 - Alexander J., 1639
 - George G., 1635
 - Georgina G., 1639
 - Henry H., 1638
 - Jacob, 1631, 1633
 - Jacob B., 1637
 - James S., Maj.-Gen., 1639
 - M. Alice, 1639
 - Sarah J., 1638
 - Theodore S., Rev., 1638
 - William M., 1637
- Nevin, George, 1528
- Nicholson, Edgar W., 1654
 - William R., 1654, 1773, 1774
- Nimick, Frank B., 1666
 - William, 1663
 - William K., 1662, 1663
- Patchin, Henry, 1727
 - Jabez, 1727
 - Jacob, 1727
 - Lyman, 1727
 - Samuel, 1727
- Patton, Benjamin F., 1598, 1599
 - John, 1598, 1599
 - William, 1599
- Paxton, William, 1785
- Pinney, Lester C., 1571
- Pond, Abel, 1574
 - Edward H., M. D., 1574, 1575
 - Joel A., 1574
 - John N., 1574
- Pressly, David, 1534
- John T., Rev., 1534
- Margaret M., 1536
- Price, Francis, 1751
 - Henry T., M. D., 1560
 - William P., 1560
- Rea, John, 1488
 - Samuel, 1488
 - William, 1488, 1489, 1491
 - William H., 1491
- Read, Charles, 1625
 - James L., Rev., 1624, 1626
 - William L., 1625
- Richards, Joseph E., 1815
 - Joseph T., 1815
- Rigg, Hijah, 1629
 - John E., M. D., 1629
 - Newton, 1629
- Rinehart, Alfred W., 1822
 - Clarence C., 1822
 - Clarence C., M. D., 1552
 - David, 1550
 - Edward E., 1552, 1821
 - Frank A., 1554
 - Frederick, 1550
 - William, 1550, 1551, 1821
- Roberts, Robert M., 1699
- Robinson, Joseph P., 1618
 - William, 1618
 - William D., M. D., 1497, 1498
 - William H., 1618
- Roup, John, 1642
 - Jonas, 1642
- Rowand, Alexander, 1459
 - Archibald H., 1460
 - Archibald H., Jr., 1459, 1460
 - Harry H., 1465
 - John, 1459, 1460
 - Thomas, 1460
- Roy, Stephen, 1751
- Saxton, Clarence L., 1810, 1811
 - Samuel J., 1811
- Schaeffer, Charles D., M. D., 1705
 - David, 1705
- Schildecker, Charles B., M. D., 1565, 1566

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

- Peter, 1505
 William, 1565
 Schoble, Frank, 1760-1761
 Scott, Annie L., 1693
 Samuel, 1564
 William, 1693
 Scully, Cornelius, 1711
 Cornelius D., 1713
 John S., 1711
 Semple, James, 1603
 John, M. D., 1603
 John S., 1604
 Mary I. R., 1604
 Robert A., 1603
 Shank, S. T., 1773
 Theodore B., 1772, 1773
 Shaw, David, 1779
 David E., 1780
 George E., 1564, 1565
 Henry C., 1726
 John, 1562
 Samuel, 1779
 Samuel J., 1780
 Thomas W., 1562
 Thomas W., M. D., 1561, 1562
 William A., 1780
 William C., M. D., 1779, 1780
 Shoenberger, John H., 1485
 Simpson, John, 1600
 Singer, George, 1668
 George, Jr., 1667, 1668
 Simon, 1668
 W. Henry, 1668
 Smith, Edgar F., LL. D., 1537
 Edward E., 1760
 Eugene L., 1759
 Frederick C., 1759
 Gibson, 1537
 Hiram, 1759
 Nicholas, 1759
 Spencer, Charles H., 1762, 1763
 John, 1762
 Joseph W., 1762
 Mary W., 1763
 Samuel, 1762
 Stephens, Marlin B., 1763
 William S., 1763
 Stephenson, James, 1672
 James, Capt., 1671, 1672
 John, 1672
 Margaret R., 1673
 Richard, 1671
 Stetson, John B., 1467
 Stevens, Hubbard, 1611
 Stevenson, John, 1786
 Philip H., 1786
 William J., 1787
 Stewart, Henry S. A., 1601
 James, 1715
 Reuel, M. D., 1714, 1716
 Thomas P., 1715
 William, 1601, 1715
 William A., M. D., 1573
 William L. R., 1573
 Stillwagen, Adam, 1728
 Charles A., M. D., 1728, 1729
 Jacob, 1728
 Michael, 1728
 Stoddard, Louis E., 1645
 Stoner (Steiner), Jacob, 1564
 John, 1564
 Solomon, 1564
 Strong, Francis D., 1521
 Jacob, 1520
 John, 1519, 1520
 Martin, 1520
 Richard, 1519
 Timothy, 1520
 Sutton, Alfred, 1457
 George, 1457
 Richard B., 1457, 1458
 Swing, R. Hamill D., D. D. S., 1746, 1747
 Thompson, William A., 1797
 Tompkins, Daniel D., 1728
 Enoch, 1728
 John, 1727
 Jonathan, 1727
 Nathaniel, 1727
 Stephen, 1727
 Trautman, Leander, 1494
 Louis, 1494

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

- Vincent, James, 1745
 Mary E., 1745
 Reed M., 1745
 William, 1745
 Von Senden, Arthur, 1518
 Karl S., 1518, 1519
- Walton, Joseph, 1676
 Watres, Louis A., 1815, 1816
 Lewis S., 1815
 Weaver, Benjamin, 1706
 Henry, 1706
 Henry A., 1705, 1707
 Wendt, Charles I., M. D., 1679, 1680
 Christian I., 1679
 Frederick, 1679
 Wesley, Augustus G., 1610
 Frank A., 1610
 Michael G., 1610
 Peter G., 1610
 White, Anna L. B., 1497
 Stephen W., 1496
 Whitehill, David, 1507
 James, 1507
 James C., 1507
 Williams, John, 1723
 Robert, 1722
 Stephen, 1722
 Wills, Abner E., 1792
- Allen W., 1792
 J. Hunter, 1791
 Michael, 1792
 Wilson, Adam, 1698
 Mary D., 1699
 Samuel, 1698
 Thomas, 1563
 Winebiddle, John C., 1642
 Winthrop, John, 1719
 Wister, Mary C., 1474
 Owen, 1472
 Owen J., 1472
 William R., 1475
 Woelfel, Frederick, 1754
 Herbert E., M. D., 1754
 Wood, Thomas, 1718
 William B., 1717, 1718
 Work, James, 1817
 James C., 1817, 1818
 John, 1817
 Joseph, 1817
 Worthington, Edward, 1523
 John, 1523
 Wright, Elwood G., 1505, 1506
 James, 1682, 1683
 John, 1682
 John L., 1685
 Samuel, 1506, 1682, 1684, 1685
 Thomas, 1506



